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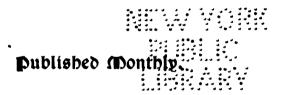


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Sam'l F. Myerson Printing Co.

Publishing Department,

St. Louis.



NEW ST. LOUIS.
TOWER GROUP FROM WEST BALCONY, UNION STATION.

...THE...

Public Library Magazine.

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

FRED'E M. CRUNDES, Librarian, Editor.

HELRE TUTT. Associate Editor.

BAN'L F. MYERSON PTG. CO., Publishers.

In the highest civilization the book is still the highest delight.
—Emerson.

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From report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, October 5th, 1897.

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Public Library Magazine.

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

· Vol. V.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY, 1898.

No. 1.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ST. LOUIS.

"Her history is one with all I love,
Her destiny with all my hopes entwined,
She is a prize fashioned to all desire,
A dream by day, a mystery by night,
A thing of beauty seen and ne'er forgot.
I love her as I know her more and more."

WHEN Pierre Laclede Liguest, the junior partner of the firm Maxent, Laclede & Company, which held exclusive control of the fur trade with the Missouri and other Indians as far north as St. Peter's river, accompanied by his stepson, Auguste Chouteau, a lad of thirteen, established his trading post on the banks of the Mississippi, in February of 1764, he named it with true Gallic loyalty for Louis XV., who was, as he supposed, the ruler of the new country into which the French were forcing their way. Not until the following October did the inhabitants of Louisiana learn that by the terms of the Peace of Paris they had been transferred to the dominion of the Spanish king.

Notwithstanding the change of rulers and the fact that Spanish commandants were appointed and served from 1768 until the purchase by the United States in 1803, the people and their customs were French, and the few laws were ad-

ministered with a regard to their prejudices rather than in the stricter Spanish fashion. When the territory east of the Mississippi passed into the hands of the English, St. Ange de Bellerive, Commandant of Fort de Chartres, followed by many of the French settlers of Illinois, brought his troop of about forty men to the new settlement on the west bank of the river, and he was virtually the head of affairs for some years. The village became the capital of Upper Louisiana in 1765.

So far from encountering opposition from the Indians, the early settlers were rather embarrassed by their friendliness. During the first year of the post a band of about one hundred Missouri Indians, accompanied by some three hundred squaws and children, came to inspect the strangers. They were so pleased by the food which was given to conciliate them that they announced their intention to settle beside the white men and

share in their fortunes. Laclede thought that work would be the quickest and safest way to change this rather alarming determination. Labor was of course entirely out of the question for the braves, who relied upon stealing, but the squaws were put to excavating the cellar (the first in St. Louis) to the house that Laclede was building for himself. The awls, vermilion and verdigris given in payment were considered so satisfactory by the diggers that finally intimidation was necessary, and threats of bringing the French troops from Fort de Chartres were made before the unwelcome visitors were induced to leave.

In 1769 Pontiac, the famous Indian chief who had been the cause of the slaughter of two thousand British and their allies, came to St. Louis to visit his dear friend St. Ange. Against all warning he ventured to cross the river to visit his French friends in Cahokia, and while there, under the influence of liquor to which he had become addicted after his reverses, he was surprised and assassinated on the outskirts of the town by a hostile Indian. His body was brought to St. Louis and buried, according to tradition, somewhere near what is now Fourth and Walnut streets.

The village grew slowly and was little affected by the movement of the world outside. It was too remote to be stirred even by the war of the Revolution, except that the known sympathy of the Spanish government with the colonies made the settlers apprehensive of hostilities from the Indian allies of the British: and it is to this cause that most historians ascribe the attack of May, 1780, although others claim that it was due to a violation of trading rights. The Indians surprised the colonists at work in the field adjacent to the village and killed from twenty to thirty of them before they could gain the shelter of the Notwithstanding the cowardice and inaction of De Leyba, the Spanish

governor, the villagers made a sufficiently spirited defence to prevent any further attack on the unfortified settlement. De Leyba lived only a month after this affair, called by the French "L'année du Grand Coup." Cruzat, the next governor, erected strong fortifications and St. Louis was never again subjected to such an attack.

The annals of the next twenty years are recorded in such expressions as L'année des Grandes Eaux (the flood of 1785); L'année des Dix Bateaux (the year that ten boats came up from New Orleans in a party for mutual protection from the pirates that infested the river); 1798, L'année des Galères; 1799, L'année du Grand Hiver; L'année de la Picotte (1801, when smallpox was prevalent). In 1792 the first honey bee made its appearance, which arrival is conceded to put the stamp of civilization on a new country. The census of Upper Louisiana, taken in 1799, gives the population of St. Louis as 925, that of St. Charles 849, St. Genevieve 949, and New Madrid 782, so that St. Louis was then only second in size, the older town of St. Genevieve having twenty-four more people.

The inhabitants of St. Louis, like those of all Louisiana, were not overjoyed at the change of government brought about by the Louisiana purchase. Still French in their customs, tastes and language, contented, unambitious, unprogressive, they had little in common with the aggressive policy of the English settlers. Captain Stoddard says of them at this time, half disapprovingly, that they were the happiest people in the world.

But, willing or not, the little town had begun a new era. After 1804 frame houses began to appear among the 180 stone and log structures of earlier days, and in 1813 William C. Carr built a brick house, the first utilization for building purposes of the fire clay to be

found in unlimited quantity around St. Louis. In 1804 a post-office was established and a weekly mail to Cahokia. The earliest important act of the territorial government was to confirm and settle the land claims, in consequence of which and of the liberal policy pursued towards new settlers, land tripled and in some cases increased to five times its former value. At this time Thomas F. Riddick by his wisdom and energy secured to St. Louis a heritage of inestimable value to all who have since inhabited the city. He proposed and succeeded after many endeavors, including a personal journey on horseback to Washington, in appropriating for a public school fund all unclaimed property in the town. The first English school was opened in 1804, and from this school emanated a debating society which "became famous for the ability of its members and for the brilliancy of its discussions. It was in this training school that Joshua Barton and others developed and disciplined powers which at a later day achieved distinction in the councils of the nation."

One historian has it that St. Louis and Missouri were practically without schools until after the abrupt ending of Aaron Burr's ill-fated expedition. This left stranded in the west a number of educated young men who had joined Burr in the hope of attaining fame and fortune by one bold stroke, and whom the collapse of their leader's plans turned adrift with no means of returning to their eastern homes. Many of them began to teach school for a temporary support, hoping to accumulate enough money to rejoin their families. This, our historian says, they never did, and so the early Missourians were brought into the school room.

The Missouri Gazette, comprising four small pages, was started in 1808 by Joseph Charless, from which small beginning has grown the St. Louis Republic

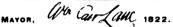
of to-day. This paper stated in 1815 that St. Louis had then a population of 2000. In this year the first steamboat touched at St. Louis. Several projects were started in the next five years which seemed to have been planned before the town, which was incorporated in 1809, was ready for them. A board of directors of public schools, composed of the most energetic and public-spirited men of the day, was appointed, but it was twenty years before there was a public school. A bank was established which soon failed, and the people lived very contentedly without one until 1836. Although the stage setting is still primitive a number of dignified and impressive figures now begin to move among the scenes. David Barton and Thomas Benton had already made an impres-



Damas V. Benton.

sion on the people whom they were afterward to represent in Congress. William Carr Lane had already been active in the affairs of the town, and on its incorporation as a city in 1822, immediately after the struggle for the admission of Missouri as a state had closed,





he was elected mayor, and continued to serve in that capacity most ably and efficiently until 1829. His inaugural message, which was the first mayor's message delivered west of the Mississippi, is said to be in every respect a remarkable document. In it he met boldly all the problems which could demand municipal legislation at that stage of the city's growth, and evinced good sense and logical reasoning in the discussion of each topic. The salary received by him for his services was at first \$300 and afterward \$600 a year, and the territory which he governed was less than one square mile in extent, Seventh street being then the western boundary of the city.

All historians of St. Louis linger lovingly over the first directory which was published by Paxton in 1821, and indeed it is a fascinating little book. One is greeted on the first page by an inviting picture of the Green Tree Inn, "a very convenient, commodious and old established house, situated No. 85 South Church St., [now Second St.] where travellers and others will find it much to their interest to call." A page or



MAYOR HENRY ZIEGENHEIN, 1897.

two farther on our attention is respectfully called to his fashionable hats by "The subscriber at the sign of the Golden Hat" who warrants you that his stock is not inferior to any made in the eastern cities, and who tempts the men of fashion with white Russia hats, Castors & Rorams. Who knows now what a Roram is? There are twelve pages of description of St. Louis and a very good picture of the town is presented, colored somewhat rosily perhaps. He says:

The progress of civilization and improvement is wonderful. It is but about forty years since the now flourishing, but yet more promising state of Missouri, was but a vast wilderness, many of the inhabitants of this country, yet remembering the time when they met together to kill the Buffaloe at the same place where Mr Philipson's, Ox saw and flour mill is now erected, and on Mill Creek, near to where Mr. Chouteau's mill now stands—What a prodigious change has been operated! St. Louis, is now ornamented with a great number of brick buildings, and both the scholar and the courtier could move in a circle suiting their choice and taste.—

He then dwells upon the magnificence of the Catholic cathedral begun in 1818 and still unfinished in 1821. [It] can boast of having no rival in the United States for the magnificence, the value and elegance of her sacred vases, ornaments and paintings; and indeed few Churches in Europe possess anything superior to it. It is a truly delightful sight to an American of taste, to find in one of the remotest towns of the Union a Church decorated with the *original* paintings of Rubens, Raphael, Guido, Paul, Veronze, and a number of others by the first modern masters of the Italian, French and Flemish schools—The ancient and precious gold embroideries which the St Louis Cathedral possesses, would certainly decorate any museum in the world.

And so on for another page. After this picture one must conclude that the following cut taken from Bryan and Rose's *Pioneer families of Missouri* repre-



EARLY MISSIONARIES GOING TO CHURCH.

sents strictly rural life. According to this directory St. Louis then contained ten common schools, a brick Baptist church and a wooden Episcopal church; the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations meeting in other buildings as they did not yet have houses of their own. There were 46 mercantile houses, 3 weekly newspapers. 27 lawyers, 13 physicians; "I Portrait Painter, who would do credit to any country;" "I Brewery, where is manufactured, Beer, Ale, and Porter, of a quality equal to any in the western country." brewery and the thirteen boot and shoe manufacturers which he mentions later seem to point to the future manufactures of the city, but four hair-dressers and

perfumers seem rather out of proportion to a population of four thousand which supported only "several Hacks or pleasure Carriages." The value of the Indian trade at this time was estimated at \$600,000 and the imports to St. Louis at over \$2,000,000. The directory proper which contains many names now so woven into the city itself that they have ceased to represent individuals to us, is followed by the constitution of the United States, and that by the recently framed constitution of the state of Missouri which is signed by David Barton and his colleagues, and the book is closed with several other official documents.

Although the city did not gain greatly in population from 1823 to 1830 it developed in many ways. Mayor Lane made the first effort to build the levee; a town hall was built on the old Place d'Armes, between Market and Walnut streets; and the building of the court house, which was destined to pass into the hands of many architects before it was finished in 1862 at a cost of over a million dollars, was awarded Messrs. Morton and Laveille on an estimate submitted by them of \$14,000; new streets were opened and the old ones improved, and the first waterworks, with a reservoir holding 300,000 gallons, were built.

Perhaps the most interesting event of this decade was the visit of Lafayette in 1825. John F. Darby gives a most amusing account of this visit in his Recollections, describing vividly the efforts of Mayor Lane and the Aldermen to receive the distinguished traveller in a befitting manner, and how at last, in desperation, as no appropriation for the entertainment had been made by the state, they made the outlay from the city funds intending to replace the amount from their private means should the act ever be questioned. The sum that occasioned this great debate was \$37. The enthusiasm for Lafayette was

unbounded, and one quaint recorder says:

Many persons from the city spent the night in bringing fo ward their friends from the country to participate in the general joy and tribute of respect.

Among the noted characters in St. Louis at this time Russell Farnum deserves some mention as the man who. alone and on foot, made his way from St. Louis to Astoria, and thence, after a short rest, across the ice of Behring's Strait into Siberia, and across Asia on to St. Petersburg, carrying communications to the Russian government. came home by the easier route of Paris and across the Atlantic by steamer, having performed a most remarkable feat, which even Nansen has equalled. Another historic figure is that of General Clarke, brother of the great George Rogers Clarke, and the friend of the Indians. As long as he lived Indians were no uncommon sights on the streets of St. Louis and their first duty was to pay a friendly and respectful visit to the General.

The ten years from 1830 to 1840 saw a decided change in the character of the city and a marked increase in the population. There were more people present at the meeting which Webster addressed "in a speech of unusual power and felicity of expression" on the occasion of his visit to the city in 1837 than there were in the whole city when Lafayette came in 1825. The thrifty Germans, of whom there were not a dozen families in 1827, became more numerous. Public weighing scales were built in 1833. The Chamber of Commerce had its beginning in 1836, when the city numbered 15,000 inhabitants; railroads were proposed; the first public schools (two) were opened; the first steam flour mill and the first theatre were built; the first bank since the failure of the Bank of St. Louis was opened, and river improvements were begun under the direction of a young man then known as Lieutenant Robert E. Lee. In 1836 occurred the most disgraceful act in the history of St. Louis, the burning of the negro McIntosh on the vacant lot which is now Tenth and Market streets. Joseph Charless, son of the founder of the Republic, seems to have raised the only dissenting voice. Not being able to gain the attention of the mob on account of his small stature, he was held up by another man while he plead with them to restore the wretched prisoner to the city authorities for punishment according to the law. His remonstrance was fruitless and the most barbarous deed in the records of our city was consummated. In July of this same year Elijah Lovejoy, attempted to edit a religious paper advocating the gradual emancipation of slaves, was driven from the city. He went to Alton where he met his death in resisting a similar attack upon his printing establishment. These were the first terrible fruits of the bitterness and dissension that culminated in the Civil

From 1840 to 1860 St. Louis rapidly developed into a great mercantile city. The Planters House was opened in 1841, designed to accommodate the cotton planter who was a very important person in those days. One old inhabitant thought it unwise to locate the fine new hotel so far back from the river, "for ze planter," said he, "will nevaire climb ze hill." The prosperity of the Planters House showed that the old Frenchman had underrated the energy of the wealthy southerner.

A stop forward in social conditions was made in 1840, according to Shepard. The day laborers held a meeting and demanded a working day of ten hours, instead of from sunrise to sunset as had previously obtained. Most of the employers resisted the demand at first, but one of them, Colonel Thornton

Grimsley, a manufacturer of saddles and harness, addressed the gathering at the request of the petitioners. He said:

I see many employers of journeymen before me of other trades, who, if they come into this ten-hour system, may in some instances lose a little time of painful toil, but will be well rewarded for the sacrifice in better willing labor, and enjoy the smiles of wives and little children at the early return of their husbands and fathers from labor if they will go and see them meet.

The grammar of these remarks may be open to criticism but the sentiment is unimpeachable, and it is pleasant to record that Colonel Grimsley and the laborers carried their point.

In 1845 the Globe-Democrat was started under the name of the Barnburner. The record of nearly 2100 steamboats which visited the St. Louis wharves in this year shows how great her trade had become. The Mercantile Library Association was formed in 1846. Gas lighting and the telegraph were introduced soon after. The city suffered from a flood in 1844 and from fire and a second visitation of the cholera in 1849, and it was in the latter year that Bellefontaine Cemetery was opened. In 1850 Henry Shaw established the famous botanical garden which is the peculiar ornament of St. Louis. The Millers' Exchange, the first institution of the kind in the United States for buying and selling produce, was formed in 1849, and in 1850 it consolidated with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. The first railroad, the Iron Mountain, was built in 1852. Washington University was founded in 1854 and the Mary Institute in 1859. The Lindell Hotel, then the largest in the United States, was opened in 1857. The St. Louis Fair, the most successful agricultural fair in the country, made its first exhibit in 1856; the first street cars ran in 1859, and the western limits of the city then extended beyond Grand Avenue.

Notwithstanding the interruption to business and civic development caused

by the Civil War some important improvements were made in the decade from 1860 to 1870. The Custom House and the Southern Hotel were finished in 1865. The Public Library, thanks to the strenuous efforts of Ira Divoll, came into existence in the same year. The Law School opened in 1867, and the insane Asylum was ready for occupancy in 1860.

The Four Courts was built in 1871, and 1874 saw the completion of the Eads Bridge at a cost of ten millions. 1374 acres that constitute Forest Park were bought by the city in 1875 for about \$800,000—and never was money better expended by a city. The Merchants' Exchange building was completed in this year. The city and county separated in 1876. Since then such prodigious strides have been made in so many of the city departments that it is impossible in a short article to pick out cases of special importance. Perhaps the most marked change is in the street car service. The abused, over-loaded street car horse will not even be a memory to the generation now coming up. The last ten years have shown a remarkable activity in building, both business houses and private dwellings. Union Station, costing about six millions, is the greatest recent achievement of the city.

In 1836 St. Louis had no public schools, no banks, no parks, no theatres, no railroads, no library. In 1897 she has a public school system which ranks among the best in the country. She has 100 large buildings to accommodate the kindergarten and grammar school pupils, and a high school which for size and architectural beauty has few rivals anywhere. Some of the most influential educators in the land have been trained in the St. Louis schools. It will suffice to mention Miss Blow, the founder of our first kindergarten, who is justly revered both here and in the East,

and William T. Harris, scholar, philosopher and educator of the highest type, who, rising into notice through his work in our city, left us to enter on the broader field of his duties as United States Commissioner of Education. And we have still good material at home.

In 1897 the banks of St. Louis bear an enviable reputation for solidity and trustworthiness. Her parks, even since the devastation of beautiful Lafayette Park by the cyclone of 1896, can be shown with pardonable pride. She has no reason to be ashamed of her theatres; and as for railroads, the network converging into the superb Union Station speaks for itself.

But in 1897, as in 1837, St. Louis has no public library. The collection of books owned by the city and held for the service of its 600,000 inhabitants, is housed in the crowded top stories of an inconvenient building, unsuitable from the first, and long since outgrown. Great as has been the advance of the city in size and wealth and population, in the matter of public libraries it has been surpassed not only by Boston. Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, but by Buffalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and a score of lesser cities.

There have been great fortunes honorably made in St. Louis. Is there none among the possessors of these fortunes who will make the best and most enduring benefaction that a man can make to his fellows, a charity which does not wound or debase its recipients, and which will perpetuate the giver's name as long as the city exists? Henry Shaw and Wayman Crow have made munificent gifts to the city. Here is an opportunity for a greater gift that will help more people than it is possible for the Crow Memorial or Shaw's Garden to reach. There is a plan on foot to build a great University in our city. That is a noble aim—but a great free library is a yet nobler one, because it will do more to raise the average of intelligence and good citizenship than a university, whose direct benefits are necessarily limited to a few.

Is there none who feels the reproach of this unenviable distinction of St. Louis, that no citizen of hers has ever given a dollar towards a free library and who will redeem her reputation by a gift whose magnificence is proportioned to the time that it has been lacking? St. Louis has grown great in material things. Surely her citizens know that there is something higher and better than the material, and there will be some loyal son or daughter to place the jewel that is still wanting in the civic crown.

HELEN TUTT.

The report of the public libraries of New York State, issued by the University of the State of New York, and the report of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, give some interesting facts in regard to free library extension. In the Empire State supervision of public libraries is intrusted to the Regents of the State University, and the annual appropriation of \$25,000 is apportioned in supplying free libraries to the people. A special feature of the New York system is the promotion of "traveling libraries." These are sent to public libraries under visitation of the Regents; to communities without public library privileges (when the application must be signed by twenty-five resident taxpayers, and agreements signed by a librarian and a trustee, who become responsible for the care of the books); to organized groups of students, agreeing to study one subject during not less than ten weeks; and to unregistered clubs, summer hotels, business corporations, or similar organizations not falling in the other groups, but having special need of libraries. This system has already been imitated in Michigan and Iowa. The Massachusetts report shows that in that State there are only nineteen towns in which there is no free library. A like Interest is now seen in other States. In Maine, towns may appropriate for the establishment of a free public library \$2 for each ratable poll, and \$1 for each poll annually thereafter for library maintenance. To every town of less than 1,500 people without a public library the State Librarian may give books to the value of \$100, and not exceeding one-half of the amount spent for books by the town. In New Hampshire a notable step has been taken by the Legislature in requiring every town to assess an annual tax of about 15 cents on a valuation of \$1,000 "to be appropriated to the sole purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library within such town."—Outlook.

NEW ST. LOUIS. GRAND HALL, UNION STATION.



SONG OF MARTINIQUE.

Rest, rest on the mid sea breast,
That heaves to the sun and blows to the West.
Sleep, sleep on the tranquil deep
That many a secret has to keep;
Here where the noise of the world is still
And the waves and the strong winds have their will;
Here where the lisp of the sunny seas
Leaves the mind and the heart at ease,
And the distance blue engulfs the peak
Of sea-born sky-crowned Martinique.

Dream, dream on the blending stream
Of the sea and sky where the white clouds gleam.
Wake, wake where the billows break
On shining sands their foaming flake;
Here where the toil and the doubt and stain
Of the world are lost in the sea again;
Here where the tired world's anguish dies
In balmy billows and golden skies
And the Southern Cross shines o'er the peak
Of sea-born sky-crowned Martinique.

Shine, shine, O Light Divine,
Into this clouded heart of mine.
Rise, rise in darkened skies
The star of faith unto my eyes.
Be to my feet that have gone astray
A beacon clear with a guiding ray;
Be to my soul that is all unrest
A peace like the peace of the evening blest
That falls on the face of the golden peak
Of sea-born sky-crowned Martinique.

W. M. CHAUVENET.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

First Paper.

TO prepare a paper on Municipal Government is a serious undertaking. It is a question of such magnitude and importance that I have great hesitation in approaching it.

To the inhabitant of a city his relations to the local government are closer and his interests are more directly affected and to a far greater degree than by the machinery of the State and General governments.

The latter in the main make general laws establishing personal, political and property rights; while the former levies and expends the bulk of our taxes, establishes and maintains our streets, protects us from fire, supplies us with water, taxes our business, distributes public franchises, regulates street railroads, protects life and property, looks after general health, takes care of the poor, the insane and the homeless sick, controls our parks, and in every direction in our daily lives we constantly feel the touch of the municipal hand.

In the preparation of this paper I shall have nothing to guide me except the experience gained by participation for six or eight years in the legislative department of our own City Government. I should have the time and opportunity to study the systems of other cities, not only of our own, but foreign countries, and by comparison of results draw conclusions as to the best methods.

For a business man, wholly occupied with his own affairs, it is not possible to do this in a thorough manner. I will, therefore, confine myself to a study of the conditions existing in this city just prior to the going into effect of our present Scheme and Charter, some 20 years ago, trace the results of its adoption upon our material interests, briefly sketch the provisions of the two systems

and pointing out, as far as I am able to do so, the defects and advantages in the working of both, find suggestions as to methods best adapted to the government of cities.

The charter under which the city was governed at the time of the adoption of the present charter was known as the Cole-Barlow charter. It went into operation March 4th, 1870. The city government was composed of a Mayor and one legislative body called "The City Council," which consisted of two members elected from and by each ward. This body numbered 24 members, there being at that time 12 wards. In 1875 another ward was created, called the 13th ward, which increased the membership of the Council to 26.

The details of the government of the city seem to have been entrusted to different "Boards," or rather Committees of the Council. The general tenor and intent of the charter did not warrant this, but such construction was ignored or neglected probably from the fact that it had been the practice for many years previously. It was therefore a usurpation which operated greatly to the disadvantage of the city's finances.

These committees, respectively, inaugurated movements for the improvement and maintenance of streets, sewers, parks, harbor and all similar departments of the government. They practically controlled the Fire Department, the Hospitals and other institutions of like character. The Water Department alone was outside their control, it being operated by a Board specially constituted under a law of the State making it independent of the City Government.

The appropriations set apart for these different departments were in effect under the control of these committees.

They practically made contracts, purchased supplies and audited the bills. Their reports to the Council were generally approved without much difficulty, as each Councilman was a member of one or more of these committees.

This charter set aside from the revenue about \$300,000 to be used for the grading of streets each year. For this purpose the city was divided into 3 districts, and the bulk of it was apportioned to the second district. The intent of this provision was good. It was founded upon the idea that the revenue of the city should not be entirely expended in salaries and current expenses, but that this large sum should be spent yearly in permanent improvements.

In its operation, however, the effect was bad. Each Councilman claimed the share allotted to his section whether needed or not, and the result was that many miles of streets not then wanted, nor for years to come, were graded. Many of us can recollect at that period improved streets extending far beyond the built-up territory, over which the grass grew so rank and luxuriant that for years the macadam was hidden from view. For these streets were not only graded, but also for the most part improved at great expense to the owners of abutting property. At that time there was no limit, as there is now. to the amount that could be assessed against property for street improvements. In most cases the first notice to the property owner of the improvement of a street in front of his land was the presentation of the tax bill. For, as was the case then, is now, and I fear always will be, not one in a hundred of average tax payers ever reads the acts and proceedings of their agents and servants in the Legislative Department of the City which are, as provided by law, fully set forth in the official newspapers.

Another good feature of this Charter

was a provision that the city could not expend, or contract for, an indebtedness exceeding the annual revenue. This section was, however, so loosely constructed that its mandate was never actually enforced. Moreover, the system of bookkeeping then in use was such that it was difficult at any period to ascertain precisely the financial condition of the city. Hence, when estimates were made for any particular year, there were unfinished and overlapping contracts from previous years and other items not counted as indebtedness which so swelled the liabilities of the city beyond estimates that every year or two application had to be made to the State Legislature for an act enabling the city to issue bonds to cover what was called "the floating indebtedness." A notable instance of this character was the issue by the city in 1873 of the "Brownbacks," so called, as circulating notes, which were not regarded as a violation of this provision of the charter, and which were retired by the proceeds of a special tax levied and collected for that purpose after the present charter came in force.

There was at that time, in addition to the City Government, a County Government presided over by five Justices elected at large by the city and county, called the "County Court." Among the officials connected with the County Government were the Sheriff, Coroner. Jailer, Assessor and Collector of Revenue, Circuit Judges and many others. The rate of taxation for the county was of course fixed by this court, which collected the revenue and controlled its expenditure. As the valuation of property in that portion of the county situated in the city limits was many times larger than the remainder of the county, by far the greater part of the county tax was paid by the city and practically none of it was expended in the city or for city purposes.

As a consequence we find to-day macadam roads, probably not in so good repair as they were then, extending in many directions to the county limits.

Dissatisfied with the existing conditions in the city and laboring under the unequal burden and great expense of the dual governments of city and county over the same territory, pressure was brought to bear upon the Constitutional Convention of the State sitting in 1875, to give relief.

The result was an amendment to the State Constitution providing for an election in the City and County of St. Louis of thirteen Freeholders whose duty was to propose a scheme for the separation of the city and county, provide for an enlargement of the limits of the former and a charter for its government.

By this amendment full powers were conferred upon the Board of Freeholders to frame a charter which would supersede the existing charter and all special laws relating to St. Louis County inconsistent with the scheme. Provision was made for amendments to the charter, to be submitted by the law-making authorities of the city at intervals of not less than two years, if they should receive an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the qualified voters voting at a special or general election.

The only restrictions placed upon the general policy of the Board of Freeholders in the framing of this charter were, that it should be in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri and that there should be "a Chief Executive and two houses of Legislature, one of which shall be elected by general ticket."

All previous charters of the city were created by special acts of the State Legislature and amendments were made by similar acts.

It will be seen that by this amendment to the State Constitution a system of self-government was granted to the City of St. Louis such as no city in the United States had ever before enjoyed. We were to be absolutely free from interference by the State Legislature in our own concerns. No special law could be enacted relating solely to this city. It was only required that our charter and the ordinances adopted by the Mayor and Municipal Assembly should be in harmony with the general laws of the State. To what extent this right and privilege has been encroached upon we will learn further on.

Some five or six years after this charter had become operative, happening to be in New York City and lunching with the then Mayor of that city, I detailed to him its general provisions and satisfactory working. He listened with great interest and attention. In turn he related the difficulties under which the Executive and indeed all the departments of that city government labored. in consequence of frequent interference by the State Legislature in the enactment of new laws relating to the city and amendments to those in existence. It required constant watchfulness and steady warfare to combat the schemes of designing politicians with personal interests to subserve.

That city is now about to pass under a system of self-government in its general features very similar to, and perhaps an improvement upon, ours, which is satisfactory evidence of their appreciation of its general provisions, after a long and very careful study of the best methods of municipal government.

The Board of Freeholders were required by this amendment to the Constitution to present to the Mayor of the City and the presiding Justice of the County Court, respectively, a copy of the Scheme and charter adopted by them, and signed by said Board or a majority of them within ninety days after their election.

This limitation of time for a work of

such magnitude and importance was unfortunate. It required a sacrifice of time from their ordinary business avocations on the part of the commissioners that could not well be spared. Individually and collectively they went to work with vigor and earnestness. They were so closely pressed for time that the only meeting to consider the charter as a whole was held at the printing office on the last day of the ninety days, which session began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued until 11:30 at night. when the last sheet was presented by the printer and the whole was put together and signed.

The names appended to the document which has constituted the organic law of the city for more than twenty years, with but few amendments by the people, were Geo. H. Shields, President of the Board, and Silas Bent, Jas. O. Broad-

head, M. Dwight Collier, F. H. Lutkewitte, Henry T. Mudd, Geo. Ward Parker, Geo. Penn, M. H. Phelan and Samuel Reber, members, being three more than a majority. Messrs. Albert Todd, D. H. Armstrong and A. Krieckhaus did not sign. So far as I can recollect there was no refusal to sign and there was no reason given for the failure to do so, nor did it create much comment. It is possible that none of the members entertained much hope of the adoption of their work. We shall see, however, as we proceed, that the charter brought about a radical change in the whole theory and practice of the government of the city and among other things laid the foundation for a magnificent system of public improvements effectively and economically carried out.

GEORGE WARD PARKER.

SONNET.

Through earth's primeval fires, through solar flame,
The ocean's yeasty wave and slimy weed,
Worm, fish, and reptile, many a gruesome breed—
Through nature's multifarious forms I came.
Still does my flesh bear impress of the same,
Still in my spirit lurks the old brute greed.
May I such origin not justly plead
For all the failings of this mortal frame?
Stands forth the conscious will uncaused and free,
Taught by the Christ, moves in a higher mood
And points the one escape from sin in me:
The sacrifice of self for others' good.
Thus living in the love that Jesus bore
For all the world, I am to fail no more.

CHARLES CALVIN ZIEGLER.

AN EPISODE OF THE TWENTIES

THEN, in the spring of the year 1825, General Lafavette, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and by his secretary, M. Lavasseur, was making his now celebrated tour of the United States, he visited, on invitation of the town authorities, the frontier settlement of St. Louis. eral Lafayette's stay in St. Louis was brief. He arrived about nine o'clock in the morning of April 28, on the steamboat Natchez, and dropped down the river again at midnight, en route to Nashville and the home of Andrew Jackson, where was enacted that famous scene over the pistols; thence he proceeded on his tour, reaching Boston in time to assist at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument, and to hear Daniel Webster's speech on that memorable occasion.

On the evening of April 27, 1825, two voung men sat together over a table at the Green Tree Tavern, Myrtle and Second streets, St. Louis. A half-emptied bottle of Madeira stood beside them, and in the pauses of conversation they raised the glasses to their lips. One of the men, the less loquacious of the two, was plainly dressed. He might have been a well-to-do mechanic. He might have been a commercial agent-or a philosopher. He listened to his companion's talk with a half smile, sipped his wine in the intervals, and, with a word or two of encouragement, let the other proceed. The young men were nearly of an age, which might have been twenty-three or twenty-five years. The one partly described was an Englishman by birth. He owned a small but prosperous hardware store in the town. His name was Henry Shaw.

The other man, by his dress and manner, was easily distinguishable as a lawyer and a Virginian. Albert Gallatin Means, only son of the Hon. John Driscoll Means, of Nottoway County, Virginia, deceased, had left his home and native State several years before, determined to win fortune and fame while lending his best efforts towards the amelioration of law, politics and society in the Far West. His recent endorsement by the lawyers of St. Louis as a candidate for U. S District Attorney was looked upon as a very high compliment to so young a member of the bar.

"I repeat," said he, whether addressing his friend solely or speaking as to an imaginary audience it were hard to say; "I repeat, sir, it was a corrupt bargain. General Jackson was, by a preponderating vote, the choice of the people. By legislative resolution Kentucky had declared in his favor. Meanwhile, as between Adams and any Southern candidate, the sentiment of Missouri could not be doubted. In the face of these facts Henry Clay threw the weight of his influence in the scale for Adams. In the face of this sentiment John Scott cast the vote of Missouri for a New Englander. I repeat, sir, it was a corrupt bargain, and nothing shall convince me of the contrary. Adams is President, and Clay is Secretary of State. I know not what friends or private advantage John Scott has gained by his course, which, I understand, he has the effrontery to defend on high grounds of patriotism; but I predict his speedy retirement from public life, along with all those who, under similar circumstances, voted with him."

"You are probably right," said Shaw. "What do I know? Alexie, across the way here, claims to have polled all the boatmen on the river. They stand three to one for Jackson. There's data for

you. Alexie, moreover, is an honest man, and keeps an orderly tavern; nevertheless two of his customers fell to blows yesterday over the respective merits of your hero, General Jackson, and the Marquis de Lafayette. It was an interesting encounter, and the Marquis lost."

"Henry," responded the other, "you lack the political sense. However, I wish I had seen the knock-down for Jackson. We entertain the Marquis tomorrow. Alexie, it seems, is the Marquis's old companion in arms. He has borrowed Joe Spalding's shirt for the occasion, and what with him, Arch Gamble's regulars, Blood's watchmen and the ragged militia of Captain David B. Hill, we are like to be thought a martial people. Henry, will you go to the ball?"

"I shall go," replied Shaw, "if you promise to present me to the ladies. My acquaintance is slight among the female population."

"Henry, you lack the instincts of a cavalier," said Means. "You neglect your opportunities. Nevertheless, you are a good fellow and they shall dance with you for my sake."

"Thanks," said Shaw. "Does your offer include a minuet with the beautiful Miss Bennett?"

"What do you know of Emily Bennett? Where have you met her?"

"She is a visitor at Madame Saugrain's."

"Where you go ---"

"To learn the French language and to see the flower garden. Madame Saugrain's bulbs are only less interesting than her daughters; Madame Saugrain herself is not the least delightful member of her household; and Miss Bennett ——"

"I say, Henry, if I did not know you lacked the instincts of a lover and all that, I should be confoundedly jealous. I shall tell you the truth; I am madly

in love with Emily Bennett. You understand? Of course you don't. I mean to say I am fond of her. I am the happiest man alive."

"I don't see that that follows," said Shaw. "Have you spoken to her on the subject?"

"Well, no," said Means. "But, man, I haven't a rival. She is a sweet young thing whom the wise ones pass over."

"She likes you?"

"Yes, I believe—I say this in the strictest confidence—I believe she does. In fact, I am sure she but waits for the word which will enable her to be frank with me."

"Aha! Well, what are you waiting for?" said Shaw.

"Why, confound it!" growled the other, "I have been waiting for my appointment—which I am not likely to get from the present administration. I am determined to wait no longer, and would have seen her to-night but for Gamble's cavalry drill. We paced up and down Market and Main streets till I had sworn myself hoarse. But it's all one. I shall see Emily to-morrow early. I am not sure, Henry, that there will be a dance left for you, but we shall see."

Madame Saugrain's house stood in the outskirts of town, not far from what is now Eighth street. From there to the foot of Market street was a short walk, and Emily Bennett had arranged with her friend, Therese, to join her at her mother's and go with the Saugrain family to witness that most interesting pageant, the landing of General Lafayette and his official reception by Dr. Carr Lane and the military. Mr. Bennett's health was too feeble to allow of his accompanying his daughter on her outside excursions. They were boon companions at home in the great brick house, before the roaring fireplace in

the winter season and in summer under the locusts by the door. Emily's mother The great brick house, the was dead. few negroes who attended to it, some investments in town property, from which hedrew his inconsiderable income. these, and Emily, were all Mr. Bennett possessed in the world. He had little company, and Emily denied herself many pleasant social frolics because of her unwillingness to leave him alone. Perhaps if she had known, before starting this morning, who was coming to see her, and for what purpose, her filial devotion or a stronger motive would have kept her at home. She did not know, and Albert Gallatin Means, who had worked himself up to some excitement on the way to her house, was chagrined and almost angry to find her absent.

It is not within our province to describe in detail General Lafayette's entertainment at the hands of Mayor Lane and Major Chouteau. Dr. Lane read an appropriate address at the landing. The assembled democracy cheered, the glad and horny hand was extended, and the General was carefully warned by a semi-intoxicated alderman against social contact with "the man who stole a cow." Then he was put in a barouche and drawn by four white horses up the steep grade to Main street and north to Pierre Chouteau's fortified grounds at corner of Vine. Colonel Archibald Gamble's troop of cavalry fell in behind the carriages of the civil dignitaries, separating the head of the procession from the miscellaneous rear. The cavalry had been stationed on Main street a block away from the landing. and during the delay always incident to boat service and street parades, had been with difficulty kept in order by Lieutenant Means. Emily, from her position at a window down Market street, could see him riding to and fro, circling gallantly on his pet roan mare around the Colonel, who occupied the center of the cross-streets inspecting his little army with the dignity of a Grand Marshal. Not that Colonel Gamble was Marshal of the Day. That honor had been reserved for Captain Sullivan Blood, who was abundantly in evidence along the whole line of march. Emily noted everyone she knew, smiled at some who greeted her, and waved her kerchief to General Lafayette and to M. Lavasseur, who appeared quite interesting, dressed as he was in the latest French fashion and bearing a gentleman's rapier at his side. Every now and then she glanced up the street to see if Lieutenant Means was in sight, wondering why he did not ride down to say good morning; wondering also with a vague feeling almost of pain why he had not been to see her the day before and engaged definitely her partnership for the dance that night.

The culminating effort of the committee in charge of General Lafayette's reception was to be a grand ball and supper at the City Hotel, but before the evening hour arrived much remained to be done. The General shook hands with each of the cavalrymen in turn on the piazza of Major Chouteau's house. Lieutenant Means was duly presented, not only to the General, but to the other guests, and was temporarily embarrassed by M. Lavasseur's failing, affectedly as he thought, to comprehend his remarks in the French language. The visiting party was then driven about town: to General Clarke's museum of Indian relics, to a view of the commerc'al facilities of the place, to the river front, the few stores and warehouses, the new brick dwellings, and to an accidental inspection of Captain Hill's motley militia then voluntarily drilling in the fields. On suggestion of General Clarke, the party dropped in for a few moments at Madame Saugrain's, that General Lafayette might see how Parisian elegance and the manners of the old regime had been domiciled in the West.

The General was much pleased, not only with the hostess, but with her daughters and with her daughters' beautiful guest, Miss Bennett. He trusted he would be favored with their presence in the evening, and he hoped the young ladies would allow him to forestall their many admirers so far as to claim their company for at least one set at the ball. Dr. Laue hoped he might claim the same privilege. General Clarke was equally insistent, M. George Washington Lafayette was not backward in following so many good examples, and when it came to M. Lavasseur's turn, he was not satisfied with an equal measure, but prayed Miss Bennett to promise him two dances. Emily was flushed and a little embarrassed; she murmured something about the third dance before supper, and M. Lavasseur was obliged to leave with an answer somewhat indefinite

During all this time and through the whole afternoon Mr. Albert Gallatin Means had been busy at his desk. One of his valued clients had driven an ox team all the way from St. Charles the night before; had come expressly to see General Lafayette, but insisted on combining business and pleasure. His legal matters must be attended to, and hence Albert Gallatin Means, who needed present fees and future custom, was not able to carry out all of his plans for the day, and was even a little late at the ball in the evening.

When he entered the ball-room Albert's first thought was of Emily, but his eye was arrested by a number of interesting sights. There was, in the first place, Major Chouteau in his uniform. The Major's little grandson, Auguste, stood and stared at him with great eyes. He did not care to look at General Lafayette. He was interested in his grand-

father, whom he had never seen so gorgeously attired. There were other elegant costumes and other uniforms. Alexie's Alexie made himself known for one. to General Lafavette. They were both much affected. They embraced and shed tears, after the old, fine, French, human fashion. The elderly inhabitants were present, the fathers and mothers of the settlement Space would fail me to enumerate them. Space and words, too, would fail me to describe the beauties who graced the assemblage. Albert saw Emily advancing on the arm of General Clarke. "May I relieve you, General?" he said. "When you have killed and scalped me first," said the General, "and before that happens there will be war.''

Albert began to curse his luck. didn't feel well. And there was Emily smiling away and looking more lovely than even he had ever dreamed she could look. He had a few moments' conversation with her after the next dance. Her program was full-that is, her dances were promised; there is no record that she carried a program. Dr. Lane and Colonel Gamble had seen to it that many anxious gentlemen, soldiers and statesmen, were presented to her. How could she refuse them? She was so sorry. There was Captain Blood: she might cut him for Albert-but no; it wouldn't be right. And, O yes! There was the third dance before supper. She wasn't sure she had promised it to anyone. He might have that. Why hadn't he come earlier?—Why hadn't he?—and then M. Lavasseur came and took her away without a word.

There was something peculiarly hateful about the manners of that Frenchman, M. Lavasseur. So thought Albert to himself, but then he was in a mood just then to hate anyone who came near Emily. Even Josiah Spalding, much as Albert looked up to and admired him, was for the time being almost an object

of dislike. Albert got a dance here and there from some of the many girls he knew, but he loitered during most of the time in the hallway. It was here M. Lavasseur accosted him, ceremoniously, in French, asking where he might obtain a drink of water. Albert answered in English, but did not offer to assist or accompany him. He could see across the room his friend, Henry Shaw, making his way and doing well, apparently, among a bevy of girls—also without his assistance.

When the time arrived for his dance with Emily, Albert hurried forward to claim it. Things had gone very wrong, he thought, and he wanted to set them right at once. He would tell her all of his troubles, how he couldn't come last night, how he had missed her in the morning, how he happened to be late at the ball; and then if she forgave him and sympathized with him and everything was propitious, he might tell her more, tell her something he had long intended she should know and which he was now burning to disclose. Just as he reached her side, however, M. Lavasseur also stepped forward.

"My privilege again, Mademoiselle," said M. Lavasseur, bowing low and then offering his arm.

"I beg your pardon, sir, the dance is promised to me," said Albert.

"The young gentleman has mistaken his time," said M. Lavasseur. "Mademoiselle will remember her promise."

"The lady will settle the point," said Albert hotly. "Is the dance promised to me or is it promised to M. Lavasseur?"

"Yes, yes, to him, to M. Lavasseur," said Emily. She was very much embarrassed. "I—I—O, Albert, I will explain afterward."

But Albert was choking with wrath. "I relinquish my pretensions," said he, in a husky voice that was meant to be sarcastic.

"The young gentleman's throat is dry," said M. Lavasseur. He will findwater near the south hall window."

Emily explained to M. Lavasseur the circumstances of her double engagement, and added that Mr. Means was her very particular friend. M. Lavasseur, in spite of his occasional frigidity of manner and propensity to sarcasm, was a man of good feelings. "My last remark," thought he to himself, "was too severe, too cutting, too wickedly incisive. I must say a word to relieve his feelings, to smooth matters over; a word, yes." and after the dance he went out to the verandah where he found Albert talking to Henry Shaw.

"I trust," said M. Lavasseur, "the young gentleman will not too resentfully remember the hasty asperity of my tone, yes, and the witticism of my remarks in addressing him. I would not have him harbor an angry thought for my sake; no, certainly! And I think, too, of Mademoiselle, the charming Miss Bennett, who has acquainted me, yes, with all the feeling she entertains for the young gentleman."

M. Lavasseur thought he was doing it right, but things happened very fast in the next few minutes.

"How dare you," said Albert, "mention the name of a lady in that manner, sir? Is it not enough that you insult me, but you must go about to traduce and make common the name of an innocent girl? You are a scoundrel, sir, and unworthy the name of a gentleman."

M. Lavasseur became very white in the starlight. "The gentleman will afford me satisfaction," he said.

"With pleasure," said Albert. "Henry, I shall need you. Can M. Lavasseur find a second?"

Shaw would have interfered, but it was all so rapid and unexpected. M. George Washington Lafayette emerged at this moment from the house. The

case was briefly explained to him and he was hurried out of the grounds and south on Third street almost before he could catch his breath.

"Where are we going?" said he.

"To my store for weapons," answered Shaw. "My principal will choose pistols, at five paces. He is a good shot at fifty yards, but we must allow for the darkness." And then he sidled up to M. Lafayette and whispered, "This meeting must be prevented."

"In God's name, yes," said the other.
"Think of my brother-in-law, killed—he will be killed, he cannot shoot—killed by a horse-pistol in the wilderness!
Think of the effect on my feelings!
Think of the effect on my father; on America; on the parties at home; on the nations of Europe; on the world!
Think——!"

"You say the gentleman is your brother-in-law?" said Shaw. "How fortunate. My principal was not fully informed of the fact. Let us pause one moment, gentlemen." The two principals were walking ahead, plunging forward almost side by side in the semi-darkness. They stopped.

"M. Lafayette," said Shaw, "will take from M. Lavasseur any messages he may have for his wife." And then to Albert: "Are you crazy? Have you thought? How will you keep Miss Bennett's name out of this affair? Proceed, and you will be responsible for more than you can now lay to the door of the man you intend to kill."

"He challenged me," said Albert. Shaw consulted a few moments longer with his principal and then whispered something to M. Lafayette. They could hear behind them the music striking up for the next dance, and occasionally a burst of laughter floated to their ears. The stars were overhead and the wind came freshly down through the garden shrubbery on the slope of the hill to their right.

"I desire to announce," said Shaw, "that if M. Lavasseur will temporarily withdraw his challenge my principal will make an explanation."

"M. Lavasseur will so do," said M. Lafayette.

"I wish to say," said Albe t, "that M. Lavasseur's language, while annoying, was not such, I believe on second consideration, as to warrant me in applying to M. Lavasseur the epithet of scoundrel or in denying to him the attributes of a gentleman. When we fight I trust it will be with mutual respect and to satisfy our honor."

"Since," said M. Lavasseur, "the gentleman has been so honorably candid, I desire to say that on my part no offence to the gentleman was intended. Quite the contrary, I assure the gentleman, and if anything in my language should yet grate upon his remembrance I withdraw the obnoxious phrase, and trust he will attribute the same to my imperfect command of the English tongue, so different from the gentleman's own fluent use of the French syntax and inflection."

Of course, after this the affair could not go on. The two principals went back to the ball-room, M. Lavasseur to allay the possible disquietude of some of the company over his absence and that of M. Lafayette, and Albert to take Shaw's promised dance with Emily Bennett. "Excuse me the best you can," said Shaw, "and I think she will dance with you for my sake." Shaw and M. Lafayette disappeared in the darkness together, bent on an errand they did not disclose.

When Lieutenant Means and M. Levasseur were having their altercation, on the verandah, Miss Bennett stood before a mirror in a room upstairs arranging her curls and practicing her sweetest smile, preparatory to her promenade with General Lafayette. The window being partly open

she recognized the voices below. She could not distinguish the words, but she thought the tones were somewhat sharp and angry. Then she heard the party of men quit the verandah and saw them disappear around the corner of the house. The thought of what she had seen and heard would not quite leave her, and when she had circled the room with the General and could nowhere see either Albert or M. Levasseur, her uneasiness began to take definite shape and to grow with each lapsing minute. Finally she could stand it no longer, and, with a confidence born of necessity and the innocent inability to invent or disguise feelings or facts, she told the General the whole story, much more than was strictly necessary, indeed, and soon had him more excited if possible than herself.

The affair must be stopped at once. But how? A bloody duel in the house of his friends! What could his son-in-law mean? What could his son mean? Did they not understand? Was he not the Friend of America? If an accident should happen, how could he face the applauding multitudes again? Would there be any applauding multitudes? Probably not. He would have to give up his tour.

This hurried transcript of the General's first thoughts will give no idea of the real depth of his concern. He went at once to Mayor Lane, and they left the ballroom together just as Albert and M. Lavasseur entered from the other side. They got their hats from a room above, and had just opened the door to go out when in walked M. Lafayette and Mr. Shaw.

"Where have you been?" said the General.

"Where are the principals?" said Dr. Lane.

"Has the worst happened?" said the General. "Speak at once."

"Sir, I shall explain," said M. La-

fayette. "I happened to mention to Mr. Shaw the great difficulty my father experiences in being shaved to his satisfaction while traveling. Mr. Shaw expressed his opinion that the fault lay with the poor razors generally in use in the West, and begged of me to go with him to his shop, where from his stock of cutlery he would supply me with a pair of the best razors made in Sheffield."

"They have no superiors on the market, General," said Shaw, "and I beg that you will accept them as a token of my humble admiration and respect."

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It remains only to be stated that Lieutenant Means explained his actions to Miss Bennett to that lady's expressed satisfaction, but it was not until the spring of the next year, after a season of much quiet gayety at the great brick house, that he won her consent to accept him as the guardian of her happiness and fortunes. When they were married, half the young men in town wore crepe to their wedding. Mr. Means' appointment as District Attorney was tendered him in the early months of President Adams' incumbency, and, acting on the advice of friends of all parties, he accepted. The cares of office and the responsibilities of matrimony are said to have a sobering effect. Mr. Means voted quietly for Jackson in 1828, but was scandalized by the Old Hero's attack on the Bank, and became thereafter an ardent but inoffensive whig.

General Lafayette reached Boston in good time on the afternoon of the sixteenth of June. Daniel Webster called on him in the course of the evening, being a little late. There has always been great curiosity as to what conversation passed between the two great men on that occasion. The fact is, Mr. Webster merely excused his tardiness by mentioning his struggles with a particu-

larly dull razor. He hoped the General was never similarly troubled.

Ah, no. The General had razors admirable in every respect, the gift of a friend in the West.

There was a time when St. Louis was reproached, perhaps deservedly, with not being a literary centre, as affording an unappreciative market for intellectual wares. But now, tempora mutantur, even poetry, which appeals to a more limited audience than any other art, finds a reception and a sale among us. The author of the Golden Leaf poems can tell a different tale from that of earlier authors of our city. Her poems have afforded much pleasure and mental refreshment to the dwellers in the West End, and probably in other portions of the city, and are to be recommended to any one in need of diversion and relaxation. There is difficulty in choosing, but perhaps The March Winds is a fair example of the general style of the volume. There are thirty-two others.

Blow, blow, ye winds of March.
Whence are thy skies but clear,
Whence wilt thou crumble like the larch,
Or bring to us a tear.

Whence wilt thou have for us a smile,
Ye blustering, noisy March.
Whence wilt thou make the summer scorch,
Or leave her stay awhile.

Why shatter ye the tree tops bare
As though you meant to grow
And carry off, if ye would dare,
The rivulets that flow.

Why do ye toss the baby's hat
When he is tired of play,
And carry off mamma's old mat
So long have laid away.

Then bring to us no wild December,
With her blustering wind to sing,
But make us gladder to remember
That the spring is on her wing.

Whence—but no more of that. That way madness lies.

"Fortunate, fortunate man!" said Daniel. And, in his great oration the next day he repeated the expression: "Fortunate, fortunate man!"

EDWARD BATES.

BEST BOOKS OF 1896-97.

Among the best books of 1896 were: Barrie. J. M. Sentimental Tommy.

Morse, J. T. Life and letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Barrie, J. M. Margaret Ogilvy.

Kipling R. Ballads of the seven seas.

Eggleston. Beginners of a nation.

Jewett, S. O. Country of the pointed firs.

Walker, F. A. International bimetallism.

Dana, Mrs. F. T. Plants and their children.

Sloane, W. Life of Napoleon.

Harper's dictionary of classical literature and antiquities.

Abbott, L. Christianity and social problems.

Wilson, W. George Washington.

Spencer, H. Principles of sociology.

Among the best books of 1897 are: Stedman, E. C. Poems now first collected.

Wilkins, M. E. Jerome, a poor man. Mitchell, S. W. Hugh Wynne.

Allen, J. L. Choir invisible.

Kipling, R. Captains courageous.

Fiske, J. Old Virginia and her neighbors.

Mahan. Life of Nelson.

Tennyson, A. H. Life of Alfred Tennyson.

Tyler, M. C. Literary history of the American Revolution.

Jesuit relations, ed. by R. G. Thwaites.

Nansen, F. Farthest North.

Warner, C. D., ed. Library of the world's best literature.

Sienkiewicz, H. Quo vadis.

Davis, R. H. Soldiers of fortune.

THE CALENDAR.

EVERY person witnesses the passage of time, yet how few know the history of the calendar that has been adapted to the purposes of civilization, and are aware that the day, the month, and the year are the natural divisions of time, while the hour, the week, and the civil month are only arbitrary.

The true solar day is the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun; and though the length of time varies some by reason of the inclined position of the ecliptic and the varying progressive motion of the earth in its orbit, it is hardly possible to have regard to this in the artificial measurement, and so the mean solar day is employed for all civil purposes. This is ordinarily the time in which the earth would make one revolution on its axis, as compared with the sun, and is, therefore a result of computation not marked precisely by any astronomical phenomena, and with so slight a difference from the true solar day as to escape ordinary observation.

THE DAY.

The division of the day into twentyfour parts, or hours, has prevailed since remote ages, though all do not by any means agree as to the time for its commencement. The present general custom of commencing the civil day at midnight and reckoning twelve morning and twelve evening hours to midnight again, corresponds to that of the ancient Egyptians. Hipparchus reckoned twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight, while astronomers regard the day as commencing at noon, and reckon through the twenty-four hours. The modern Greeks have chosen sunrise as the commencement of the day,

while the Bohemians regard it as commencing at sunset.

THE WEEK.

The week, a period of seven days, has no reference to celestial motions, and is, therefore, uniform. It has been used from early ages, though it did not enter into the calendar of the Greeks, and was not used in Rome until after the reign of Theodosius. The English names for the days are from the Saxon.

LATIN. ENGLISH. SAXON. Dies Solis. Sunday. Sun's day. Dies Lunæ Monday. Moon's day. Tuesday. Dies Martis. Tiw's day. Dies Mercurii Wednesday. Woden's day. Dies Jovis. Thursday. Thor's day. Dies Veneris. Friga's day. Friday. Dies Saturni. Seterni's day. Saturday.

THE MONTH.

Long before the exact length of the year was determined, it was perceived that the synodic revolution of the moon was accomplished in about 292 days. Twelve lunations form a period of 354 days, only about 114 days difference from the solar year. From this has arisen the universal practice of dividing the year into twelve months. By reason of the difference of 114 days in a year, the effect would be, after a few years, of changing the commencement of the year to a different season. The difficulties in avoiding such inconvenience induced some nations to abandon lunar measurement altogether, and regulate the year by the course of the sun. The month being a convenient period of time has retained its place in the calendar of all nations, but is usually employed to denote an arbitrary number of days approaching a twelfth part of a solar year. Among early Egyptians

the month was thirty days, five days supplemental being added at the end of the year to complete it.

THE YEAR.

The year is either astronomical or civil. The solar astronomical year is the period of time in which the earth performs a revolution in its orbit about the sun, and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds of mean solar time. The exact time according to the U.S. naval observatory at Washington is .14912 of a second longer, The calendar has an interesting history and if all the material were gathered together a volume of no inconsiderable size would be the result. The French Republican Calendar is worth a moment's notice. Dating from Sept. 22d, 1792, the day of the foundation of the Republic, the year commenced at midnight of the autumnal equinox and was divided into twelve months of 30 days each, with five days allowed for festivals and every fourth year six days. Each month was divided into three decades of ten days each, the week being abolished. This calendar was used until Dec. 31, 1805.

JULIAN CALENDAR.

The Julian, or "old style," and the Gregorian, or "new style," are best known, being now in use by Christian nations. If the civil year corresponds with the solar, the seasons of the year will always occur at the same period. Prior to the Christian era the Roman pontiffs would arbitrarily add to or take from the year, so as to lengthen or shorten the period in which a magistrate remained in office. This created such irregularity that in the day of Julius Cæsar the spring season occurred. according to the calendar, in summer. Historians tell us that this confusion was carried so far that Caius Julius Cæsar, the Pontifex Maximus, in his third consulate, inserted between the months of November and December two inter-calary months of 67 days, and to the month of February an intercalary month of 23 days, which added to the length of the previous year of 355 days, made a year of 445 days, thus bringing the calendar to conform to the seasons. This year was correctly called "the last year of confusion."

Cæsar undertook the formation of a new calendar, and with the assistance of Sosigenes, a famous Egyptian mathematician, calculated the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours, and to make allowance for the hours he determined on intercalation of one day in every four years. The day answering to the 24th of February was counted twice, both days having the same name, which gives us our term of leap year, which leaps over, as it were, one day more than there are days in the common year. This was the Julian Method of computing time reckoned from the 45th year B. C., and introduced our present method of having three years of 365 days followed by one of 366.

In A. D. 325 the General Council assembled at Nice, in Asia Minor, to act on ecclesiastical matters, fixed the day on which Easter should be celebrated. At that time the Vernal Equinox, the precise time when day and night were of equal length, fell on March 21st, and supposing that there would be no variation from it, they decreed that Easter should be the "first Sunday after the first full moon, which happened next after the 21st of March. And if the full moon happens upon a Sunday Easter day is the Sunday after." This rule is still in force.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR.

The calendar of Julius Cæsar was found to be defective, for in the year 1582 the Vernal Equinox fell on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March. Pope Gregory XIII., assisted by several learned

men, made a complete reformation of it. According to best authority, Aloysius Lilius is credited with being the author of the system. The solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds, not being equal to the year of 365 days, 6 hours, which Julius Cæsar established, a difference of 11 minutes, 14 seconds existed, which amounted in 128 years to one day. Gregory assumed not the year A. D. 1, but the year of the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, as the point of departure, and decreed that 355 days should form the year 1582, thus dropping ten days. To prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year

ending a century should not be a leap year, except the one ending every fourth century. Thus 1700, 1800, 1900 are not leap years, but 2000 will be. When a centesimal year is divisible by 400 without a remainder it is a leap year, as also other years in the century are leap years if divisible by 4 without a remainder. The decree effecting this change was issued February 24th, 1582. The calendar year thus agrees with the true solar year, and future errors are practically avoided, as the difference will amount to but little over a day up to the I. W. GEORGE. year 3342.

LITERARY PRESCRIPTIONS.

For action read Homer and Scott.

For choice of individual words read
Keats, Tennyson, Emerson.

For clearness read Macaulay.

For common sense read Benjamin Franklin.

For conciseness read Bacon and Pope. For elegance read Virgil, Milton, and Arnold.

For humor read Chaucer, Cervantes, and Twain.

For imagination read Shakespeare and Job.

For interest in common things read Jane Austen.

For logic read Burke and Bacon.

For loving and patient observation of nature read Thoreau and Walton.

For simplicity read Burns, Whittier, Bunyan.

For smoothness read Addison and Hawthorne.

For the study of human nature read Shakespeare and George Eliot

For sublimity of conception read Milton.

For vivacity read Stevenson and Kipling.

From F. L. Knowles Practical hints

for young writers, readers and book buyers. Young composers and students of literature will find much to help and interest them in this little volume. There are some good lists of books and just estimates of the relative places of books in it. The rules given for bookbuyers are also of value.

THE BIBLIOMANIAC'S PRAYER.

Keep me, I pray, in wisdom's way
That I may truths eternal seek;
I need protecting care to-day,—
My purse is light, my flesh is weak.
So banish from my erring heart
All baleful appetites and hints
Of Satan's fascinating art,
Of first editions and of prints.
Direct me in some godly walk
Which leads away from bookish strife,
That I with pious deed and talk
May extra-illustrate my life.

But if, O Lord. it pleaseth Thee
To keep me in temptation's way.

I humbly ask that I may be
Most notably beset to-day;
Let my temptation be a book,
Which I shall purchase, hold, and keep,
Whereon when other men shall look,
They'll wail to know I got it cheap.
Oh, let it such a volume be
As in rare copperplates abounds,
Large paper, clean, and fair to see,
Uncut, unique, unknown to Lowndes.

EUGENE FIELD.

AMONG THE LIBRARIES.

THE Dial in a recent article on the last great Chicago library gives reasons why the Crerar, the Newberry and the University libraries of that city, while magnificently endowed, are as yet rather promises of what they may do in the future than the fulfillment of that promise. Until recently the Public Library of Chicago was so cramped in its insufficient quarters that it also was crippled in its usefulness. The Dial says:

A way of escape from this rather cheerless condition of affairs has at last been provided by the completion of the Public Library building, which is now ready for use, and which was formally dedicated to the public a few days ago, on the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Great Fire. As far as one, at least, of the four libraries of Chicago is concerned, promise has become fulfillment, and the student may enter into his longawaited heritage of opportunity. Within the walls of this building there are now gathered a quarter of a million volumes, representing all the departments of literature; and every conceivable means for the facilitation of their use, whether by the casual reader or the serious student, has been provided by the liberality of a City Council which, whatever its shortcomings, has nearly always been willing to make appropriations commensurate with the needs of the institution, and may be trusted to provide as adequate support in the future as it has provided in the past. Chicago has nothing more entirely creditable to show the stranger than this library, and may point to it with just pride as an evidence that the higher needs of civilization have not been lost sight of amid all the jostling material interests of the community.

The Chicago building is one of the three costliest structures devoted to library purposes in the United States. The two millions of dollars expended upon it have brought their full architectural and decorative equivalent, and if the buildings at Washington and Boston have cost more money it may safely be said that neither of them represents an expenditure as judicious, or applied as closely to the special purposes for which a library building should be designed.

When such a building is to be erected, there is always a conflict between two theories. One of these theories is held by architects; the other by professional librarians. It is unnecessary to say which of these theories is right, and which is wrong, and it is pleasant to state that the right theory has prevailed in the plans for the Chicago edifice. In consequence of the above fact, this latest of great library buildings is not a pile of masonry built for external show, nor is it a gallery for the exhibition of pictured and sculptured masterpieces. It is simply a dignified structure, somewhat severe in design, provided with decorative adornments that please the eye but do not tend to attract gaping throngs of visitors who care nothing for books and only get in the way of the quiet student. The theory that library buildings should be planned for library purposes never had a stouter champion than the late Dr. Poole, and it is a happy eventuation that has made the Library which he organized the best existing exemplification of the ideas for which he so insistently contended.

The history of this library is familiar to all who are Chicagoans, and to many who are not. We need not retell at any length how it sprang from the ruins of

the burned city, how the graceful act of Thomas Hughes provided a nucleus for the collection, how the books were for a time stored in a disused watertank, how an emergency law for the establishment of public libraries was passed by the Illinois Legislature, how the services of the greatest of American librarians were secured, how the books grew in number and have sojourned in three sets of temporary quarters before finding their permanent home, or how the support of the public, at first somewhat grudgingly given to the enterprise, has grown steadily more and more cordial and generous, until there is at last upon all hands abundant evidence that the city-not of the few, but of the masses—is thoroughly in sympathy with the aims of the institution, and determined to keep it in the front rank of public collections of books. All of these things are an old story; but what is perhaps not generally understood outside of Chicago is the wise policy by which the directors of the institution have kept it all the time in close touch with all ages and conditions of readers. While it has never catered to the tastes of depraved or vicious persons, it has to a considerable extent supplied the public with what it wants rather than what in the minds of superior persons it ought to want. This delicate question is necessarily one of degree. The aim of a library should be, first, to attract readers, because the reading habit is a good thing in itself, and, second, to improve the tastes of readers, not by forcing culture upon them, but by leading them in the direction of culture without their being conscious of the guidance. The extent to which this aim has been realized is best shown by the simple statement that the percentage of fiction among the books read is only about one-half what it was in the early days of the Library. And it must be remembered that this statement concerns the institution which has a larger home circulation than any other public library in the world.

So remarkable a degree of practical usefulness is accounted for by the system of delivery stations scattered all over the city, which brings the books within easy reach of every household. It is by such methods and policies that the Chicago Public Library has won its place in the affections of a vast community, and has set an example that the rest of the country may profitably follow. We may almost say that it has followed the example, for the Illinois Library Act has furnished a model for similar legislation in many other States, and the city which chiefly illustrates the direct operation of that act has long been one of the principal foci of ideas about library management-made so in large degree by the fact that it was for twenty vears the home of William Frederick Poole.

In this same connection the *Library* Journal says:

There is no city in the world which has the library equipment of Chicago, in the several respects in which libraries touch the life of a great city. . . . Chicago has the greatest reason for congratulation on the public spirit both of the community and of its private citizens in this great equipment, and if New York is to be on the first of January the greater city, it must still be confessed that it cannot yet approach Chicago in its library development.

Kansas City, after a struggle of twenty years, has this fall opened its new Public Library building. The Kansas City Library was no more fortunate than the St. Louis Library in its endeavors to have a suitable building of its own, until the Commercial Club of that city took the matter in hand and pushed it so vigorously that in 1894 an appropriation of \$200,000 was voted for the pur-

pose. The ground plot cost \$30,000 additional, but the money was given. Work was begun in the spring of 1896: and in September of this year the books were moved to their permanent home. After January, 1898, they will be entirely at the disposal of their owners, the people of the city, as the small membership fee which is still required will then be abolished.

The Congressional, which we hope our Congressman Dockery will succeed in rechristening the National Library, was thrown open to the use of the public on November 1st. The first book asked for from this enormous collection of reading matter was not in the Library. So that person probably thought the Congressional was not much of a library, anyhow.

SOME RECENT GIFTS TO LIBRARIES.

The late George Fuller left by his will to the town of Thomaston, Me., \$13,000 for a public library.

J. J. Whitney gave to Winchester, Conn., the ground on which to build a library.

Egbert Starr of New York left \$50,000 to the Middlebury, Vt., College, for a library.

Mrs. Morrill Frost has offered \$10,000 to Winthrop, Mass., on condition that the town raises the same sum, for a library.

E. M. Phelps of Chicago offers \$6,000 to the town of Stonington, Conn., if the citizens will give the lot and an endowment of \$11,000 for the support of the library.

Mayor A. C. Houghton of North Adams has bestowed an additional \$10,000 on the Houghton memorial library of that city, which he built in memory of his brother.

The Boston Public Library has received another munificent gift. This time it is \$50,000 from W. C. Todd of

New Hampshire, for a permanent fund, the proceeds of which shall be expended in current newspapers for the library.

It is largely in virtue of the sympathy which it is possible to feel for books that from them we not only receive a knowledge of the capacities of human emotion, but we are given actual emotional experiences as well. For literature has a twofold office. It not only shows the possibilities of life, but it may make these possibilities realities. If art simply showed us what might be without aiding us further, it would be but a banquet of Tantalus. We must have the substance as well as the shadow. We are born not only with a craving to know what emotions are the birthright of man, but with an instinctive desire to enter into that inheritance. We wish to be all that it is possible for men to be. The small boy who burns to be a pirate or a policeman when he grows up, is moved by the idea that to men of these somewhat analagous callings come a richness of adventure and a fullness of sensation which are not to be found in ordinary lives. The lad does not reason this out, of course; but the instinctive desire for emotion speaks in him. We are born with the craving to know to the full the emotions of the race. It is to few of us in modern civilized life that circumstances permit a widely extended experience in actual mental sensations. The commonplace actualities of every-day life show plain and dull beside the almost infinite possibilities of existence. The realization of the contrast makes not a few mortals unhappy and dissatisfied; but those who are wiser accept life as it is, and turn to art for the gratification of the instinctive craving which is unsatisfied by outward reality.

From Talks on the Study of Literature, by Arlo Bates.

A WHITMANIAN ODE.

This off-hand production of Professor Parsons was intended merely for the amusement of a company of social reformers who met at Lake George last summer. It was embodied in a private

journal of the conference, which the editor of this magazine was privileged to read. Upon request Professor Parsons kindly consented to its publication.

Do you read

The New, New School

of Poetry?

It is as terse as a Sunday-school,
Or the statutes of a New Jersey legislature.
It is as smooth and regular as a corduroy road,
Or a Rocky Mountain state,
As musical as a decrepit hand-organ
Or a squeaky hinge and as beautiful
As a city slum.
It is indeed the wreck of speech,
The burial of sense in coarse verbosity,
And has its habitation in the slums of literature.

The New, New School of Poetry, Because it is the only kind of poetry
I can write.

Oh the beautiful poetry of the New School! Oh the grand poetry of the New, New School! It goes down

Down

But Oh! how I love

The page

Like unto this,

Or
Perhaps
Like
This.
It is neither

Rhythm, Rhyme nor Reason,

Nor anything else in particular But it is specially beautiful

To me

Because it is the

Only kind

Of poetry

I can write.

FRANK PARSONS.





Jours truly James Whitemalo Wiley

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

HEN you hear the East a'calling,' says Kipling, 'then you won't 'eed nothin' else—

No, you won't 'eed nothin' else but them spicy, garlic smells,

And the sunshine, and the palm trees, and the tinkly temple bells."

Yet "East is East and West is West." Tastes differ. "Tell you what I like the best," says Mr. Riley,—

"Long about knee-deep in June,
'Bout the time strawberries melts
On the vines—some afternoon
Like to jes' git out and rest,
And not work at nothing else!"

If Kipling has made for himself a unique reputation as the poet of soldiers, seamen, pioneers, rovers of every description, good and bad, neglecting, somewhat scornfully, it often seems, the quiet home-dwellers, who form so great a majority of us all; if this be true, it is no less true that James Whitcomb Riley has made himself the spokesman and poet par excellence of the homely, elemental, universal feelings and thoughts of this quiet, undemonstrative majority. Undemonstrative, that is, by corporate action or official display. Undemonstrative in the matter of buying and reading Mr. Riley's poems they certainly are not. No American poet today, probably none in the past except Longfellow, has been so thoroughly popular among the masses of people who care nothing for fads in literature and read only when a book comes to them in the character of a cheering sympathetic friend.

It is of the nature of a reputation like Mr. Riley's that it should grow imperceptibly. A poem about child-life on the old farm is not an item of cable news to be flashed from continent to continent and reprinted alongside the

second assistant editor's leader on the new European coalition. Nevertheless, the poem gets reprinted-pirated perhaps—and women here and there put it by to read; or men cut it out for the family scrap-book, and then forget their intention, carry it about in their purse, read it over in office hours till it is worn out and they have to go buy the book for their daughter's Christmas. In ways such as this the fame of an author spreads among the people, and if we wish to gauge the same truly it will not do to ask ourselves whether the author's name has been seen in the magazines for this month or last month. Indeed, in the case of Mr. Riley, we might look for a long time in vain for his name in any of the magazines except the Century, to which he contributes pretty regularly; for the most part he now finds it more satisfactory and profitable to reserve his poems until they can be published in original volumes. Passing by the magazines, we can, however, form something like an accurate idea of Mr. Riley's present standing in the estimation of the public by taking opinions here and there from individuals of known attitude or classes whose points of view enable them to see him from different sides.

The following are a few opinions which we see quoted: Said Oliver Wendell Holmes—he will say no more kindly words now, but the words will for a long time say themselves—"James Whitcomb Riley is nothing short of a born poet and a veritable genius." To be sure, Mr. Autocrat; we knew it, but we are glad you said it. "No poet in the United States," says Hamlin Garland, "has the same hold upon the minds of the people as Riley." According to the New York Independent: "No poet

since Burns has sung so close to the ear of the common people." "James Whitcomb Riley," says the Atlanta Journal, "tells truth with a clearer perception of its moral quality than any other singer who sings in our tongue to-day." And so on. But we must not omit Mr. Howell's assertion that "No American poet has done so much as James Whitcomb Riley to divine the familiar America of most Americans;" and this leads us to the question as to whether Mr. Riley is not after all our most typically national poet. Many there are who assert it. The English seem to have taken it more or less for granted, and some of us are disposed to deny it on that account. It is not a very pressing question. Mr. Riley does not expect to crowd out Whittier and Longfellow just yet and there are several other names which the public would like to retain. In the meantime Mr. Riley has a personality of his own and does not live by invidious comparisons.

Mr. Riley's home is in Indianapolis, as everyone knows. He enjoys his single blessedness in a very substantial two-story brick house on Lockerbie street. "What a dear little street it is, nestled away," etc., etc. His habits are said to be very friendly and democratic. He and ex-President Harrison are the accepted lions of the place. It would seem that two such celebrities ought to be enough for so small a city, but not so. The burghers thereof were not satisfied till they went and got a National Convention and a street car franchise contest. Indianapolis is Mr. Riley's present home, but his native place was Greenfield, and there he grew up with 'Lisabuth Ann, the Raggedy Man and other people who "influenced" him. It would be a pleasant task to enlarge upon the quaint humor and pathos of these loving, homelike verses, but it is not necessary as they are familiar to almost all of us. Mr. Riley says he tries

to be at his best in his books, but his talents are various, and above and beyond his power of social entertaining he is said to be "one of the most accomplished actors who have ever appeared on the English or American stage." It may be surmised that his peculiar power in this line is owing to his natural and thorough identification with the characters he represents—the characters in his own writings. Unfortunately, owing to occasional ill health and to his great dislike to traveling, which he characterizes as "the only work harder than writing a book," he now seldom reads in public.

Mr. Riley has written such good dialect poetry and has worn so well the title of "Hoosier Poet," that we naturally think of him first and sometimes only as a dialect writer. He would be the first to smile at, and the last to take exception to, such an idea. Nevertheless the idea is not a true one, as a glance at the titles of some of his most popular poems would prove. For instance: The sonnets, several of them; "The Last Kiss;" "Old Aunt Mary's;" "The Beautiful City;" "The Little White Hearse;" "When Bessie Died;" and "Away:"

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead.—He is just away!"

These poems, the last named, are on the lips and in the hearts of many thousands to-day. We might close by quoting, as a sample of Mr. Riley's work in another vein, the sonnet entitled "Silence" with its "ghost of a dead voice spilled by the one starved star," etc. but we are so like the rest of the lovers of his delectable dialect that we cannot pass over a piece like the following:

THE DOODLE-BUG'S CHARM.

When Uncle Sidney he comes here—
An' Fred an' me an' Min—
My Ma she says she bet you yet
The roof 'll tumble in!
Fer Uncle he ist romps with us:
An' wunst, out in our shed,

He telled us 'bout the Doodle-bugs,
An' what they'll do, he said,
Et you'll ist holler "Doodle-bugs!"
Out by our garden-bed
"Doodle-Bugs! Doodle-Bugs!
Come up an' git some bread!"

Ain't Uncle Sidney funny man?
"He's childish most as me."
My Ma sometimes she tells him that
"He acts so foolishly!"
W'y, wunst, out in the garden-path,
Wite by the pie-plant bed,
He all sprawled out there in the dirt
An' ist scrooched down his head,
An' "Doodle, Doodle, Doodle-Bugs!"

My Uncle Sidney said,—
"Doodle-Bugs! Doodle-Bugs!
Come up and git some bread!"

An' nen he showed us little holes
All bored there in the ground,
And little weenty heaps o' dust
'At's piled there all around:
An' Uncle said, when he's like us,
Er purt'-nigh big as Fred,
That wuz the Doodle-Bugs's Charm—
To call 'em up he said:—
"Doodle! Doodle! Doodle-Bugs!"
An' they'd poke out their head—
"Doodle-Bugs! Doodle-Bugs!
Come up an' git some bread'!

LATEST TENDENCIES OF EDUCATION.

The House of Shells, by Mrs. A. S. Hardy, which is half a story and half a delightful treatise on shells, with handsome illustrations of their many varieties, contains an interesting preface by Wm. T. Harris. Dr. Harris calls attention to the two methods pursued by the new education, one stimulating and encouraging observation and personal discovery, and the other following out the plan of the University Extension and Chautauqua courses, which particularly recommend systematic home reading.

Of the latter he says:

Home reading, it seems, furnishes the essential basis of this great movement to extend education beyond the school and to make self-culture a habit of life. . . .

There is first an effort to train the original powers of the individual and make him self-active, quick at observation, and free in his thinking. Next, the new education endeavors, by the reading of books and the study of the wisdom of the race, to make the child or youth a participator in the results of the experience of all mankind.

These movements may be made antagonistic by poor teaching. . . The very persons who declaim against the book, and praise in such strong terms the self-activity of the pupil and original research, are mostly persons who have received their practical impulse from reading the writings of educational reformers. Very few persons have received an impulse from personal contact with inspiring teachers

compared with the number that have received an impulse from such books as Herbert Spencer's Treatise on Education, Rousseau's Emile, Pestalozzi's Leonard and Gertrude, Francis W. Parker's Talks about Teaching, G. Stanley Hall's Pedagogical Seminary. Think in this connection, too, of the impulse to observation in natural science produced by such books as those of Hugh Miller, Faraday, Tyndall, Huxley, Agassiz, and Darwin.

The new scientific book is different from the old. The old style book of science gave dead results where the new one gives not only the results, but a minute account of the method employed in reaching these results. An insight into the method employed in discovery trains the reader into a naturalist, an historian, a sociologist. The books of the writers above named have done more to stimulate original research on the part of their readers than all other influences combined.

It is, therefore, much more a matter of importance to get the right kind of a book than to get a living teacher.

Dr. Harris then classes books for home reading in four divisions as follows:

First division, natural history; second, whatever relates to physics or natural philosophy; third, history, biography and ethnology; fourth, especially literature and works that make known the beautiful in art.

"This department of books is perhaps more important than any other in our home reading, inasmuch as it teaches a knowledge of human nature and enables us to understand the motives that lead our fellow-men to action."

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, compiler of the excellent Heart of Oak reading books, emphasized the same point in an address made to the Massachusetts Library Club, in which he said:

The small public library need not expend much for books in science. Outside of the essential books the aim should be to get such books as record the history of man. Foremost I place good editions of the older poets, because in them the nature of man is most clearly seen; through them one may receive inspiration for his guidance in life; they are, too, in this country the only considerable sources for the nurture of the imagination.

These are the opinions of Americans of the front rank on this subject. From across the water comes the voice of Mr. Sidney Webb, prominent writer and compiler, and a member of the technical Educational board of the London County Council. In a recent address on "The

functions of the public library in respect to political science," delivered before the Library Association of the United Kingdom, Mr. Webb called to the attention of the librarians to whom he was speaking the desirability and the importance of public libraries collecting material upon sociological questions and becoming store houses of information bearing upon this subject which, in Mr. Webb's opinion, would absorb the students of the twentieth century, as natural science had been the leading study of the nineteenth.

These expressions confirm the policy of this library, which for some years past has endeavored not only to purchase the newest and most reliable books upon sociology for its readers, and has devoted especial attention to its biographical collection, but which has carefully preserved even pamphlets which treat of any one of the many branches of sociology.

THE CHRISTIAN.

THEN fifty thousand copies of a new story have been sold in the United Kingdom in the course of a few weeks, and when it has been received by some with intense bitterness and fierce denunciation, while others have awarded to it the most glowing eulogies, all will admit that the book cannot be an ordinary one. Few will dispute that "The Christian" is not to be classed with those fictions—and their name is legion-which excite no more than a languid interest, and which we lay down without taking the trouble to read them to the end. Whatever be its merits or demerits, this novel is one which must force all serious men to think over the problems which the author intended to set before us.

It is a curious fact that whereas in America Mr. Hall Caine's novel has been welcomed with almost extravagant

adulation, in England it has been angrily, and by some almost contumeliously, condemned. I think that the explanation of criticisms so widely opposed to each other is that in England chiefly owing to accidental circumstances and to the erroneous impressions of some of its earlier reviewers—the book has been judged from points of view far different from those which the writer intended. In England it has been assumed that the hero of the book is meant for an ideal Christian, and even for the follower of Christ needed by the nineteenth century. The author has then been assailed for putting forth an utterly false exposition of the Christian life, and for holding up to our admiration a weak, hysterical, self-deceived fanatic whose work ended in deplorable failure. Mr. Stead, in the Review of Reviews, writing with characteristic straightforwardness, and not without much genuine appreciation, understands the author to have implied that the Christ of holiness had failed, and that such an unhappy being as John Storm is now necessary to work out the redemption of the world.

There does not seem to be any real ground for such a view unless it be in the, perhaps, unfortunately selected title of the novel, and in expressions which have, apparently without sufficient authority, been attributed to the author. But if for any such reasons the motive of the book has been misinterpreted, we may feel sincere sympathy with the writer amid the flood of vituperation to which he has been subjected. . . .

In presenting the love story, the writer unquestionably meant at the same time to urge his own moral and religious convictions upon the consciences of his readers. But it would be as unfair to attribute to him the dramatically presented views of his various characters as it would be to quote as the sentiments of Shakespeare or Robert Browning the opinions which they merely put into the mouths of very dubious personages. . . All John Storm's opinionsmany of which are crude and violenthave been represented as though they were the author's own. This is merely a mistake in the point of view. John Storm presents the type of an intellect intensely sincere, but very imperfectly enlightened. He is passionate in his methods, and far too impetuous in his sweeping judgments. He means well; but he often acts most unwisely. He tries to revolutionise the world by impossible methods, and he fails to master the impulses of his own heart. He is without wide knowledge, and wholly without the serene wisdom which can make allowance for men who are struggling amid trying conditions. His mind is so ill-balanced that he sinks into

strange follies. He has none of the large insight which can penetrate to "the heart of goodnes in things evil," and see a germ of life in the mouldered tree. John Storm is a fanatic, and an unwise fanatic, who egregiously fails in his schemes, of which many are foredoomed to overthrow because they are iniudicious and ill-considered. But although he exhibits no skill in adapting means to ends, he stands for "the Christian," in so far as he realises, with only one fatal and overpowering exception. the Christ-like ideal of self-renunciation. He is a man with all the burning enthusiasm which filled the heart of Charles Kingsley in his youth, but little of his robust manliness and sovereign sanity. He represents a type which has sprung up in the Church since the days of Maurice. Amid all their intellectual limitations and moral onesidedness, such men present, to an age in which the faith of many has dwindled to a shadow and the love of many has waxed cold, the saving virtue of self-sacrifice and absolute sincerity. John Storm is a man of pure heart and high mind, if of very moderate intellect and very shallow attainments; the book is the study of such a mind driven into despair, into hysteria, into absolute madness by the vain attempt to win victory in the most awful of human struggles—the struggle to master an overpowering human affec-It is monstrous to attribute to the writer the design of presenting this distracted creature, torn asunder by two opposite impulses, as the new ideal of the Messiah needed by our century! On the contrary, he overwhelms John Storm with the most disastrous failure. . . .

Much of the meaning of the book as the dramatic presentment of a certain modern clerical type is contained in the singularly interesting, and by no means unsympathetic, sketch of a severe revival of mediæval monasticism. The Father Superior is regarded as a good and holy man, and it is not at all hinted that any of the monks are immoral or hypocritical. But, by a masterly analysis of thoughts and motives, enshrined in a most interesting narrative, Mr. Hall Caine shows how fatal in some natures is

"The strife
Of poor humanity's afflicted will
Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny."

The monastic life—as may be shown in multitudes of historic instances, and by the express testimony of not a few mediæval monks and supreme saints, though, in the holiest characters, it produced admirable types of saintliness, like St. Bonaventura and St. Thomas Aquinas, yet in the case of multitudes, who were wholly unfitted to meet its responsibilities and difficulties, fostered a hopeless misery, a blighted uselessness and an unspeakable degradation. Mr. Hall Caine shows that for many natures-even when men are sincere and pure-such reversal of the divinely appointed conditions of ordinary life is illogical, and may lead, even in the case of noble and wellintentioned men, to dangerous results.

There is surely much that is of far more than passing interest in a book which was evidently intended to grapple with themes so serious as these. But I think that "The Christian" has one yet deeper and wider lesson. So far from implying that the ideal set before us by the Saviour of the world is obsolete, it indirectly yet decidedly sets it forth as divine and unapproachable. We cannot imitate the externals of the life of Christ, as sweet St. Francis of Assisi vainly tried to reproduce on the bleak hills of Umbria the outward features of a life spent on the hot levels of the Galilean lake. Nor can most men reproduce the spirit of Christ by trying to live celibate or wandering lives, or by such frantic endeavours as those of Stigmat-

ists and Convulsionnaires. We can only follow Christ's footsteps from afar, though we can aim at showing at least those elementary Christian graces which are the very antithesis to the self-asserting, persecuting, and malignant arrogance of all forms of Pharisaism. We can only try more and more to approximate to the broad and simple lessons of His teaching, without the vain endeavor to set ourselves above the undving laws which God Himself attached to our human existence. Such a life is not attainable by convulsive and hysterical efforts, but by uttermost faithfulness in "the trivial round and the common task." If our best efforts to be good are often unsuccessful, we may be comforted by the thought that "He knoweth our frame; He remembereth that we are but dust." And if our lives often seem to be hopeless failures, it is something to know that the limitations of our success may be only temporal. There were many lepers in Israel in the days of Elisha, but he only healed Naaman, the Syrian; many widows in Israel in the days of Elijah, but he was only sent to the widow of Sarepta. Further, a seed is not quickened except it die; and many a weary worker-like John Huss, or William Tyndale, or David Livingstone—has died in the midst of the most absolute apparent defeat, whose work has yet burst up after his death into a wealth of golden harvests. If these last lessons are not, in so many words, emphasised in "The Christian," it is because they lay outside the special object of the book. Yet such lessons are neither excluded nor denied. After all deductions, and all qualifications, it seems to me that "The Christian" is of much more serious import, and of much higher permanent value than the immense majority of novels which the Press continues to pour forth in such endless profusion. It is a book which

makes us think.—Archdeacon Frederick W. Farrar, in the Contemporary Review.

Mr. Hall Caine's "The Christian," is not without those striking qualities which Mr.

Caine's work always reveals, but it is a false step, nevertheless, for it is a book of exaggeration, and to a certain extent, of affectation. It presents a misleading, because an unbalanced, view of social and religious conditions; it lacks the note of reality.—Outlook.

MARK TWAIN ON HAWAII.

From his Following the Equator.

HROUGH my port I could see the twinkling lights of Honolulu and the dark bulk of the mountain-range that stretched away right and left. I could not make out the beautiful Nuuana valley, but I knew where it lay, and remembered how it used to look in the old times. We used to ride up it on horseback in those days-we young people—and branch off and gather bones in a sandy region where one of the first Kamehameha's battles was fought. He was a remarkable man for a king; and he was also a remarkable man for a savage. He was a mere kinglet and of little or no consequence at the time of Captain Cook's arrival in 1788; but about four years afterwards he conceived the idea of enlarging his sphere of influence. That is a courteous modern phrase which means robbing your neighbor-for your neighbor's benefit; and the great theater of its benevolences is Africa. Kamehameha went to war, and in the course of ten years he whipped out all the other kings and made himself master of every one of the nine or ten islands that form the group. But he did more than that. He bought ships, freighted them with sandal wood and other native products, and sent them as far as South America and China; he sold to his savages the foreign stuffs and tools and utensils which came back in these ships, and started the march of civilization. It is doubtful if the match to this extraordinary thing is to be found in the history of any other savage. Savages are eager to learn from the

white man any way to kill each other but it is not their habit to seize with avidity and apply with energy the larger and nobler ideas which he offers them. The details of Kamehameha's history show that he was always hospitably ready to examine the white man's ideas, and that he exercised a tidy discrimination in making his selections from the samples placed on view.

A shrewder discrimination than was exhibited by his son and successor, Liholiho, I think. Liholiho could have qualified as a reformer, perhaps, but as a king he was a mistake. A mistake because he tried to be both king and reformer. This is mixing fire and gunpowder together. A king has no proper business with reforming. His best policy is to keep things as they are, and if he can't do that, he ought to try to make them worse than they are. This is not guesswork; I have thought over this matter a good deal, so that if I should ever have a chance to become a king I would know how to conduct the business in the best way.

When Liholiho succeeded his father he found himself possessed of an equipment of royal tools and safeguards which a wiser king would have known how to husband, and judiciously employ, and make profitable. The entire country was under the one scepter, and his was that scepter. There was an Established Church, and he was the head of it. There was a Standing Army, and he was the head of that; an army of 114 privates under command of 27 Generals

and a Field Marshal. There was a proud and ancient Hereditary Nobility. There was still one other asset. This was the tabu—an agent endowed with a mysterious and stupendous power, an agent not found among the properties of any European monarch, a tool of inestimable value in the business. Liholiho was head-master of the tabu. The tabu was the most ingenious and effective of all the inventions that has ever been devised for keeping a people's privileges satisfactorily restricted.

It required the sexes to live in separate houses. It did not allow people to eat in either house: they must eat in another place. It did not allow a man's womanfolk to enter his house. It did not allow the sexes to eat together; the men must eat first, and the women must wait on Then the women could eat what was left-if anything was left-and wait on themselves. I mean, if anything of a coarse or unpalatable sort was left, the women could have it. But not the good things, the fine things, the choice things, such as pork, poultry, bananas, cocoanuts, the choicer varieties of fish, and so on. By the tabu all of these were sacred to the men; the women spent their lives longing for them and wondering what they might taste like; and they died without finding out.

These rules, as you see, were quite simple and clear. It was easy to remember, and useful. For the penalty or infringing any rule in the whole list was death. Those women easily learned to put up with shark and taro and dog for a diet when the other things were so expensive.

It was death for any one to walk on tabu'd ground, or defile a tabu'd thing with his touch, or fail in due civility to a chief, or step upon the king's shadow. The nobles and the king and the priests were always suspending little rags here and there and yonder, to give notice to the people that the decorated spot or thing was tabu, and death lurking near. The struggle for life was difficult and chancy in the islands in those days.

Thus advantageously was the new king situated. Will it be believed that the first thing he did was to destroy his Established Church, root and branch? He did indeed do that. To state the case figuratively, he was a prosperous sailor who burnt his ship and took to a This Church was a horrid thing. It heavily oppressed the people; it kept them trembling in the gloom of mysterious threatenings; it slaughtered them in sacrifice before its grotesque idols of wood and stone; it cowed them, it terrorized them, it made them slaves to its priests, and through the priests to its king. It was the best friend a king could have and the most dependable. To a professional reformer who should annihilate so frightful and so devastating a power as this Church reverence and praise would be due; but to a king who should do it could properly be due nothing but reproach; reproach softened by sorrow; sorrow for his unfitness for his position.

He destroyed his Established Church, and his kingdom is a republic to-day in consequence of that act.

When he destroyed the Church and burned the idols he did a mighty thing for civilization and for his people's weal -but it was not "business." It was unkingly, it was inartistic. It made trouble for his line. The American missionaries arrived while the burned idols were smoking. They found the nation without a religion, and they repaired the defect. They offered their own religion and it was gladly received, but it began to weaken from that day. Forty-seven years later, when I was in the islands, Kamehameha V. was trying to repair the blunder, and not succeeding. He had set up an Established Church and made himself the head of it. But it was only a pinchbeck thing, an imitation, a bauble, an empty show. It had no Power, no value for a king. It could not harry or burn or slay; it in no way resembled the admirable machine which Liholiho destroyed. It was an Established Church without an Establishment; all the people were Dissenters.

Long before that, the kingship itself had become but a name, a show. At an early day the missionaries had turned it into something very much like a republic; and here lately the business whites have turned it into something exactly like it.

In Captain Cook's time (1778), the native population of the islands was estimated at 400,000; in 1836 at something short of 200,000; in 1866 at 50,000; it is to-day per census 25,000. All intelligent people praise Kamehameha I. and Liholiho for conferring upon their people the great boon of civilization. I would do it myself, but my intelligence is out of repair now, from overwork.

It was just as I had seen it long before, with nothing of its beauty lost, nothing of its charm wanting.

A change had come, but that was political, and not visible from the ship. The monarchy of my day was gone, and a republic was sitting in its seat. It was not a material change. The old imitation pomps, the fuss and feathers, have departed, and the royal trademark—that is about all that one could miss, I suppose. That imitation monarchy was grotesque enough, in my time; if it had held on another thirty years it would have been a monarchy without subjects of the king's race.

From talks with certain of our passengers whose home was Honolulu, and from a sketch by Mrs. Mary H. Krout, I was able to perceive what the Honolulu of to-day is, as compared with the Honolulu of my time. In my time it

was a beautiful little town, made up of snow-white wooden cottages deliciously smothered in tropical vines and flowers and trees and shrubs: and its coral roads and streets were hard and smooth. and as white as the houses. The outside aspects of the place suggested the presence of a modest and comfortable prosperity—a genuine prosperity—perhaps one might strengthen the term and sav universal. There were no fine houses, no fine furniture. There were no decorations. Tallow candles furnished the light for the bedrooms, a whale-oil lamp furnished it for the parlor. Native matting served as carpeting. In the parlor one would find two or three lithographs on the wallsportraits as a rule: Kamehameha IV., Louis Kossuth, Jenny Lind; and may be an engraving or two: Rebecca at the Well, Moses smiting the rock, Joseph's servants finding the cup in Benjamin's sack. There would be a center table, with books of a tranquil sort on The Whole Duty of Man, Baxter's Saints' Rest, Fox's Martyrs, Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, bound copies of The Missionary Herald and of Father Damon's Seaman's Friend. A melodeon; a music stand with Willie, We have Missed You, Star of the Evening, Roll on Silver Moon, Are We Most There, I Would Not Live Alway, and other songs of love and sentiment, together with an assortment of hymns. A what-not with semi-globular glass paper-weights, enclosing miniature pictures of ships, New England rural snowstorms, and the like; sea-shells with Bible texts carved on them in cameo style; native curios; whale's tooth with full-rigged ship carved on it. There was nothing reminiscent of foreign ports, for nobody had been abroad. Trips were made to San Francisco, but that could not be called going abroad. Comprehensively speaking, travelled.

But Honolulu has grown wealthy since then, and of course wealth has introduced changes; some of the old simplicities have disappeared.

Rugs, ices, pictures, lanais, worldly books, sinful bric-a-brac, fetched from everywhere. And the ladies riding astride. These are changes indeed. In my time the native women rode astride. but the white ones lacked the courage to adopt their wise custom. In my time ice was seldom seen in Honolulu. sometimes came in sailing vessels from New England as ballast; and then, if there happened to be a man-of-war in port and balls and suppers raging by consequence, the ballast was worth six hundred dollars a ton, as is evidenced by reputable tradition. But the icemachine has travelled all over the world, now, and brought ice within everybody's reach. In Lapland and Spitzbergen no one uses native ice in our day, except the bears and walruses.

The bicycle was not mentioned. It was not necessary. We know that it is there, without inquiring. It is everywhere. But for it people could never have had summer homes on the summit of Mont Blanc; before its day property up there had but a nominal value. The ladies of the Hawaiian capital learned too late the right way to occupy a horse—too late to get much benefit from it. The riding-horse is retiring from business everywhere in the world. In Honolulu a few years from now he will be only a tradition.

We all know about Father Damien, the French priest who voluntarily forsook the world and went to the leper island of Molokai to labor among its population of sorrowful exiles who wait there, in slow-consuming misery, for death to come and release them from their troubles; and we know that the thing which he knew beforehand would happen, did happen: that he became a leper himself, and died of that horrible disease. There was still another case of self-sacrifice, it appears. I asked after "Billy" Ragsdale, interpreter of the Parliament in my time-a half-white. He was a brilliant young fellow and very popular. He used to stand up in the Parliament and turn the English speeches into Hawaiian and the Hawaiian speeches into English with a readiness and volubility that was astonishing. I asked after him, and was told that his prosperous career was cut short in a sudden and unexpected way just as he was about to marry a beautiful half-caste girl. He discovered, by some nearly invisible sign about his skin that the poison of leprosy was in The secret was his own, and might be kept concealed for years; but he would not be treacherous to the girl who loved him; he would not marry her to a doom like his. And so he put his affairs in order, and went around to all his friends and bade them good-bye, and sailed in the leper ship to Molokai. There he died the lingering and loathsome death that all lepers die. . . .

Would you expect to find in that awful Leper Settlement a custom worthy to be transplanted to your own country? They have one such, and it is inexpressibly touching and beautiful. When death sets open the prison-door of life there, the band salutes the freed soul with a burst of glad music.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION.

HARRY THURSTON PECK has just published a most interesting collection of essays called *The Personal*

Equation. Some of these have already appeared in the Bookman and other periodicals, but they are worth re-read-

ing. Without assuming that his judgment is final Mr. Peck gives us some decided views on many diverse topics in a fair and liberal spirit and always in a readable manner. He is very happy in characterizing in a few words, as when he speaks of the military rule in Germany as "a regime that makes it a penal offence to speak disrespectfully of an artillery mule, and in which the best born, the most eminent, and the most highly trained all flock with enthusiastic self-abasement to lick the jack-boots of a pinchback Cæsar."

One of the most forcible essays is "The Passing of Nordau," in which he says:

It must seem a little curious to many readers of current literature that Max Nordau's ponderous indictment of modern civilization has so soon and so completely passed into the limbo of half-forgotten things. There was a moment when it appeared as though a great light had flashed upon the dark corners of society, displaying abysmal depths of foulness and corruption lying all about us; as though for an instant there had been revealed a ghastly spectre hovering over the modern world, and, like the King of German legend, reaching out a hideous paw to destroy all that is dearest and holiest in the lives of mortal men. Today, while in the remoter parts of the country Degeneration has probably its share of startled readers, the world at large has ceased to think of it; and its portentous pages have left no mark behind them save the addition of a few phrases to the literary slang of the time, and perhaps a deeper taint upon the morbid imagination of a few disordered minds. What appeared for the moment to be the voice of one crying in the wilderness to prepare the social cosmos for the damnation that was sure to come, is now very clearly seen to have been merely a well-timed though unwholesome and spasmodic literary sensation. . . .

When his book was flung before the eyes of the Anglo-Saxon world, the first question asked on every hand was, "Who is Nordau?"

A quick-witted Jew, imbued, like many of his race to-day, with an impenetrable materialism, a sceptic and yet a doctrinaire, Nordau is less an individual than a type, and a type raised to the sth. . . . From the earliest days of his atudent life he seems to have had a strangely morbid curiosity as to the abnormal. . . . The few unhappy creatures who in

another age would have raved behind the bars of a mad-house, but whom the printing press has given to-day a speaking tube to reach the public ear, Nordau watches with the joy of a connoisseur, jotting down in a note-book every fearful phrase, and garnering up every perverse, disjointed thought. He wades through whole libraries, to wrench from its context any bit of reprehensible description and add it to his collection. Presently he has volumes upon volumes of this sort of stuff; he has haunted the hospitals and asylums, and made for himself a little world of his own, peopled by the ghastly figures of the diseased, the dying, and the degenerate; and then at last he comes out into the greater world—the world of sunlight and sanity-with a mind that has itself become perverted, a mind that has lost the sense of proportion, and has grown intellectually colorblind. . . .

Yet there is a very apparent method in his madness. He has a canny, commercial side to him; and seeing that certain topics are attracting some attention, and that the world is ready for a new sensation, he infers that the psychological moment has arrived; and at once, gathering up his ponderous note-books, he compacts them into a bulky volume, garnishes them with a pseudo-scientific sauce, cooks up a theory to justify his exposure, and launches the delectable combination upon an appreciative market.

Probably the strongest proof of the falsity of Nordau's view of society is to be found in the sensation which his book created; for this sensation was not that which springs from startled conviction and guilty recognition, but from sheer astonishment and incredulity. It was the shock which might be felt by a traveler who, walking quietly along a pleasant road, should find his way blocked by a mighty avalanche of muck. At first he might believe that here was some great cataclysm, some wonderful phenomenon of nature; but a moment's inspection would speedily convince him that, after all, it was muck, and nothing more. And so with Nordau's book. The world wondered for a moment, because the world at large had never even dreamed that such things as Nordau wrote of were in existence. . . . They had innocently looked upon Wagner as a great master of dramatic music, upon Ruskin as a refined and stimulating critic, upon Tolstoi as a powerful novelist and a sincere if impracticable humanitarian. . . . Therefore, just as the traveller described above, after looking for a moment at the muck-heap, would simply hold his nose and pass around it, so Nordau's readers, after a very short consideration of his

pages, turned away from further contempla-

Then Mr. Peck makes merry at the expense of the educationist of to-day as compared with the educator of former days. He frankly says that his view is exaggerated, but still holds that he has ground of complaint. Here is his description of the books for children demanded by the New Teacher for the New Child:

At last one finds everywhere the sort of picture-book for which the Educationist cries out. They are roughly to be divided into two classes—the animal picture-book and the purely artistic picture-book.

The animal picture-book is not a picturebook of the old kind, in which animals are the protagonists of tragedies and comedies. There is no story in the new picture-book, but just animals-principally cows. One doesn't quite see how it is that cows are supposed to be most fitted for the contemplation of the New Child. Perhaps the calm of the cow, her unimaginative turn of mind, and her thoughtful nature make her psychologically safe; but anyhow there she is, occupying whole pages of a hundred picture-books. First you see the cow in the foreground gazing in profile over a fence; then you see the same cow in the middle distance looking around for something to eat; last you see the cow in the background with her hind legs carefully foreshortened and doing nothing in particular. Tonjours cow. The drawing is very carefully done; the cow's chiaroscuro is excellent. The disposition of the tail is always carefully thought out with reference to the general scheme of composition. But the Old Child would want to know what it all meant; and when told that it had no meaning, no insidious story, he would have thought that there was just a little too much cow. . . . What the New Child thinks of it I, personally, do not know.

Next to the cow, the pig is greatly favored by the makers of these picture-books. Now the pig is all right. He has played an honorable and even an exciting part in the child's book of the past, from the Little Pig who went to market to the other Little Pig who built him a house out of straw against which the Wolf huffed and puffed until he blew it down; and the far more fortunate Little Pig who fooled the Wolf and finally scalded him to death in a big kettle. But the latter-day pig is not a pig of that kind. He is just a plain pig with no mind, a pig who has had no adventures, a pig about whose life there is no dark mystery, no tragedy, and no triumph—in fact, an ordinary pig with as little imagination as an Educationist.

The artistic picture-book Mr. Peck finds very pretty, but very pointless.

The present writer received rather a shock the other day when he spoke to a friend about this matter, and said that he thought a child could hardly find much to interest him in such drawings as those of Miss Reed.

"Why," cried my friend, "You're entirely mistaken! My little girl is so fascinated by those pictures that she carries the book to bed with her at night!"

Here was a blow that made me gasp. No one likes to have his theories upset in this way. "Yes," he went on, "she looks at them by

the hour, and insists on my making up a story about each one."

O veritas sanctissima! Here was confirmation strong as holy writ! So the New Child is not so very different from the Old Child, after all. The Story is still the thing, and all that the Educationist has yet accomplished is to throw the burden of providing it on the parent instead of on the author.

We have quoted at an unconscionable length, but like the minister who was reproved for saying too many humorous things in the pulpit, and whose defence was that he thought of so many more that he did not say, we find that there are many more passages that we should like to quote.

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE.

ATHEIST, Antichristian, and Immoralist are the titles with which Nietzsche most fondly decorates himself, and they do not of themselves suggest that the man who thus describes him-

self is worthy of serious attention. But though Nietzsche's paradoxes and epigrams are hardly likely to take an important or permanent place in the movement of modern thought, it cannot be denied that his literary gifts, combined with ethical and social conclusions so extreme as to pique even the most jaded appetite, make him, in some sort, what he claimed to be, a European phenome-In Germany he has succeeded to the vogue of Schopenhauer and the more temporary popularity of Von Hartmann; the sober occupants of philosophical chairs complain that he is at present the philosopher a la mode. Nietzsche has been writing since 1872, and has been aggressively before the public since his attack on Strauss in 1873, but it is only since he became insane, in 1889, that he has become more widely known, and something like a "Nietzsche-cult" has sprung up among certain circles in Germany and France. In this country a knowledge of his bizarre genius is still more recent. But within the last eighteen months a complete translation of his works has been announced, and two volumes have already been published. Although these may not have been widely read, they may have been reviewed in various quarters; and the crass diatribes of Max Nordau's "Degeneration" have doubtless introduced him to many readers. Nietzsche's name has accordingly begun of late to flow from the pen of the ready writer. It might be rash, however, to assume that this measure of fame necessarily implied any very exact acquaintance with Nietzsche's ideas or their relation to the main currents of contemporary thought. attempt at greater precision is made in the following pages, in the belief that however preposterous Nietzsche's theories may be, his conclusions and the steps by which he reached them form an instructive chapter in the history of ideas. . .

Friedrich Nietzsche was born on the 15th of October 1844, in the village parsonage of Röcken, near Lutzen in Saxony. The early years of the future "Antichristian" philosopher did not

belie so exemplary an origin. His father died in 1849, and the family removed to the little town of Naumburg on the Salle, where the family circle consisted of his mother and sister, his grandmother and two aunts. In this exclusive feminine environment. Nietzsche developed into a pious and slightly "old-fashioned" . . . "The serious, thoughtful child with his dignified politeness was so strange to the other boys," says his sister, "that neither from his side nor from theirs were friendly approaches forthcoming." But they told wonderful tales of him at home: "He could repeat texts and hymns with such expression that you could hardly help weeping." They called him the little parson, and in his presence would often instinctively repress a coarse remark. One of the older schoolboys writes in later years that Nietzsche used to make him think of the twelve-year-old Jesus in the temple. As he grew a little older, music and poetry became his chief interests. He cultivated music with passionate ardour and with much success: it was as a musical composer that he first hoped to make a name for himself.

In 1858, by invitation of the rector, the promising boy became a foundationer of the old grammar-school of Schulpforta. He remained at Schulpforta from his fourteenth to his twentieth year, and left there with credit and a high standard of classical scholarship in the autumn of 1864.

His first two semesters as a student were spent at Bonn. Here he enrolled himself as a member of one of the "Corps," or fraternities devoted to beer-drinking and duelling, which play so great a part at the German universities. But these vulgar delights soon palled upon his fastidious spirit, and he was glad to leave Bonn for Leipzig at the close of his first year. At Leipzig he devoted himself with marked success to philological studies, chiefly under

Ritschl, who had been his old professor at Bonn. He developed a fine critical talent, and early in 1869, on Ritschl's recommendation, he was appointed Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Basel. The distinction was an unusual one for so young a man, and Nietzsche was considerably elated, and his family were in the seventh heaven.

His student years at Leipzig had introduced him to the chief intellectual influence of his life. Schopenhauer was then just coming into vogue in Germany, after nearly a half century's neglect; and Nietzsche, whose mind had been emptied of positive beliefs at Bonn, was ready to welcome the new evangel. It was a case of elective affinity: from the first moment of acquaintance he yielded his allegiance without reserve.

At Leipzig he met Wagner in the flesh, and the acquaintance afterwards ripened into intimacy. Wagner, as is well known, was an ardent adherent of Schopenhauer's philosophy. These two—Schopenhauer and Wagner—represent the two influences which moulded Nietzsche's thought in its earlier phase. There is little in his first two books that is not directly traceable to the one or the other.

He appears to have been a successful and popular professor; but latterly his ill health interfered more and more with his academic duties and in the spring of 1879 he resigned his professorship. "In the year 1879," says his sister, "his sufferings were at their worst. He lost hope, and it seemed as if the end must be near; but partly by strength of will the crisis passed."

The allegorical prose-poem, 'Thus spake Zarathustra,' appeared in parts between 1883 and 1885; but of the fourth part, which differs considerably in character from the first three, only a few copies were printed for circulation among friends. It was published in 1891 by Nietzsche's relatives and

literary executors, and incorporated with the others. It is difficult to give an idea of the structure of the book, or of its literary qualities. It has no connection whatever with the personality or the doctrines of Zoroaster (Zarathustra). Zarathustra, the hermit and mountain wanderer, is simply the mouth-piece for Nietzsche's ideas on men and things, and the exponent of his aspirations after a new race and a new civilization. his habits and tastes he was a glorification of Nietzsche's personality. And with the impeachment of the old morality goes the passionate denunciation of every form of religion hitherto known among men. Religion is to Nietzsche essentially a cult of the Beyond and the Hereafter, which depreciates and impoverishes the present life; while the acknowledgment of God in any form seems to him an assault on human independence, an unworthy enslavement of "I am Zarathustra the Godthe will. His maniacal pride of will finds. perhaps, unmatched expression when he places the following syllogism before his disciples: "To lay bare to you, friends, my inmost heart; if there were gods, how should I bear it not to be a god? Therefore there are no gods." In this logical gem it can hardly be doubted that Nietzsche has revealed half defiantly, half involuntarily, the guiding motive of all his thought, that intense and boundless egotism which eventually shattered him to pieces. As yet, however, it is only at times that he lapses into the hysterical violence which grows upon him in his latest writings. In the fourth part there is already observable a greater want of self-control, showing itself in those gratuitous offences against good taste and feeling which are often dignified with the name of blasphemy. But in 'Zarathustra' as a whole his artistic conscience holds him in check. From a literary point of view the book has been hailed in Germany and France as a masterpiece of style, even by many who dissent most strongly from its teaching. In Germany, the home of invertebrate prose, the work was indeed a striking apparition; and even judged by a more cosmopolitan standard, the qualities of style command attention. Nietzsche possessed a fine ear for the harmonies of language, and he had likewise studied closely in classical models what he calls "the goldsmith's art" of the fitting word,

In the less purely didactic and controversial sections of the work there are passages which in their lucid simplicity seem to reflect something of the serenity and purity of the mountains and the stars; and when, more rarely, an elegiac mood is touched, the words fall with a haunting beauty of cadence. But it is impossible to claim for the work that it is in any sense an artistic whole. Such is the book of which Nietzsche afterwards wrote with an engaging modesty, "I have given to mankind the profoundest book it possesses, my 'Zarathustra.'"

Early in 1889, about the time when 'The Twilight of the Idols' issued from the press, Nietzsche's long nervous derangement suddenly culminated in hopeless insanity. He was confined for a time in a lunatic asylum, but has lived latterly under the care of his relations at Naumburg. A "Nietzsche-Archiv" has been founded there, in which every scrap of writing from his pen, and everything illustrating his life, is carefully treasured.

The final collapse can hardly be a matter of surprise to students of his latest works. The features of these must strike the most casual reader. On the one hand, the colossal egotism and self-assurance, characteristic of Nietzsche from the first, now attain proportions not to be distinguished from mania. On the other hand, there is a growing loss of self-restraint in his controversial

utterances; denunciation degenerates into foul-mouthed abuse; and the hysterical violence with which he dashes himself against the greatest names and ideals of human history seems to resemble nothing more than the impotent fury of a naughty child. The titles of the successive books of his projected magnus opus are a piece of bravado in this style; and, for the rest, it is enough to quote the concluding sentences of the "Antichrist"—the last sentences probably which he wrote:

"With this I am at the conclusion, and pronounce my sentence—I condemn Christianity. It is to me the greatest of all imaginable corruptions, drinking out all blood, all love, all hope for life, with its anæmic ideal of holiness; the other world as the will to the negation of every reality; the cross as the sign for the most subterranean conspiracy that has ever existed—against healthiness, beauty, well-constitutedness, courage, intellect, benevolence of soul, against life itself. I call Christianity the one great curse, the one great intrinsic depravity, the one great instinct of revenge, for which no expedient is sufficiently poisonous, secret, subterranean, mean; I call it the one immortal blemish of mankind."

What could match the insane egotism of his "I pronounce my sentence-I condemn Christianity"? In other passages Nietzsche burns incense publicly before his own transcendent personality. In an autobiographical fragment written about this time, and pointing out the germs of his later ideas in his earlier works. the contrast between the former and his present self moves him to this outburst: "O how far was I still at that time from what I am to-day—at an elevation where I speak no longer with words, but with flashes of lightning"! And whereas he had proudly described 'Zarathustra' as "a book for all and none," this is his preface to his latest volume:-

"This book belongs to the select few. Perhaps even none of them yet live. It is only the day after to-morrow that belongs to me. Some are born posthumously. . . . Well, then, these alone are my readers, my right readers, my predetermined readers; of what account are the rest? The rest are merely mankind. One must be superior to mankind in force, in loftiness of soul—in contempt."

"Sovereign contempt," "unsparing contempt," are his own words elsewhere

to express his attitude towards his fellow-men. Our Puritan forefathers would have seen the last judgment of God in the melancholy fate which overtook him. It is more consonant with modern charity to regard such distempered utterances as themselves the harbingers and symptoms of the growing cerebral tension that was soon to snap the thread of reason and plunge their author in mental night.—Condensed from an article by Andrew Seth in Blackwood's Magazine.

FOR CLUB MEMBERS.

TN one of the suburbs of St. Louis there has existed for many years an informal literary club, whose membership of men and women has now grown to large proportions, which, without rules or organization, has held together simply through the pleasure and mental stimulus that the members could give each other. Some extracts from the inaugural address made by the president, Mr. Enos Clarke, at the opening meeting of the present winter, may be helpful to other clubs, and may explain why this coterie of bright people have found it to their pleasure and profit to continue their meetings through fifteen years. After his introductory remarks, Mr. Clarke said:

Following the precedent of all good presidents it is expected of me at the outset to briefly outline the policy of the incoming administration.

To get the most out of the Monday Evening Club for the benefit of all its members will be its constant solicitude and its watchword. While this is an organization without organization, yet it is held together by the bond of one controlling purpose, and that is to enlist our intellectual and social aims to the best possible advantage in the study of those leading topics about which men and women are everywhere talking in this stirring period of human progress and human ambitions.

The value of these studies when properly directed, and especially to those who take part in these discussions, is not to be lightly esteemed. Within the circle, when two or three or more are gathered together, there is a stimulus, an inspiration which often gives to us a surprising revelation of our resources—our new, added powers.

On these occasions it is not given to all to speak wisely and well. To some it is conceded to think when they think -to others to talk when they talk, but it is not given to all and the same persons always to think and talk at the same time. This fine attainment is often acquired, as we have seen here and elsewhere, by timely participation in the passing opportunities, however indifferent they may appear. Participation however modest—a pertinent question asked - a pertinent answer made—a thoughtful suggestion offered, makes the occasion in part ours, and not exclusively that of others.

In this connection I am reminded of a suggestion made by an always interesting member of this club at its last session, when he said that it was a singular fact that on these occasions many of our best thoughts were our afterthoughts—thoughts that came to tantalize us after the occasion was passed after the time and place for their use were irrevocably lost.

Now the Executive Committee have here distributed a program which gives the names of all the persons who will lead our evenings, and whose methods of treatment, whose characteristics of presentation are reasonably well known to you-also the subjects to be treated so that you shall be well advised beforehand of the general topics for discussion. Now is it not fair—is it not reasonable that you give these consideration—all important facts ascertained-some well-defined views secured. each from his own standpoint, so that when you come here you will bring with you your forethoughts instead of mere store room for the useless afterthoughts? How to convert our afterthoughts into available forethoughts-how to make them interchangeable and redeemable on demand with our best forethoughts will be a matter which shall engage the serious attention of this administration.

There is another matter which will seriously engage its attention, and that is how we shall unearth and get into active use and circulation the latent talent known to exist. To use this to the best advantage and diversify the proceedings of each evening it will be necessary for us to adhere as far as possible to the five minute rule.

While we have many interesting talkers here on all occasions whom we are always glad to hear, it may be well for us to learn wisdom from the remark attributed to Madame De Stael, who is reported to have said of Goethe that "he would be a very, very interesting man if he did not do all the talking," and also from that philosophic utterance, "a

glance reveals, where a gaze may conceal." . . .

I have somewhere read of certain orders of dervishes-some of the howling, clamoring and tempestuous orders,-others again refined, learned, philosophic and resourceful. These had aroused the envy and resentment of the lower orders, and to bring them into contempt, derision, and confound their professions of superiority under all circumstances, those of the lower order invited their superiors to a feast and at the plate of each of the guests the only service provided was a spoon of great length,—so great as to make it impossible for the user to serve himself. When, however, all were seated at the banqueting table, what was the surprise—the utter surprise-of the hosts to discover that each of their guests used his long spoon in helping his neighbor on the opposite side of the table, and so not only helping each other generously to the dainty dishes immediately provided for them but to many others which they could not otherwise have reached. From this illustration we learn the lesson that those are best helped who generously help others.

From the program distributed here you will observe the excellent feast provided for you at the present winter session. You will also observe the particular bright spoons provided for you at each of the sittings, and if each of you will handle these with your usual vigor and skill we shall get the most out of the club for the benefit of all its members.

Having briefly outlined some features of the incoming administration I am now prepared to take the oath of office and enter upon the duties of the Fifteenth President of the Kirkwood Monday Evening Club.

THE MODERN NOVEL CLUB.

THE subject discussed at the first meeting of this club was business integrity and methods as brought out in Wm. D. Howell's novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham." This story presents the usual causes which undermine business integrity and success; that is, extravagance, so called "over-production," dealing with futures, competition, &c.

In opening the meeting Mrs. Stone stated that these causes would be discussed in turn to discover how far they interfered with business integrity. Mr. Jacob Furth, elected to open the discussion, objected to acknowledging that they need interfere with business integrity at all, suggesting business success as the word to be used.

As the president read extracts from the story upon these different causes, Mr. Furth replied to each one with a most enjoyable talk from the business man's point of view. He refused, however, to offer solutions to the present state of business affairs.

Mr. Lapham's final refusal to retrieve his fortunes by taking advantage of others, in buying the milling property, Mr. Furth refused to discuss, saying that Mr. Howells had not written realistically.

He closed with an enthusiastic approval of the club's effort to create a general interest in the modern novel of purpose and analysis.

On November 30th, at the second meeting, the question was brought up of the duty of a woman whose husband was so lacking in integrity that his children could not love or respect him. "A Brave Lady" by Dinah Mulock Craik was the novel under discussion. Mrs. Stone read various extracts showing that the wife was all the time unconsciously humoring and cultivating

the very traits which ruined him. From these she deduced the question for the evening. In such cases should not the wife set aside the question of her own happiness, and, for the children's sake, make a constant study of her husband's character, and the influences which helped or injured it?

Dr. Snyder objected to making a study of the husband's faults for any purpose, as the corner stone of success in marriage lay in the determination of each to idealize the other's character, and ignore all defects.

Mrs. G. L. Praul thought the children's rights to a good father were superior to his rights to be idealized.

Mrs. M. I. Johnston doubted if anything could have been done to reform Edward Scanlan, to which the mothers present generally agreed.

Mrs. Johnson, who opened the discussions in her usual bright manner, also raised the question as to the advisability of a training school for marriage, and read a humorous sketch upon the rights of married women to more liberty.

The third meeting of the season was held Dec. 14th, and the book under discussion Wm. H. Bishop's "Pound of Cure." The question itself, "A remedy for gambling," is one of deep human interest.

The President, Mrs. C. H. Stone, opened the meeting by announcing that as Dr. Snyder, the leader of the discussion, could not be present, she had given him the following questions to answer:

1. What do you consider as the ounce of prevention?

Dr. Snyder answered that we need a more enlightened sense of the true function of money. Our ideas of money have been *vulgarized*. We talk of

"filthy lucre," etc., instead of thinking that money represents labor, struggle, achievement, art, life, and should be only exchanged for its equivalent in high and noble things. All gambling makes spendthriftiness. Prevent gambling by filling the leisure time of young people with games of skill, such as chess, whist, etc.

2d. What are some of the influences which create this weakness of gambling?

In answer to this he stated that social gambling among people of good standing who measure the fault not by the principle involved but by the amount of money staked. Social poker is to be condemned. Even "Progressive Euchre," which is not strictly a gambling game, has a tendency to vulgarize society.

3d. What do you know or think of the success of trying to control this or any similar passion by law?

Dr. Snyder said he had little confidence in the educational value of law. But the question of legal recognition presents a grave problem. I would not license any form of gambling, in spite of all the superficial advantages such a scheme presents. It prevents unfair dealing and the employment of "cappers" and "stool pigeons." But it also organizes and helps to make respectable a vice which destroys the fiber of industrial life. It banished savings banks in Louisiana and pardoned a condition of social recklessness in the use of money, especially among the poorer classes.

Mr. Jacob Furth in speaking of games such as suggested by Dr. Snyder, and of card playing in particular, advanced the idea that until comparatively recent years the Jews had been the most skillful card players in the world. The prejudice against and the persecution of the race, existing during the early centuries, debarred them from participation

in athletic and other sports; this, of course, necessitating their keeping to their homes. The result was that card playing constituted their chief pastime. The conclusion drawn from these remarks was that the "ounce of prevention" would be, in this case, the cultivation of a liking for athletics of every description.

The Critic.

PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WINTER.

JANUARY 4

"THE HOUSE BY THE MEDLAR TREE"

...... Giovanni Verga.

Extreme poverty can sap the finest strength, and causes idleness and bad management quite as often as it is caused by these.

REV. GUSTAVUS TUCKERMAN. MR. WILLIAM MARION REEDY.

JANUARY 18

"CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS".... Rudyard Kipling.

A boy's development under the different conditions of wealth and hardship.

MRS. GILBERT L. PRAUL.

DR. J. D. VINCIL.

FEBRUARY I

"THE STORY OF CHRISTINE ROCHEFORT ''
Helen Choate Prince.

An argument between labor and capital.

MR. FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

MR. ALBERT E. SANDERSON.

FEBRUARY 15

"TROOPER PETER HALKET". Olive Schreiner.

National greed and cruelty in the light
of Christ's teachings.

MR. CONDE B. PALLEN.

MR. HOMER BASSFORD.

DR. HENRY F. JAMES.

MARCH I

"EQUALITY" Edward Bellamy.

A future for our people.

MR. I. H. LIONBERGER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18

"THE MASTER" Israel Zangwill.

It is time to weed out all narrow traditions which limit the influence of Art, and this work concerns the world at large as well as the artist.

MR. EDMUND H. WUERPEL.

THE

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What is a great love of books? It is something like a personal introduction to the great and good men of all past times, Books, it is true, are silent as you see them on their shelves; but, silent as they are, when I enter a library I feel almost as if the dead were present, and I know if I put questions to these books they will answer me with all the faithfulness and fullness which has been left in them by the great men who have left the books with us—

John Bright.

The Fiction list recently prepared by this Library for the home use of its cardholders has met with an encouraging reception from the other libraries to which it has been sent, and the mails bring us very favorable comments upon the work. In order to bring it within the reach of every one and make it the help for which it was designed, the merely nominal price of 25 cents has been placed upon it.

The latest educational project, which has within itself the germ of the true helpfulness that stimulates people to help themselves, is the traveling library. This has been most thoroughly tried in New York and some of the northwestern states. The Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs is now to make the initial step in this line in this state. We will present some of the interesting features of the movement in the February number of this magazine.

A station with deliveries on Wednesdays and Saturdays has been established at the Y. M. C. A. Club rooms at 29th and Pine Sts. This arrangement has been made for the convenience of the Club members, and if an appreciation of it is manifested by a popular use of the books it will be continued in the new quarters of the association at Grand and Franklin Aves.

TO CARDHOLDERS.

Help us to select our new books by recommending any that you know to be good, and add to our obligation by using the blanks which the library provides for that purpose and which are designed to save your time and ours. Such suggestions are helpful, not only by calling attention to special books among those coming from the publishers, for that the better literary journals do, but they show in what direction lie the tastes and needs of the people who use the Library and to whom we are trying to give the best service attainable.

It is not expected that you will recommend books you know nothing about, but merely have a curiosity to see. We must have some definite knowledge regarding the book before we feel warranted in purchasing it. Our book fund is limited; the demands on it are unlimited; and every inferior book that is bought leaves just so much less money for the purchase of a better book. We ask all readers, and particularly special students, to call attention to works which they know to be the best in a given department.

The managers of this Magazine have desired for some months to make a definite statement in regard to the prize contest in which subscribers to the St. Louis Public Library Magazine were invited to compete last spring, but owing to a change

of publishers, and various complications in consequence, it has heretofore been impossible to get the list of competitors. We find that the list is a very short one; and as the Magazine is entirely out of the hands of the publisher by whom the prizes were offered, and who has since failed, it will not be possible to close the contest according to the offers made by him. To prevent any dissatisfaction, or any appearance of bad faith on the part of the Magazine, it has now been decided that any competitor in that contest who feels that he has not received the full value of his fifty cents subscription price in the Magazine itself and who wishes to have his money refunded. should receive the same on application and proof that he took part in the contest.

In the Library.

(Edited by the Assistant Librarian.)

We are happy to announce to the many young readers of the library that the children's room is now ready for them.

It is well lighted, and the plants sent to us from Shaw's Garden make it cosy and homelike.

In the center of the room our young people will find a long table and chairs, and here will be provided the current numbers of St. Nicholas, Harper's Round Table, Youth's Companion and Birds, a new periodical with colored plates. Here also the books that the children intend to take home can be examined with perfect comfort.

On the shelves around the room will be found all the fiction arranged alphabetically under the author's name. As the room is not large enough to hold all the children's books, the rest of the young folks' library, including fairy-tales, science, travels, history and biography will be found on the two divisions of the stack next to the room. Even here we have moved the shelves,

thus giving more room and better light.

Books for the children will not only

Books for the children will not only be issued, but will also be received at the counter in one corner of the room.

The attractions of this new room are offered to the children of St. Louis with best wishes for a Happy New Year.

COMPLAINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Suggestions are invited—Complaints will receive attention, and as far as possible the causes will be removed. Communications should be *signed* and addressed to the Librarian. They may be deposited in a box provided for this purpose at the Issue Desk.

Through this department the management of the Library hopes to learn what is most needed to make its service entirely satisfactory to the people of St. Louis, and through the answers here given to individual complaints and suggestions all our members may learn the limitations of space and money which prevent the carrying out of plans to make the books more accessible and generally to promote the comfort of our readers. We are confident that the regulations which sometimes seem burdensome would meet the full approbation of the card-holders if they were in possession of the facts. We are feeling our way toward the best library service. Help us by comment, question and suggestion.

The following suggestions were recently found in the box.

I suggest that you keep the books used by the Chautauqua Societies for the present year.

This series has been added some time ago.

Why don't you keep renewal slips in the main room where they can be obtained without asking? The present system is very inconvenient.

This has been tried; but as the waste

was so great and slip renewals comparatively so few, the present plan was adopted. This waste is not confined to renewal slips alone. Calls are often made for from two to a dozen books on as many call slips. Whole blocks of these slips have been carried away and afterward used for making notes, etc. The greater the waste the less money for books. Renewal slips may be had at the desk of the Assistant in charge, at the Receiving window and the Information Desk.

I would like some books on boat building and sailing. Can't a list be made out and hung in the Juvenile Department?

Your suggestion is a good one—a list will be made forthwith—in the meantime, see:

Amateur work, vol 4.

Beard—American boy's book of sport.
Beard—American boy's handy book.
Chadwick—Boy's book of sport.
Hutchinson—Boy's own book of indoor

games and recreations.

Wood—Modern playmate.

The Library needs a few good books on modern photography. Out of a large list made up from your catalog, which I have handed in on several occasions, I have been able to draw only books published in 1860 or thereabouts. The many improvements in photography of to-day render the processes of 1860 obsolete.

In the last few years a number of good, up-to-date books on photography have been placed on the shelves. Additions on this subject, or any other, are made as the demand seems to warrant or the funds at our disposal allow. New books are, of course, in greater demand than old ones, and are consequently not so apt to be found on the shelves. Attention to the date of publication given on the catalogue card will prevent mistakes in calling for old books.

Date.			
BlackPhotography indoors and			
out 1895			
Boelte Carbon printing 1893			
Burton Modern photography1894			
ChatwoodNew photography1896			
Duchochois.Lighting in photographic			
studios1893			
"The photographic image1891			
JohnsonPhotography, artistic and			
scientific1895			
MortonThe X ray; or photography			
of the invisible1896			
OurdanThe art of retouching 1891			
RobinsonArt photography1890			
"Pictorial effect in photogra-			
phy 1892			
TaylorOptics of photography1892			
ReberManual of photography1896			
WilkinsonPhoto-engraving1895			
Wilson Cyclopædic photography 1894			
Wilson'sPhotographic Magazine1895-6			
WoodburyPhotographic amusements1896			

THE COLLECTION OF DUPLICATES.

One very important feature of the library, and one not generally understood, is the Collection of Duplicates. Its object is to supply, at a small charge, new books that in the usual course could not be obtained for many months.

In addition, current numbers of the most popular magazines are also issued from this collection. Any person desiring, may draw several magazines for a year for much less than the subscription price of one.

The list of magazines for 1898 will include the following:

Arena.
Atlantic.
Century.
Cosmopolitan.
Forum.
Godey.
Harper's Monthly.
Lippincott's.
McClure.
Munsey.
North American.
Popular Science Monthly.
Review of Reviews.
St. Nicholas.
Scribner's Magazine.

STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER.

Statistics as a general rule are not very interesting except to the specialist. When they serve to show, however, the intellectual growth of a community, to mark each step of its development, they become of more than passing interest. Few records are more reliable in this respect than those of public libraries, and none should be more interesting to St. Louis than the records of her own library.

Since the library was made free, now a little more than three years ago, its use has increased almost tenfold and its benefits to the community are incalculable. During the month of November 53,927 books were issued for home use,

a gain of 9,961 over the corresponding month of last year. In the Reading Room 18,841 periodicals were issued and 5,993 books were used in the building, making a total issue of books and periodicals of 78,761. This does not include all the reference books used. It is impossible to keep even an approximate account of these, as free access is given to about 30,000 volumes.

Our registration records show that 46,051 persons have registered since the library was made free. This total includes: Men, 11,899; women, 13,639, and persons under seventeen years of age, 20,396.

During the month of November 2,134 reader's cards were issued.

BOOK NOTES.

Poems Now First Collected by Edmund Clarence Stedman: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1897.

Among the men who take literature and poetry seriously-and they are not as yet, in this country, so numerous as they should beamong the number of those who hold that poetry is, aside from religion, the most important and vital influence in the moulding of human character, none stands to-day higher in public esteem than Edmund Clarence Stedman. Mr. Stedman is, after James Russell Lowell, America's foremost literary critic. If he is less widely known as an original poet than as an appraiser of other men's verses, one reason for the fact is that with Mr. Stedman the pursuit of literature and the making of verses have never been more than avocations. He has never given himself up entirely to literary work, believing that a man's duty to his family is paramount to all other duties and that until a livelihood is provided for the members of his household, a manly man will in duty forego his pleasant ambitions. To this feeling of the author, and not to an underestimation on his part of the importance of poetry in modern life, is due the meagerness of total output somewhat noticeable in a writer who has not collected his verses for two decades. For it has been almost twenty years since Mr. Stedman has brought out a new volume of poems; and the little book issued this fall from the Riverside Press contains pieces that have appeared from time to time in the magazines since 1878. Though never heretofore reprinted by the author, some of these pieces have grown to be more or less famous through the magazines in which they first saw the light and through reproduction in the newspapers. There are some entirely new verses in the present volume and the whole is fully up to Mr. Stedman's very high standard of excellence.

Every school teacher should have among his reference books J. N. Larned's Talk about books, both for his use and that of the pupils under his charge. It is interesting, helpful and stimulating, and should be a valuable adjunct in school work. Here are some of the things Mr. Larned says:

Concerning History, then, I come back again, with special emphasis, to the counsel I gave generally before: read the great books, which spread it for you in large views. Whatever you may seek in the way of minute details and close studies here and there, for this and that period and country, get a general groundwork for them in your mind from the comprehensive surveys of the great historians. Above all, read Gibbon. If you would comprehend modern History you must read his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. It is the one fundamental work. Though it is old, nothing supersedes it. It is an unequaled, unapproached panorama of more than a thousand years of time, crowded with the most pregnant events on the central stage of human history. Whatever else you read, or do not read, you cannot afford to neglect Gibbon. . . .

The literature that is weighted with the fruits of the genius of Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Scott, Hawthorne, DeFoe, cannot justly be called "light." The lightness which it has is the lightness of the spirit of Art-the lightness which Art takes from the wings on which it is exalted, and whereby it has the power to transport us high and far, and make us travelers beyond the swimming of ships or the rolling of wheels. The modern Romance or novel, is the heir and successor of the Epic and the Drama, and holds the important place in literature which they held in former times. If Shakespeare were living in these days, I do not doubt that we should have more novels from his pen than plays. As a true product of art in literature, the novel seems to me to be a great instrument of education, in the large sense of the word-not for all men and women, perhaps, but for most, and especially for those whose lives are narrow and constrained. . . .

There is no reading more wholesome, within temperate bounds, than the novel, if we choose that which is pure art from that which is spurious and base. The danger of the reading is in the lure of the pleasurable excitement which it affords, and which is apt to tempt us too far, to the neglect of other books. But it is the lure which we have to resist in all pleasure, and we can make no greater mistake than we do if we condemn pleasure because of its allurements.

Whether it is brilliant or common-place, alive with genius or dead with the lack, are not the first questions to be asked. The prior question, as I conceive, is this: Does the book leave any kind of fine and wholesome feeling in the mind of one who reads it? That is not a question concerning the mere morality of the book, in the conventional meaning of the term. It touches the whole quality of the work as one of true literature. Does it leave any kind of fine and wholesome feeling in the mind of one who reads it? There is no mistaking a feeling of that nature, though it may never seem twice the same in our experience of it. Sometimes it may be to us as though we had eaten of good food; at other times like the exhilaration ot wine; at others, again, like a draught of water from a cool spring. Some books that we read will make us feel that we are lifted as on wings; some will make music within us; some will just fill us with a happy content. . . .

The school boy or girl who wants a new recitation, something that is taking and has a point, but which has not been declaimed by generations of boys before him, would do well to examine Mr. Foss's book of poems entitled *Dreams in Homespun*. Why *Dreams* is not very evident for most of the poems are anything rather than dreamy, having a decidedly didactic and humorous turn. Many of them are in dialect. Here is the closing stanza of The Little Red Stamp.

I'm the little red stamp with George Washington's picture,

picture.
And I go wherever I may,
To any spot in George Washington's land;
And I go by the shortest way.
And the guns of wrath would clear my path,
A thousand guns at need,
Of the hands that should dare to block my course
Or slacken my onward speed.
Stand back! hands off of Uncle Sam's mail!
Stand back there! back! I say,
For the little red stamp with George Washington's
picture
Must have the right of way.

What could be better for Washington's birth-day?

C. D. Warner's People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote, is a most interesting book. Composed chiefly of extracts from the books written at Shakespeare's time, illustrating the peculiarities of the English nation in dress, manners, customs, religious and political thought, and relations with other countries, at its most brilliant literary period. The selections are made with Mr. Warner's unfailing discrimination, and are blended and commented upon in his own happy inimitable style. The illustrations, reproductions of old pictures, have an additional interest as specimens of the engraver's art at that time.

Cosmopolis—BOURGET.

A study of society life in Rome, where the society is composed of the frothy element of all nations. Those who have read M. Bourget's Outre-Mer will know how keen is his observation, and how vividly he can record his impressions. The motive of his story is to prove how race traits will show themselves through the surface glaze of the most cosmopolitan society in the world.

I have felt more interest in the Hoosier poet's work of late than in almost anything else which has appeared in a literary way. I tell you, James Whitcomb Riley is nothing short of a born poet and a veritable genius. He gets down into the heart of a man, and in a most telling way, too. I think he is a later Hosea Bigelow, quite as original as the latter and more versatile in certain respects. I own to a good deal of enthusiasm for this later product

of Indiana soil. This delineator of lowly humanity, who sings with so much fervor, pathos, humor and grace, and who has done things, is it not correct to say, which will long be remembered, perhaps, which will outlast the more laborious work of some of the older and more pretentious poets.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"ENGLISH SOCIETY."

Sketched by George du Maurier. Harper & Bros.

This series of sketches by the gentle satirist who was taken from us all too soon in the strength of his manhood and at the beginning of a second career, is in every respect a fit monument to his memory. Even his closest friends, his most ardent admirers, could not wish for anything better or more complete. For not only is the artist represented by some of his best, most trenchant sketches, but the author is remembered in an introduction by Mr. W. D. Howells that is full of gentle sympathy and hearty homage. Here we have Mr. Howells at his best-in his literary confessional mood. And his recantation of one of his most cherished tenets is as graceful as could be wished, forced as it is from him by a writer who refuses to be classified and stands alone. Mr. Howells admits that the "confidential attitude of Thackeray," which he has so long fought, is convincing and irresistible in du Maurier, who came "with another eye for life, with a faith of his own which you could share, and with a spirit which endeared him from the first."

As to the drawings, what can we say in praise of them that has not been said time and again? The humor, the satire, so effective, notwithstanding the light touch, are all here, as they are in everything that du Maurier drew; for it is as the social philosopher and critic, rather than as the draughtsman, that he will be remembered; and yet his Englishwoman has become the only type known to art, nor can we think of Mrs. Ponsonby de Tompkins and all her acquaintances in Mayfair differently than as he drew them: the spirit of his short legends is the spirit of his drawings. Most appropriately the volume closes with the scene of Trilby's death.—Critic.

Gleanings in Buddha Fields. Studies of Hand and Soul in the Far East. By LAFCADIO HEARN. Harper.

This is a volume which should have been printed on rice paper and clad in one of those dainty bindings which the Japanese delight in, for it is not so much a book about Japan as the very emanation of Japan. It is little to say

that Mr. Hearn has "the feeling of Japan," and he maligns himself when he asserts that that feeling cannot be communicated to Western minds. Though even his metaphysical speculations are full of poetry and suggestion, we may not always be able to follow him into the the esoteric world of Buddhist thought through which he soars on the fearless wings of enthusiastic conviction. But in the less shadowy world of Japanese life, with its perennial youth and hoary antiquity, its exuberant joyousness and subtle pathos, its robust vitality and delicate sense of beauty, we cannot wish for a more appreciative and stimulating guide. Wherever his fancy leads us through the highways and byways of Japan, whether to Osaka, the great capital of her modern industry, or to Kyoto, her city of ancient temples; whether into the counting-house of one of her merchant princes, or into the humble toyshop where he tells us the Japanese secret of making pleasure the commonest instead of the costliest of experiences; whether into the rustic spirit-chamber of a Shinto shrine, or into the Imperial Garden of the Cavern of the Genii, he invariably lifts for us a corner of the veil through which our Western eyes are apt to peer vainly at "a world of traditions, beliefs, superstitions, feelings, ideas," so foreign to our own.—Literature.

Under the title of "Klondike," Charles A. Bramble puts forth a manual for gold seekers. Author he does not claim to be, but rather editor, as the book is made up of letters, interviews, estimates, etc., from many sources. He says, however, that his experience in the northwest territories and Canada has enabled him to select only what is valuable, and that his knowledge has been fully as much exercised in eliminating false statements as in accumulating reports which in his opinion are trustworthy. The book has some illustrations and a map. R. F. Fenno & Co.—Public Opinion.

Who Mr. Voynich may be we cannot say, but we have no hesitation in asserting that his novel [The Gadfly] is one of the strongest of the year, vivid in conception and dramatic in execution, filled with intense human feeling, and worked up to a tremendously impressive climax.—Dial.

Readers of German do not always realize the important position which Goethe's Götz von Berlichingen occupies in general history, in the history of German literature, and in the history of Goethe's development. "Götz" reproduces for us the character and surroundings of a German Free Knight at the beginning of

the sixteenth century. We have also the first presentation of genuinely German character, costumes, and decorations—for up to that time it had been the custom, in plays representing modern life, for the actors to wear the dress of the French Court. The presentation of "Götz" marked a new era in German literature, because it was the first play of the radical movement, although not the first truly national drama, (that had been produced by Lessing in "Minna von Barnhelm.") Nothing could be more thoroughly national, however, than Goethe's characterization of the neglected national hero, Götz. Lastly, the foundation of Goethe's fame dates from the publication of "Götz," a work which, as Dr. Goodrich well says, has all the freshness, vigor, and impetuosity, the charm as well as the defects, of youth. - Outlook.

American Contribution to Civilization and Other Essays and Addresses. By CHARLES WIL-LIAM ELIOT, LL D.

This volume takes its title from the first paper included in it, the well-known address delivered by Prof. Eliot at Chautaugua in 1896. "Five American Contributions to Civilization." We should like to go through this volume systematically and reprint the many axiomatic words of wisdom and advice that have come from Prof. Eliot in the last decade, but as that is impossible, we will call to mind the contents of some of the nineteen papers that make up this volume. First among America's contributions to civilization Prof. Eliot places our efforts for the conservation of peace. This portion of his essay should kill the jingo spirit in every man who reads it. Then, as many will remember, he takes up religious tolerance, manhood suffrage, the demonstration that many dissimilar races may be united under and devoted to one flag, and fifth, the universal diffusion of material well-being. Passing over "Some Reasons Why the American Republic May Endure" and "The Working of the American Democracy" we come to his paper upon "The Forgotten Millions." . . .

The chapter headed "Wherein Popular Education has Failed" is valuable in that it points out how popular education may be improved, and considered in this light it is one of the most enlightening of Pres. Eliot's contributions. We cannot go through the entire number of chapters. The interest of some is restricted to particular classes, for instance, The Exemption of Church Property from Taxation and the future of the New England Churches; others, like Pres. Eliot's famous address on International Arbitration, are of universal interest.—Public Opinion.

The Dial says: We have read Mr. G. W. Steevens' little book entitled "The Land of the Dollar" with pleasure, and, we trust, some profit. The author is a wide-awake, open-minded Englishman who visited our shores during the progress of the recent presidential campaign, and his book is a reprint of letters written by him while on the wing through the States to the London "Daily Mail." . . . The lighter topics usually touched upon by the tourist are not neglected in this volume, which is, all in all, much the best of its kind that has come to our notice of late.

Hugh Wyune, Free Quaker. By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D., LL. D., Edinburgh and Harvard. Fisher Unwin.

The period of the revolutionary war has of late attained great prominence in America, and volume after volume of memoirs and letters has been added to the store of historic material. In "Hugh Wynne," which is an extremely powerful and accurate picture of the old colonial days of America, free use has been made of these, and the mixture of fact and fiction gives an extraordinary appearance of reality to the book.

Many of the greatest figures of American history come and go through these pages-notably Washington, who is carefully and somewhat critically drawn; and we seem to see, clearly silhouetted against the picturesque background chosen by Dr. Weir Mitchell, the impetuous young Lafayette, André, Sir William Howe, the darling of the "loyal colonial dames," and Hamilton. The writer does full justice to the strong Tory or loyal element which played so great a part in eighteenth-century Pennsylvania. Indeed, Hugh Wynne looks on at the famous Mischianga ball, given by the "loyal dames" in honor of Sir William Howe, in the old country seat of that grave Friend, Joseph Wharton, the "Quaker Duke." There, peeping through a window, Wynne saw the brilliant scene, the pirouettes, curtsies, and bows of the Bristol officers and the Philadelphia belles being reflected in the great mirrors which concealed the walls of the dead Quaker's splendid

To the two women who play so great a part in "Hugh Wynne" the book owes, perhaps, its greatest charm. The winsome French mother is strangely framed in the grim world where she found herself. . . .

The story of the hero's varying fortunes, till the war being ended after several years of fighting, Hugh and Darthe became man and wife, and lived soberly and worthily in the great stone house at Merion, is so told that the interest at no time flags. Dr. Weir Mitchell deserves our thanks for an admirable piece of work. Apart from its excellence as an historical novel, the book reveals certain abiding elements in American life of which the modern generation are scarcely conscious.—*Literature*.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING COURSE.

(First Year.)

All rests with those who read, a work or thought is what each makes it to himself.—Bailey.

Note: This course of reading is suggestive of good and popular books, rather than exhaustive, on the subjects given, and, in the three years' time for which it is arranged, will include the most important branches on which young people should be informed.

Books should to one of these four ends conduce,

For wisdom, piety, delight or use.

-Sir John Denham.

Koopman, H. L., The mastery of Books.

Richardson, C. F., Primer of American Literature.

Note—It is suggested that in case all can not be read, the book heading the list under each subject be the first.

POETRY.

All that is best in the great poets of all countries is not what is national in them, but what is universal,—Longfellow.

Stedman, E. C. Nature and elements of Poetry.

— The Poets of America.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth,—Poems.

Bryant, William Cullen,—Poems. Whittier, John Greenleaf,—Poems. Lowell, James Russell,—Poems. Holmes, Oliver Wendell,—Poems. Emerson. Ralph Waldo,—Poems. Field. Eugene,—Poems. Poe, Edgar Allan,—Poems.

Study of Poetry.

1. Biography of Poet.

- 2. Design in writing prominent poems.
- 3. Acquaintance with his best works.
- 4. Learn those poems which you consider best.
- If historical, find circumstances connected with the poem.
- For C. E. workers.—Note Bible references, quotations, and marks of Bible influence.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC.

That is the best government which desires to make the people happy, and knows how to make them happy,—Macaulay.

Christian Citizenship, a manual, Carlos Martyn.

Religion and Business,—H. A. Stimson.

Children of the Poor,—J. A. Riis.

Municipal Government in Great Britain.—A. Shaw.

Social Teachings of Jesus,—S. Matthews.

The New era,—Josiah Strong.

Political Economy,—J. Laurence Laughlin.

Introduction to Political Economy,— Richard Ely.

Social Aspects of Christianity,—Richard Ely.

Progress and Poverty,—Henry George. Civil Government,—John Fiske.

Norg.—In discussing the questions of the day, a series of papers and debates will be helpful to students.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

For science—is like virtue, its own exceeding great reward.—Chas. Kingsley.

A Primer of Evolution, —Edward Clodd.

Story of Electricity,—John Munro.

Story of the Solar System,—G. F. Chambers.

How to know the wild flowers,—Mrs. Wm. S. Dana.

Geological Story briefly told,—James Dwight Dana.

A Short history of Natural Science,—A. Buckley.

Birdcraft,-M. O. Wright.

BIOGRAPHY.

We live by Admiration, Hope and Love, And even, as these are well and wisely fixed,

In dignity of being we ascend.

- Wordsworth.

Through their biographies the men of higher stature in the past are speaking to us in the present for our uplifting, and for that of those yet in the future.—Mrs. Browning.

Bolton, S. K.,—Famous American Authors.

Nixon, O. W.,—How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon.

Hardy, A. S.—Joseph Hardy Neesima.

Paton, J. G.,—Autobiography.

Creegan,—Great Missionaries of the Church.

Bolton, S. K.,—Famous American Statesmen.

Bolton, S. K.,—Famous Leaders (Preachers).

Hamlin, Cyrus,—Story of my life.

Thayer, Wm. M.,-Men who win.

Thayer, Wm. M.—Women who win. Dole, N. H.,—A Score of Famous

FICTION.

Composers.

And this study of fiction will be, in its. highest form, the study of life,—R. G. Moulton.

The Novel, What it is,—F. Marion Crawford.

The Art of Fiction,—Besant and James.

Introduction to English Fiction,—W. E. Simonds,

Four Years of Novel Reading,—R. G. Moulton.

Quo Vadis,—Henryk Sienkiewicz.
(Persecutions of the Christians under Nero.)

Hugh Wynne,—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. (American history.)

Ben Hur,-Lew Wallace.

(A tale of the Christ.)

Captain of the Janizaries,—J. M. Ludlow.

(Fall of Constantinople.)

Aztec Treasure House,—T. A. Jan-vier.

Refugees,—A Conan Doyle.

(A tale of the Huguenots.)

Stories of Missouri—J. R. Musick.

BEST TEN NOVELS.

The Marble Faun, Last Days of Pom-Ivanhoe, peii, Romola, Hypatia, David Copperfield, Henry Esmond, Les Miserables, Vicar of Wakefield. Wilhelm Meister.

A STUDY CLUB FOR FICTION.

Suggestions.—An able leader—no organization—no dues—no set program—faithful reading by all members—free discussion—no personalities—each one contribute some thought—make every one welcome—a librarian to look up best books and references for side lights.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Golden Rule of Reading is "Read with attention."—Noah Porter.

Edersheim, Alfred—Life of Jesus. Sully, J.—Psychology. Royce—Spirit of Modern Philosophy. Plato—Apology and Crito. Lyon, W. H.—A Study of the Sects. Myers, P. V. N. A.—General History. Krehbiel, E. H.—How to listen to music.

Barnes,-Popular History of U. S.

This list is prepared and recommended to the young people of St. Louis by the Good Literature Committee of the local Christian Endeavor Union.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

For further information regarding St. Louis, see Poole's Index, Cumulative index, Fletcher's Annual literary index and the St. Louis municipal reports.

HISTORY.

Class 91e.

Art work of St. Louis. 1895. Ref. Bellefontaine Cemetery Assoc. Bellefontaine cemetery. 1863. Ref. City of St Louis: metropolis of the west and south, 1892. Ref. Confederate Home Assoc. of Mo. Missouri of to-day, progress and prospects of the state; its chief cities and towns; including reminiscenses of "Mo. in 1861." 1893. **Ref. 91d** Cox, J. Old and new St. Louis; a concise history with a biographical apx. 1894.

Ref.

St. Louis through a camera. Ref.

Edwards, R., and Hopewell, M. Edwards' great West, and a hist. of St. Louis.

[c1860.] 83c

Great West and her commercial metropolis; embracing a hist. of St. Louis fr. 1764. Ref. 83c

Elliott, R. S. Notes taken in 60 yrs. 1883. 97b Gantt, T. T. Argument against the re-

Gantt, T. T. Argument against the relocation of the claim of J. Perry under A.
Chauvin. 1851. (St. Louis. Arguments on St. L. property.) Ref. 24a

Heinwichs G. ad. St. Louis and Casar

Heinrichs, G., ed. St. Louis und Carondelet; sonst und jetzt. 1873.

Kargau, E. D. St. Louis in frueheren Jahren, ein Gedenkbuch für das Deutschthum. 1898.

Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis. Proceedings, Apr., 1881; S. Gaty.

Nos. 13-14 of its publications unbound in Ref. Dept.

Overstolz, H. City of St. Louis; its hist., growth and industries. 1880.

Pen and sunlight sketches of St. Louis.

Reavis, L. U. Change of national empire; or, Arguments in favor of the removal of the national capital fr. Washington City to the Mississippi valley. 1869.

- St. Louis; die Welt-Stadt der Zukunft. 1870.

St. Louis; the future great city of the world. 1870.

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ALPHONSE DAUDET.

By the sudden death of Alphonse Daudet, French literature loses, not a great creative author nor a profound thinker, but a consummate artist. In temperament, training, and native genius, Daudet was, above all things, an artist to the fingers' tip. And because he had the rare art of concealing his art, it is always when he is freest, gayest, and lightest in touch that his style is the most finished. Critics will generally agree, we think, that, for this precise reason, Daudet will be best remembered by his pastoral stories, his sketches of life and character, rather than by his elaborate novels, well deserving of attention as are the latter. What, for instance, can be found in modern writing more delicately poetical, more redolent of the fields, more charming in love of humanity and world-wide friendliness, than his delightful "Letters from my Mill"? It has often been said that he stood on the borderline between prose and poetry, and it is in such idyls as those of the "Letters" that one finds behind the spontaneous joyousness and simplicity the utmost fastidiousness in the

choice of words, the most absolute nicety in producing literary effects by exact methods. So, too, in later and graver volumes of sketches and tales—in "Robert Helmont," in "Trente Ans de Paris," in "Souvenirs d'un Homme de Lettres"—Daudet's exquisiteness of word-painting is even more evident than his breadth of experience and human sympathy. . . .

In reading Daudet's most ambitious novels, "Fromont Jeune et Risler Ainé,'' ''Jack,'' ''Rois en Exil,''
''Sapho,'' and one or two already named, it is well to remember that the author was neither a professed moral teacher nor a writer of the "problem" school. He strove to depict life, to throw true light on action and motive, to analyze and present human passion. No man of high imaginative power can do these things without suggesting ethical questions; such questions can be found in Shakespeare's "Cleopatra" as well as in his "Hamlet." But, primarily, Daudet's watchword was truth, not spiritual exhortation.— Outlook.

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Talmud. New ed. of the Babylonian Talmud; Eng. translation; ed. by M. L. Rodkinson. v. 2, 4. 2v. 14

The translation is correct, almost literal, where the English idiom permitted it.

—I. M. Wise, Pres. Hebrew Union College.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Cyclopedic review of current hist. v. 6. 1896. Ref. 17

Really is what it purports to be, history.

Harrison, B., 23d Pres. of the U. S.

This country of ours. 1897.

The purpose of the book is to give a better knowledge of things that have been too near and familiar to be well known.—

Pref.

We have much pleasure in commending the book as a manual of exceedingly useful information.—Public Opinion.

Statistician and economist. 1897-98.

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U. S. Treasury Department. Laws of the U. S. rel. to loans and the currency, incl. the coinage act. Ref. 23a

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Vermont. General Assembly. State officers' repts. 1895-96. Ref. 27b

STATE LAWS.

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Vermont. General laws rel. to banks. 1895.

- General laws rel. to highways. 1895.
- General laws rel. to insurance. 1895.
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Conn. Inspector of Factories. Annual rept. 8-10. 1889-96. Ref. 30

Gould's blue book for St. Louis. 1898.

U. S. Bureau of Amer. Republics. Commercial directory of the Amer. republics. v. 1. Ref. 30b

Comprising the manufacturers, merchants, shippers, and banks and bankers engaged in foreign trade, w. the names of officials, maps, etc.

West Virginia. Comm'r of Labor. Report. 1895-96. Ref. 30

Emphasizes the production of coal, coke and oil.

EDUCATION.

Boston Kindergarten Teachers, comps. Boston coll. of kindergarten stories. 31d3k

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Grimm, J. L. K. and W. K. Deutsches Wörterbuch. v. 4, pt. 2. Ref. 34d

Hamilton, H., and Legros, E. Dictionnaire international Français-Anglais.

Ref. 34c

Maryland. State B'd of Education. Annual rept. 27-28. 1892-1894. Ref. 31a3

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Class Ref. 31a2.

Dartmouth College. Catalogus senatus academici collegii Dartmuthensis. 1831-73. · 2 v.

Leland Stanford Junior Univ. Circulars. 1-6.

New York (State). Regents of the University. Extension bull. 1-18. 1891-97.

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Their generation, measurement, distribution and application. With an introduction by Wm. Stanley, Jr.

Urquhart, J. W. Electro-plating; a practical handbook.

The facts of every-day practice in an electro-plater's shop.—Pref.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Iowa. Geological Survey. Reports. v. 6. 1896. Ref. 48a

Rept. on lead, zinc, artesian wells, etc.

Lanciani, R. A. Ruins and excavations of ancient Rome; a companion book for students and travelers. 51a

Not designed to be a scientific book of archæology, but a companion-book for travelers who visit the existing remains and the latest excavations of ancient Rome.

Peters, J. P. Nippur; or, Explorations and adventures on the Euphrates. v. 2.

51a

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U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin, no. 127. Catalogue and index of contributions to N. Amer. geology, 1732-1891. Ref. 48a. Includes geologic literature published in N. Amer., and such literature on N. Amer. . . . wherever published.—Introd.

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There is no other book in existence so well fitted for arousing and directing the interest that all children of any sensibility feel toward the birds.—Chic. Tribune.

MEDICINE.

California State Homoepathic Medical Society. Transactions. Ann. sess. 14. 1890. Ref. 57c

Frank, M. Taschen-Encyklopädie der medicinischen Klinik. 52b

Vermont. State Board of Health. Annual rept. 9-10. 1895-96. 2 v.

Ref. 57d

Contain the laws of Vt. rel. to Bds. of Health, special repts. and circulars, and a tabulated statement conc. contagious diseases.

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Meehan, C. H. W. Law and practice of the game of euchre.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

American Street Railway Assoc.

Local Committee of Arrangements. Official souvenir of the 15th ann. convention,
St. Louis, 1896. Ref. 62c

Contains a review of the street railway system of St. Louis.

Derr, W. L Block signal operation; a practical manual. 62e

Aims to present the latest practice.

Moore, F. C. How to build a home; suggestions as to safety fr. fire, safety to health, comfort, convenience, durability and economy.

61b

The writer has not relied on his own judgment or knowledge, but has sought advice from numerous experts throughout the country, sending his book, after it had been printed in "proof," to architects and builders everywhere.—Pref.

U. S. Major-General Commanding the Army. Annual rept. 1896. Ref. 60

AGRICULTURE.

Class 68b.

Allen, C. L. Bulbs and tuberous-rooted plants; their hist., description and directions for their culture.

It is one of the objects of this book to show how the growing of bulbs can be made a pleasure, or a profitable industry, by giving complete cultural instructions in detail.—Pref.

Greiner, T. How to make the garden pay.

Malden, W. J. Pig keeping for profit.

U. S. Div. of Agrostology. Dept. of Agric. Bulletin 1-7. Ref. Bull. no. 7 is devoted to Amer. grasses by F. Lamson-Scribner.

FINE ARTS.

Academy notes. Nos. 12-23. 1886-97.

Ref. 65c

American Institute of Architects. Souvenir of the 29th ann. convention; St. Louis. 1895. Ref. 65a

Portfolio; monographs on artistic subjects. 1894-96. Ref. 65 A continuation of Hamerton's Portfolio.

POETRY: AMERICAN AUTHORS

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Field, E. Songs and other verse.

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Most of the pieces in this collection have appeared in the daily and weekly papers.

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Whiting, L. From dreamland sent. Musical, but of not much force.

PROSE FICTION.

Barrili, A. G. Capitan Dodèro. The adventures of a sailor in a savage island and his love for the daughter of a

cannibal king constitute the framework on which Barrili has woven the narrative of Capt. Dodero, a type of sailor very com-mon in Genoa. The reader follows the story with interest to the last page, the unexpected climax waking him from a fantastic dream. In his use of technical marine language Barrili ranks with Mar-

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Ref. 69a

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Eichendorff, J., Frieherr von. Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts.

Isaacs, J. María, con un prólogo de J. M. Vergara y Vergara.

One does not read Maria, nor is it possible to analyze it; one feels, one weeps; it is a fruition, an invocation to our own soul which, enamored, assists the drama of its unfolding by love.—G. Prieto.

Newell, W. W. King Arthur and the table round; tales chiefly after the old Fr. of Crestien of Troyes; with an account of Arthurian romance. 2 v.

Extremely interesting. His prose is simple and dignified, and . . . interprets the beauty of the old stories sufficiently well. - Dial.

ENGLISH FICTION.

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Bangs, J. K. Paste jewels.

The "servant question" is here given an airing. Now and again he is decidedly funny.—Independent.

Barr, Mrs. A. E. (H.) King's highway. An interesting novel, but an indifferent sociological treatise. - Outlook.

Barry, J. D. Intriguers.

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Mrs. Burnett is capable of very much better work than this.—Critic.

Catherwood, Mrs. M. (H.) Spirit of an Illinois town, and The little Renault, two stories of Illinois at different periods.

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Duncan, S. J. Vernon's aunt, the oriental experiences of Miss Lavinia Moffat.

A pleasant lively tale.—Leypolds and Res.

Fleming, Mrs. A. M. (K.) Pinchbeck goddess.

A story of India and the Anglo-Indian colony of Simla, by a sister of Rudyard Kipling, to whom the book is dedicated.

—Pub. Weekly.

Fothergill, J. Orioles' daughter.

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Fraser, Mrs. H. Palladia.

An interesting and well-written novel by the sister of F. Marion Crawford.—
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Gardner, Mrs. S. M. H. Fortunes of Margaret Weld.

The heroine is an artist, who demands the same moral law for men as for women.

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Garland, H. Wayside courtships.

Photographic impressions of the West, every one of which has pathos and power behind it, and virility and character to recommend it.—Boston Herald.

Gilder, J. L. Taken by siege.

The hero is a newspaper man and the heroine an opera singer. Miss Gilder's position as one of the editors of the *Critic* guarantees the fidelity of her portraits.

Glyn, A. L. Pearl of the realm; a story of Nonsuch Palace in the reign of Charles I.

Altogether this is an extremely pleasant and praiseworthy novel.—Outlook.

Goodwin, Mrs. M. W. Flint, his faults, his friendships and his fortunes.

A well-told story .- Public Opinion.

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Harrison, Mrs. C. (C.) Son of the Old Dominion.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's charming book deals with an age of crises, a golden thread of love binding together the scenes, incidents and personal descriptions that form the principal portions of its pages.—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.

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It is life seen, felt, understood and interpreted by a rich imagination, by an educated temperament; it is life sung in melodious prose.—Daily Chronicle (Lond.).

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The scene is principally in or near New York; the hero is a British officer, the heroine is the daughter of an American general.

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A judge of great reputation for honesty and a railway magnate are the principal characters in this vigorous novel.—Nation.

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Masters, C. Duchess lass.

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There is as much strength in this novel as in a dozen ordinary successful novels.—

London Literary World.

Raine, A. Mifanwy, a Welsh singer.

Opens in Wales, and shows a fresh and inviting local color. The later action passes in London, and also in Wales, and music and musical life play a leading part.

Robinson, R. E. Uncle Lisha's outing.

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Although there are two young couples whose love affairs have strange developments, it is the Lady Charlotte Byng, a handsome woman of fifty, who is the chief character of the story.—Pub. Weekly.

Spofford, Mrs. H. E. (P.) Inheritance.

A splendid example of the genuine worth that can be crowded into a few pages.—Bost. Herald.

Sturgis, J. R. After twenty years; and other stories.

Short stories of English life.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Thorburn, S. S. His Majesty's greatest subject.

Pictures stirring adventures in India connected with high politics, mutiny, and war, also the relations of India to the outside world during the European war, which the author, who writes of the future, imagines as taking place.

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Pub. Wkly.

Watson, Mrs. A. C. Beyond the city gates.

Following in the main the lines of so many of the novels which are published nowadays to recall to Americans the small beginnings from which the nation sprung. Mrs. Watson succeeds in portraying the early Knickerbocker days under the new rule of Great Britain sympathetically and with fidelity. — Chicago Evening Post.

Weyman, S. J. For the cause.

None of them strongly remind us of those stories that have given Mr. Weyman his place among the romanticists of the day.—Pub. Opin.

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Bookman.

Zangwill, I. Big Bow mystery.

A most impossible tale told in the most delightfully convincing manner.—Chicago Post.

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A novel such as no one but Mr. Zangwill could write. Intensely absorbing and keenly witty.

JUVENILE LITERATURE. (ENGLISH.)

Class 70.

Bouvet, M. Pierrette.

Pierrette was the daughter of a lacemaker of Paris, who lived in the Luxembourg, and who eked out a livelihood for herself and child by making new and mending old laces for one Pierre Michel, living in the Rue des Anges.

A charming child-idyll .- The Bookman.

Butterworth, H. Over the Andes; or, Our boys in New South America; a tale of travel and adventure. An excellent story.

Champney, Mrs. E. J. (W.) Witch Winnie in Holland.

Gives a great deal of artistic and historical information.—Critic.

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One of the best in this series. The historical background is that of the Italian Renaissance.—Bookman.

Cheney, Mrs. C. E. (G.) Popular hist. of the Civil War.

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Craddock, C. E., pseud. Young mountaineers; short stories.

All are of the mountain type with which Miss Murfree has made us so familiar that she may rightfully claim it as peculiarly her own by right of discovery and description.—Pub. Opin.

Craik, G. M. Bow-Wow and Mew-Mew.

Hecht, S. Post-Biblical hist.; a compendium of Jewish hist.

Every statement of importance has been closely examined and verified before it was allowed to form part of the text.

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A bright, natural story of girl-life, sensible in tone, animated in narration.

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Lang, A., ed. Pink fairy book.

Quite as delightful as its green, yellow, blue and red predecessors.—Critic.

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Library notes. v. 2-3. 1887-93.

Ref. 78m

Impoved methods and labor savers for librarians, readers and writers.

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LITERARY HISTORY.

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Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best literature. v. 21-22. Jefferson-Le Sage. Ref. 77

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Latimer, Mrs. M. E. (W.) Spain in the 19th cent. 94b

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01

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Class 94e.

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A translation of La guerre.

Sybel, H. von. Founding of the Ger. empire by William I. v. 6. [c1897.]

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BIOGRAPHY.

Adams, O. F. Dictionary of American authors. Ref. 97a

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7

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Upton, G. P. Woman in music. 97

A kind of interior history of the domestic and heart relations of such composers as Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann, Chopin and Wagner.—Bookbuyer.

LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS.

Class 97b

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- Maria Theresa.

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The present work is almost a model of short biography. It compresses a great volume of matter into very small compass, and that less by brevity of style than by orderly arrangement of the subject.

—Bookman.

Tooley, Mrs. S. A. Personal life of Queen Victoria.

The aim of the writer of this 'Life' has been to narrate those incidents which tend most to reveal the personal history and character of the queen.—Pref.

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—Review of Reviews.

APPENDIX.

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Does not pretend to follow the scheme of the parent work. While it indulges in a certain number of general articles it is mainly compiled on the dictionary plan and it admits biographies of living persons with no great strictness as to eminence.

—Nation.

Sell, H. Sell's dictionary of the world's press. Ref. 99a1

DAILY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100e.

New York tribune. v. 57. July-Sept., 1897.

St. Louis globe-democrat. July-Sept., 1897.

- post dispatch. July-Sept., 1897.
- --- republic. July-Sept., 1897.
- --- star. July-Sept., 1897.

Times (Lond.). Apr.-June, 1897.

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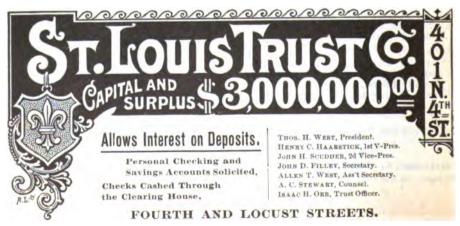


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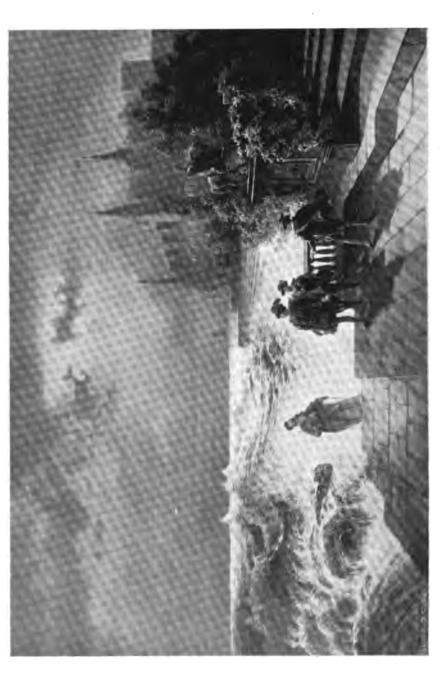
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ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY, 1898.

No. 2.

THE STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY.

· By Wm. M. Bryant, M. A., LL. D.

Supplemented by an Elementary Course of Reading in Philosophy.

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I would know what God and man is."
TENNYSON.

Whoever believes in immortality must agree that that is practical, and that alone, which tends to enrich the life of man immortal.

I. WHAT PHILOSOPHY IN GENERAL IS.

Socrates refused to count himself as a sophos or man-already-wise; but claimed to be only a philosophos or one who above everything else desires to become wise. In this respect his attitude was one with that of Paul: "Not as if I had already attained."

"Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," sings the modern sophisticated poet. From its first breath onward the child gets knowledge. Happy will he be if, arrived at manhood, he may be counted wise.

Through hand and eye and ear we attain to multifarious knowledge. Only through reflection can we attain the one thing needful to the fulness of the intel-

lectual life. Through the senses we apprehend. Only through thought can we comprehend. To apprehend is to recognize facts merely as facts; i. e., facts which, for us, are in isolation, or, what is the same thing, out of relation. To comprehend is to know facts in relation.

But to know facts in their relation is to know them in their truth; for it is its relations that constitute the very essence of a fact. To the savage or the child a rounded pebble is merely something smooth, something pleasant to the touch. To the geologist the pebble may prove a focus of complex positive relations—relations of energy centering in the earth and reaching out to the sun,

and running back through millenniums and bringing into view that glacial night-cap in which the northern hemisphere passed through its uneasy Rip Van Winkle sleep of eighty thousand years.

It is such tracing out of relations that in its more limited and specific aspects constitutes science, and which in its culmination constitutes philosophy. Hence is it that philosophy has been defined in a popular way as the "thinking consideration of things;" and again, more exactly, as the "Science of the Absolute;" and again, as "the unification of science;" and again, as "the science of principles." And in truth the mind can no more avoid the continuous pressing of every question until it finds its place in some sort of theory of the "universe"—the all-turned-intoone-than it can avoid the origination of questions as aspects of its own experience.

And so it turns out that from first breath to latest sigh every member of the human race, whatever he may prove to be in present momentary fact, is by nature a "philosopher;" is by nature one who must form some sort of theory of the universe; by nature one who cannot be content with mere knowledge of facts, but must go on to know facts in their relations; by nature one to whom simple apprehension proves a goad, compelling him to strive toward comprehension.

Some sort of theory of the world—savage myth, or childish fancy, or rationally thought out system—each and every human being inevitably forms. To that he is irresistibly impelled by his very nature as being first of all a mind. What theory will satisfy for the time his intellectual demands, that will depend partly upon his instincts, his individually inherited peculiarities; partly upon his

habits of mind as reflecting that subtle racial inheritance called custom; partly upon the direct stimulation he receives from the actual generation in which he lives, and this especially in the complex form called "education."

Note, too, that education is rapidly becoming universal; and this not merely in the sense that all are receiving instruction, but also in the subtler sense of habituating the individual to a systematic view of things. It is becoming universal also in the further sense of vitalizing this view through a conscious recognition and ever-deepening comprehension of the universal law of causation as bringing to light the central element of essential uniformity amid endless variety in the outward appearance of things. Noting this, it becomes evident that the growing tendency toward the study of philosophy observed both by Mr. F. M. Crunden of the St. Louis Public Library, and also by Mr. Horace Kephart, Librarian of the Mercantile Library, is simply one of the normal outgrowths of the new era upon which we are even now entering. With education becoming universal the number of those who can rest in a merely imaged universe must steadily and with increasing rapidity diminish: while the number of those who find themselves driven onward in the direction of a rationally thought out theory of the world must correspondingly increase.

II. WHAT PHILOSOPHY IN ITS STRICTER SENSE PRESUPPOSES.

Philosophy is the thinking consideration of things. It is a theorizing in which the end sought is the essential unity of all the infinitely various and seemingly isolated forms and phases of Reality.

But also it is through the ceaseless ex-

^{1.} For estimate of the date, extent and period of each of the great glacial epochs see Croll's Climate and Time.

The number of books on Philosophy issued in 1897 from the Public Library was double that of 1895, being nearly 3,000 volumes.

ercise of thought upon the problem of the world that thought itself becomes explicit and by degrees matured; just as, on the other hand, it is through that same exercise that theory concerning the world becomes transfigured into consistency and thorough-going comprehensiveness of import—that it becomes transfigured into an actual "science of Principles."

But this development of a theory of the world into consistency and comprehensiveness of meaning through the exercise of thought necessarily implies a method on the part of the thinker. And as the explicit statement of this method of thought was first worked out by a Greek-Aristotle-and as the Greek word for thought, especially in its scientific character, is the word logos, it is but natural that the science of thought itself should be given the name Logic. This science, too, Aristotle was careful not to include in the range of philosophy properly speaking, but assigned to it the place of a doctrine of method presupposed in every stage of the development of philosophy—a fact to be referred to later on.

III. THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF PHILOSOPHY.

On the one hand the experience of the race has been one long inductive process in which, through apprehension of facts (perception), men have little by little arrived at more and more comprehensive conceptions seeming to correspond to the fundamental character of things. On the other hand as logical method grew to be a conscious possession, it came to be applied in the critical effort to verify these results of induction by reducing all knowledge thus attained to thorough-going, systematic form. This effort necessarily assumed the character of deductive inquiry in which it was sought to show that a given hypothesis would account for all the facts and thus,

in its widest range, serve as the unifying principle of the world as a whole, while in its specific phases it would prove to be the explanation of the world in its various aspects.¹

Indeed these two seemingly opposed modes of investigation are really nothing else than mutually complementary phases of all true inquiry. The inductive method,—the method to which Aristotle specially applied the name "dialectic"—consists in the search for universal principles as involved in particular facts; while the deductive method is but the inverse process of ranging known facts under ascertained principles in such way as to bring into clearest view the necessary, organic relation of fact to fact in a total concrete system. It is this closing-together of particular facts with universal principles in genuine organic unity that constitutes the true con-clusion of every real syllogism.2

Thus it is evident that induction is the process of discovery, while deduction is the process of verification. And again, it is evident that if the process of discovery is to lead to results worth the trouble it must include in every step it takes the process of verification. Induction is the attitude of daring adventure; deduction is the attitude of cautious reserve. The poet's flight of fancy is essentially inductive. The critic's careful, relatively cold appraisement of results is essentially deductive. If the poet lacks deductive caution, the products of his work will be merely fantastic or monstrous. If the critic is wanting in spontaneous power of comprehending principles, his work will be merely

Thus, modern science, supposing itself to be wholly inductive, is in reality, as science, deductive in quite equal degree.

^{2.} A syllogism is an organic unity of judgments (each, of course, expressed in a proposition or sentence) representing the organic unity of universal principle and particular characteristic in the individual fact. Rightly understood there can be no question that, as was long ago remarked, "everything is a syllogism."

mechanical—guided only by external standards—in which case the products of his work must prove wholly formal and lifeless.

And now we may consider more specifically what the various aspects of philosophy are.

A. Philosophy of Nature.

Following this clew in its most general import, one finds himself struggling to systematize (by deductive process) the facts which have come to light for him in the series of practical inductions constituting the concrete development of his own consciousness. He discovers himself—discovers himself as mind; discovers also that mind cannot be measured in terms of space; discovers that mind cannot rightly be said to be in space at all. Space does not comprehend (include) mind; mind comprehends space—comprehends (includes) it as one of the essential modes of its own being as mind. And yet this is a relatively late discovery for the individual. In his earlier experience he is fully occupied as mind in responding to stimulations coming in upon him from the external or space-filling world. That is the world which at first he apprehended as "Matter;" afterward, as "Nature" i. e., as the "physical" world.

Clearly, then, while so occupied the individual mind is striving toward the development of physical science—i. e., toward the unfolding of a philosophy of Nature.

B. Philosophy of Mind.

But this direction of interest outward in response to physical stimulation, is itself an activity in and through which the mind itself cannot but grow in total vigor as well as in the multiplicity and definiteness of its specific modes as mind. Sooner or later, then, the individual mind cannot but find itself impelled to attend with all its inductive energy to these very modes of its own inner being. It must discover the central unifying principle of mental existence. And this inductive process must in turn involve the complementary phase of deductively seeking to bring about the critical systematization of these principles.

Such investigation, clearly, must lead to the development of mental science—of a philosophy of the inner world of Mind in contrast with, and yet as complementary to, the philosophy of the outer world of *Nature*.

C. Metaphysics.

Observe now that the philosophy of nature is possible only as a systematic interpretation of certain of the mind's own experiences which the mind finds itself compelled to refer to a stimulating Reality beyond itself. In response to stimulation from that Reality beyond itself the mind constructs within itself a representation constituting a more or less elaborate and consistent System. To this System it gives the name of "Nature," and believes in it as constituting a substantially correct representation of the total Reality beyond itself-to which, therefore, the term "Nature" is also applied. And indeed, for the most part, the individual investigator appears to make no clear distinction between the inner and the outer application of the For him his subjectively developed System and the objectively existing Reality are one and the same. In other words, he has not yet pressed his problem to its ultimate implications.

Thus far, then, we have in strict truth only two general sciences, or fields of Science; not philosophy in the ultimate sense of the term. For philosophy, as we noticed, is specifically just that degree of thought which consists in the unification of Science; as Science, in its more immediate significance, is the unification of facts within a given.

sphere. In other words, philosophy differs from science only in this: that it is the conscious following out, to its ultimate logical conclusion, of the tendency toward unification, which, indeed, is present in science, but which science as such never aspires to carry further than is required in the systematization of facts within a given limited field.

There remains, therefore, the task of co-ordinating the two opposite realms of Nature and Mind—the task of finding the common term or unifying principle through which these realms can be seen as but the complementary aspects of one World or Universe. It is this final, supreme effort of thought which seeks to seize the very essence of all Reality and to present in explicit form a reasoned account of that essence—it is this which constitutes *Metaphysics*, propperly speaking.

IV. CONTRAST BETWEEN LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

And here the contrast between Logic and Metaphysics comes clearly into view. Logic has to do with the fundamental method of Thought as such; while Metaphysics is above all concerned with the adequate comprehension in Thought of the total Reality of Things constituting the ultimate Object of Thought. So that it is Logic rather than Metaphysics that can fairly be defined as "a more than usually obstinate attempt to think clearly;" while Metaphysics is rather to be described as the supreme attempt of the mind to think adequately. Though of course this antithesis must be brought back to genuine synthesis if we would not empty the terms of all meaning. Which task again belongs to Metaphysics rather than to Logic. The more one neglects clearness in his attempt to think adequately the nearer he approaches a chaos rather than a cosmos of thought.

And similarly the more he neglects adequacy in his eagerness to attain to perfect clearness the nearer he approaches mere empty verbal forms-i. e., mere nonsense. Metaphysics reduced to the "simplicity" of mere every-day language must necessarily be a metaphysics reduced to its lowest terms; i. e., to the degree of merely implicit, undifferentiated, unsystematized thought. In the very nature of the case, complex thought cannot be expressed in merely elementary form. It is not the business of the teacher to reduce all knowledge to the primer stage, and thus to bring about arrested mental development and render intellectual infancy perpetual for the individual and universal for the race. Rather it is the business of the teacher to stimulate the child to the putting forth of such effort as shall bring him as rapidly as possible to transcend the stage of infancy and thus to attain maturity of mental life.

It was the attempt to "clarify," to "simplify" logic, to make logic "easy" by freeing it from "metaphysical difficulties"—it was this that had for its result the reduction of logic to the degree of empty formalism which within the last century rendered it a hissing and a by-word to all really thoughtful minds. It is through the restoration to logic of its essentially metaphysical character that logic as the Science of Thought is coming again to hold high rank in the scientific—i. e.. the critically-thinking—world.

Aristotle, the originator of logic as a science, never so much as dreamed of divorcing the form of thought from thought itself. To him "form" was always the form of something; not substanceless form or the form of nothing. And if Hegel, in bringing back the scientific world to the recognition of the vital relationship between the Form of Thought and the Reality of Thought, went to

the extreme of identifying Logic and Metaphysics, that was infinitely better than to leave these sciences in the charnel-house of their utter separation, from which he did so much to bring to life again the thought of the modern world.

Those who know nothing of these great thinkers are apt to scoff at them, crying out against the crabbed outward form of their exposition; as the children mocked at the prophet of old, making merry at the outward appearance of the prophet's head while wholly oblivious to the world-transforming thoughts that were going on within the prophet's mind.

With direct reference to the study of philosophy, the following note may be added. Metaphysics, or the "First Philosophy" as Aristotle termed it, may be defined as the critical formulation and systematization of man's knowledge of the fundamental principles of the world—principles which in their concrete character constitute the essential inner relations of that primal Energy which is the ultimate Reality of the things forming the immediate objects of human knowledge.

But since real knowledge of things consists at last in comprehension of their specific and generic aspects, it is evident that as man's knowledge goes on increasing man must, from time to time, find his metaphysics needing revision. But also this revision, so far from involving the rejection of what, through the inherent rationality of mind, man has already discovered by way of central principles, will consist rather in correcting newly discovered errors in his formulæ and in supplementing these so as to render them more adequate as representing the deepened comprehension of those selfsame principles.

And now let us note again that the inductive process is essentially a process of discovery—of the progressive comprehension of principles as involved in

apprehended facts—while this process is ever to be supplemented by the deductive process of verification and systematization. Let us note further that the beginner must have knowledge to systematize before he can successfully undertake the process of such systematization. And when we have noted these facts we can scarcely hesitate to conclude that in this field also educational method ought to be initially inductive and only by degrees merge into a predominantly deductive character.

To this we may add that metaphysics, as the science of principles, is the culmination of all science. And this precisely because the principles of which it is the science are presupposed in all scientific investigation. They are "first" principles in the sense that they are involved in things as constituting the inmost nature of things; and again, as involved in the nature of mind itself, they are "first" as constituting the nucleus of any attempt at thinking. But also and equally they are "ultimate" or last principles both because no amount of research can find further. more substantial elements upon which they depend; and because, from their very subtlety, they are the last or ultimate factors for the human consciousness to adequately comprehend. told confusion has arisen from failure to take clear and full account of this radical difference between the psychological aspect of "principles" and their metaphysical aspect properly speaking.

And now let us notice that all true educational process consists in bringing to explicit degree in the individual consciousness precisely those principles which from its very nature were implicit in such consciousness from the most rudimentary stage of its existence. And having noted this it will be clear to us that consciousness cannot be developed at all without involving the development of its metaphysical aspect. It is

precisely this metaphysical factor, let us once more repeat, that constitutes the substance of all science; and hence it is only by a radical misconception that one can conclude 1 that the assigning to metaphysics a place as the highest of the sciences is equivalent to assuming that it is a science which may or may not be. The peach is the culmination of the peach bud. The peach may not be reached in this or that particular example. But peach in its essential character is presupposed in the very existence of the peach-bud. Hence. also, it is hopelessly to misconceive the very nature of philosophy to assume, as does G. H. Lewes, that the history of philosophy is but a series of substitutions of one system for another—the truth being that the really "later" system but supplements the "earlier," correcting its errors and rendering explicit what was held only in germ in the earlier form. Philosophy as a whole is, in very truth, a thoroughly organic process; it is just the process of the evolution of human thought in its most systematic and comprehensive character. in respect of philosophy the term "later" has no other meaning than this: more adequately developed. Truth has no date. It is eternal.

v.--PHILOSOPHY AND BREAD.

If age gives clear title to reverence, then the taunt so frequently thrown out against philosophy to the effect that it bakes no bread is very reverend. Not less venerable, however, is that other (in form negative) proposition that "man cannot live by bread alone." "Bread" may, in fact, be taken as a universal symbol of whatever tends to the sustenance of life. So understood the complex stimulus which the whole world of nature brings to bear upon the mind through the sense-organs may be said

to constitute the "bread" of the life of mere perception; and again that the stimulus received from the human environment may be counted as the "bread" of the individual's life in its social aspect; while the stimulus, consisting of the problems presented through the whole of one's environment, both physical and human, may be said to constitute the "bread" that sustains the life of contemplation and reflection—that life the most adequate forms of which are Art, Religion and Philosophy.

Art is the solution of the problems of the world in forms of Beauty. Philosophy is the solution of the problems of the world in forms of Truth. Religion is the solution of the problems of the world in forms of Goodness. Take away Beauty, and Truth becomes untruth and Goodness turns to evil. Take away Truth, and Beauty becomes deformity and Goodness is dissolved with falsehood. Take away Goodness, and Beauty becomes a mocking phantom and the heart of truth is turned to ashes.

Bread? One would suppose that in this wise age of ours "the Bread that cometh down from heaven"-the manna of the soul in its journey through the wilderness of phantom time-forms toward the Promised Land of abiding, substantial Truth-had been proven once for all to be merely a pretty myth fit only to amuse the unsophisticated children of the world while the really knowing ones are filling their store-rooms with the substantial Bread that springs up from the solid earth. Or, can it be that in our very "advanced" wisdom we are still in truth to be classed among those who "know not what they do?"

Yeast was known for its practical bread-value long before it was known and classified as a marvelous self-multiplying vegetable growth. Since this discovery it is found to have "scientific" value; i. e., value in the direction of

Compare Külpe's Introduction to Philosophy in list of works given below, p. 88.

that subtle "bread" that contributes to the intellectual life of man. And what is the real value of any form of physical substance but just this: That it contributes to the maintenance of the physical structure as organic to mind, which is the real man?

Bread? Consider what constitutes for you the reality of the bread you actually eat, and enjoy in the eating. Consider how much of this consists in mere neatness of preparation and in tastefulness of serving. It must be in a "cosy" dining room, on shining, more or less exquisitely decorated, china, with snowy table linen, etc., etc. Consider this and then estimate what fraction of your bread is mere "practical" food, and how much of it must in strict truth be counted as aesthetic bread! And the coat you wear and the house you live in and the office where you do your work and experience the quintessence of your "practical" life-are they not all cut out, made up, finished and furnished, with a view mainly to satisfy your demand for a certain perfection in the way of Beauty?

After all is the world to you, then, a whit more a world of Utility than aworld of elegance, of refinement, of taste? And again, if you limit your interests to these two-Utility and Beauty-what, after all, will be for you the real use, the real beauty? Surely you have not yet to be told that use and beauty for the senses alone must in the end prove wholly useless and deformed? Your very dog has a sense of smell superior to yours. Of course—but do you therefore consult him in the selection of your perfumes? You are anxious to increase your goods. "Good" for what, if not to serve as means of increasing your power of rightly estimating Beauty and of clearly comprehending Truth and of truly realizing Goodness?

What perversion, then, to say that one must be educated in order that he may be successful in accumulating property; when the truth is that one is bound to accumulate property solely by this highest of all obligations: that he may possess the means to become truly educated.

And education as a whole means nothing less than self-knowledge and self-mastery. And self-knowledge in its fullest and truest sense means—do not wince, but look the fact full in the face—means nothing less than this: the mastery of the system or universal order of the World. Know yourself-your true Self-and you will know the World, and God, who is the Soul of the World. And thus, clearly, it will require no less than endless duration for you to comprehend yourself with absolute completeness. And if that is true then your destiny is infinite and your life endless and endlessly self-enriching.

And Philosophy, once more, is just the tracing out of the relations constituting the true system of the world. And in the human world knowledge of that system cannot fail to help you in your efforts to comprehend your practical relations. (1) It will help you to comprehend in their truth the fundamental rights of property. It will help you to distinguish between creating values and obtaining values. It will help you to recognize that whenever you obtain a dollar by unfair means you have not by that fact made a dollar, but are to that extent the actual robber of your neighbor. That is, philosophy will help you

^{1.} The dog's sense is merely quantitatively superior; yours, qualitatively. Quantity is only the how much of a thing. Quality is what the thing is.

^{1.} Right getting of property is itself but the most elementary of all the means through which education is realized in its ethical aspect. Wrong getting of property is the lowest degree of the perversion of education in its ethical aspect. The "love of money"—greed the "setting one's affections on things on the earth"—that is "the root of all evil," To "want the earth" is nothing. He who doesn't want the Heavens, too, isn't much of a man.

to avoid getting more than is your due." (2) Knowledge of the system of the world will also help you to comprehend the truth of the relations involved in the Family. And comprehending them in their truth you will be the more apt to strive to realize them in their highest beauty and excellence. (3) Comprehending the true system of the human world, you as a citizen will be able to distinguish between the attainment of ends through low cunning or mere brute force on the one hand, and attaining them through the force of reason and true nobility of character on the other. (4) So, too, with clear comprehension of the system of the world in its subtler spiritual aspects, the minister, in his efforts to guide men in their struggle to redeem themselves from the time-wilderness of mere vanishing interests to the paradise of reasonable living, will be all the more certain of actual success because he will be able to prove to them that in sober truth the life devoted to the senses is the most senseless life of all, and that the true paradise consists for the individual in the ceaseless accumulation of that wealth of which the imperishable elements are just the unfolding qualities of the rationally growing mind together with the consequent ceaseless extension of realized rhythmic relations as between himself and the infinitely various and ever growing members of the abiding world of Mind.

To the man who has already demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the sum of Life is to be realized in the Circe pool, all that has been intimated in this hurried sketch—all that could be expressed in the most elaborate treatise having like intent—must of course seem sheerest nonsense. For which reason it

is not addressed to him at all, but rather to those "innocents" who cannot be persuaded but that there is some far better goal beyond, and who have learned, or at least are learning, how to stop their ears to all siren songs and so, Ulysses-like, speed swiftly on their way. through passion-storms and wreck of treasured whims, from Trojan siege to longed-for Home—to the tranquil realm of serene self-knowledge and self-mastery and unison with all who dwell in the Islands of the Blessed-in the realm where Reason rules and universal obedience makes real the Music of the Spheres. All which, did we but rightly understand, is to be realized in part in the ceaseless Here and Now of the actual living world, industrial, social, political, religious.

VI. A COURSE OF READING IN PHILOSOPHY.

The following course of Reading in Philosophy is prepared at the suggestion of Mr. F. M. Crunden of the St. Louis Public Library. I have also attempted to comply with his proposal, made from the librarian's point of view, that the course be constructed with reference to those who have neither knowledge of the subject, nor immediate guide, nor stated hours in its pursuit.

In making out the course I shall follow essentially the order of topics as in the preceding sketch. There I have tried to indicate the fundamental stages

^{1.} And that is also getting less than is your due. To get more dinner than one ought, is to get less health than one ought. To get more property than one ought, is to get less conscience—i. e., less reality of self—than one ought.

^{1.} Inwardly more men than any one man knows of are striving, hour by hour, amid the outward struggles of their busy lives, to solve the central problems that lie at the heart of every "practical" interest and give to life its only positive significance. The fin-de-siecle Walpurgis-night with its feverish dream, individual and national, of "He shall keep who has and he shall get who can" has its hopeful antithesis in the steadily growing interest manifested at present above all in the eager philosophic discussion of practical or ethical questions-especially those of property. Along with this goes the widening recognition of the art factor as an element in every-day life. And at the heart of it all there is an unmistakable impulse toward universal religious "revival"-a revival that must inevitably find reflective or speculative rather than merely emotiona formulation.

in the actual spontaneous unfolding of consciousness as to the great central problems of the world. The clew is to be found in the history of Mind. Greeks in their mythological solution of the problem of the world, mingled the results of their uncritical observation of Nature with their equally uncritical observations of Mind and thus developed a more or less fantastic explanation of the physical world on the one side and of the human world on the other, blended by degrees into a crude theology which stood to them in place of a metaphysics. As they attained to reflective consciousness they again gave their attention mainly to natural phenomena and sought to interpret these phenomena in an ultimate or metaphysical sense, (Thales, Heraclitus, Democritus). Following upon this phase of speculation came the psychological tendency of the sophists deepened and clarified and universalized by the predominantly ethical investigations of Socrates (as represented by Plato).

Aristotle, finally, traversed the whole ground, and in doing so differentiated the sciences, unified them, and also brought into explicit scientific formulation the method of thought necessarily involved in all scientific procedure. And, essentially, every mind that grows into the scientific habit and pursues scientific themes to the actual philosophical degree of tracing out the unity of thought present in all real investigation and recognizing the organic oneness of all Reality—every mind that does this must of necessity pass through essentially the same stages and in the same order. And this because the individual mind in advancing from infancy to maturity is at first mainly perceptive—i. e., gives attention outwardly; secondly, mainly reflective, with attention turned inward (awaking of self-consciousness) — thus

far uncritical and imaginative; thirdly, speculative in the sense of seeking (a) to know ultimate causes and the methods by which those causes work, (interest in natural science, universal geography, history, poetry); seeking (b) to know self as type (interest in origin, nature and destiny of the soul-natural period for study of psychology and ethics, former as comparative, latter as illustrated in history and literature); seeking (c) to know the ultimate relations involved in the world of Nature on the one hand and in the world of Mind on the other—studies culminating in the inquiry as to the relation of these two "worlds" to one another as constituting one World or Universe.

Thus it might be said that every mind is at first a Thales, next a Socrates, and finally an Aristotle—lilliputian to such brobdignagians, very likely; but still identical in kind, in fundamental type, and therefore predestined to the same essential course of development.

It need only be added that when the individual has reached that degree of consciousness in which he feels the need of entering upon the explicit study of philosophy, he has already implicitly traversed the three degrees of mental development indicated and can therefore choose the order in which he will take up the actual critical study of the various topics presented in a full course of philosophical discipline. And vet even for such individual I cannot but think that the traversing of the entire field in what may very properly be called the natural order will prove most effective.

It may be suggested, also, that the frequent traversing of the entire field has the special and inestimable value of keeping one constantly reminded of the

^{1.} Summarized by the poet, Hesiod, in his Theogony.

r. In "comparative psychology" it is the human mind that makes the comparison and that also constitutes the one possible standard in all comparisons made.

organic unity of the whole, and thus of saving him from so centering his interest in some one sphere as to lose the sense of true proportion in the wholean error peculiarly characteristic of our intensely "practical" age, which, inverting as it does the true relation between education and property-getting, so forces specialization upon the indidividual as "practically" to reduce his individuality to its lowest terms; whereas—and it really does need the saying education ought first of all, and above all, and all in all, to be a process of reduction ascending. What the man is "worth"—that is what he is, not what he possesses-still less is it the degree to which he may be reduced to a mere instrument for increasing the possession of others.

First of all, then, following the scheme indicated, I shall present the names of a few books which serve to outline the whole field of philosophy. I shall next present what seem to me on the whole the three books most likely to be of real service to the beginner within the sphere (a) of the Philosophy of Nature: (b) of each of four aspects of the Philosophy of Mind; (c) of Metaphysics as constituting the culmination of philosophical inquiry. To which I shall add a similar selection of works embodying Logic as the Science of Method. I have decided upon such brief list deliberately, because for the beginner a more extended list would be simply bewildering. The list, of course, represents what in my judgment will be on the whole best for the particular purpose constituting the immediate reason for making out the list I have assumed, too, that people who study philosophy do so for the most part, not by way of an "accomplishment," but because they hope to find in it stimulus and guidance toward such self-definition as will give to the individual life its utmost significance and vitality.

Philosophy is by no means a substitute for religion; but it is a guide to the comprehension of religion in its truth. In each group of books given below the first will be relatively elementary. It is suggested, too, that the beginner might very well first go through the whole cycle of topics using one only of these elementary treatises—the one constituting the first in each list. He can then return to the first list and again traverse the entire cycle, taking the treatise named second in each list. This to be once more repeated with the third book in each list. In this way he will really have reviewed the whole series of themes three times (after the general view derived from one of the single volumes of outlines), and will also have returned for the third time to the doctrine of Method, which meanwhile he will have been applying in his traversing of the several themes in the general field for the second and third times. Thus, too, while the plan as a whole is inductive, the repeated traversing of the entire cycle will in the nature of the case involve the deductive (critical) application of the general principles ascertained through the earlier course to the successive themes in the later courses.

By the time the reader has faithfully carried out such general scheme of reading he will be fairly well prepared to make his own selections and to pursue his studies independently. Of course, too, the actual carrying out of the scheme would be greatly facilitated, both in respect of rapidity and thoroughness, with the help of a competent personal guide.

FIRST LIST-OUTLINES.

Under this heading I shall present two lists which essentially parallel one another. The first will be made up of hand-books, each giving an outline of philosophy as a whole. The second list will be made up of histories of philosophy. The former presents the whole round of themes as explicit, completed product. The latter show the process through which such product has been realized. Two books there are which, though not pretending to be outlines of Philosophy, are yet of special value as helping the beginner to attain the true philosophic spirit. They are (1) The Making of a Man, by Dr. J. W. Lee, and (2) Plato and Platonism, by Walter Pater.

A. Outlines.

- Introduction to Philosophy, by Oswald Külpe (N. Y. The Macmillan Co.).
- An Epitome of Synthetic Philosophy, by F. Howard Collins (N. Y. D. Appleton & Co.).
- Introduction to the Study of Philosophy, by W. T. Harris (N. Y. Appleton's). Compiled by Marietta Kiss.

Prof. Külpe attempts to present impartially the fundamental aspects of philosophy as these have been developed in the work of leading thinkers, ancient and modern. Mr. Collins summarizes the system of Herbert Spencer and therefore presents what may be called the external evolutional view of the world as a whole. In other words, it seeks the connecting bond of substantial principle in the whole range of actual phenomena.

(For limitations of Mr. Spencer's philosophy see Prof. John Watson's Comte. Mill & Spencer, N. Y. Macmillan & Co.).

Dr. Harris' Introduction is really a compilation from his writings, mainly as published at various times in the Journal of Speculative Philosophy. Nevertheless these writings form a fairly connected whole and represent, with the author's own independence and vigor of thought, a consistent and adequate representation of the Hegelian system of philosophy—the system which may be described as presenting the in-

ternal, more vital and essential evolutional view.

B. Histories of Philosophy.

- History of Philosophy, by Alfred Weber (N. Y. Chas. Scribner's Sons).
- Hand-book to the History of Philosophy, by Belfort Bax (Bohn Library).
- A History of Philosophy, by Dr. W. Windelband (N. Y. Macmillan & Co.).

I may add, Kant's three great epochmaking Critiques (1) of Pure Reason, (2) of the Practical Reason, and (3) of the Practical Judgment are not included in the foregoing list merely because they are really for the advanced student and are to be approached through some such course as I have marked out.

SECOND LIST-PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE.

- The Conservation of energy, by Balfour Stewart (International Science Series).
- The Origin of Species by Charles Darwin (Appleton's).
- The World-Energy and its Self-Conservation, by Wm. M. Bryant (Chicago. Scott, Foresman & Co.).

THIRD LIST-PHILOSOPHY OF MIND.

(a) Anthropology and Psychology.

- 1. Anthropology, by E. B. Tyler (Appleton's).
- Comparative Psychology, by J. Lloyd Morgan (Contemporary Science Series).
- 3. Philosophy of Mind, by G. W. F. Hegel (Macmillan & Co.).

(b) Ethics.

- A Syllabus of Ethics, by Wm. M. Bryant (Chicago. Scott, Foresman & Co.).
- Outlines of a Critical Theory of Ethics, by J. Dewey (Ann Arbor. Register Publishing Co.).
- Manual of Ethics, by J. S. Mackenzie (London. W. B. Cline).

(c) Æsthetics.

- The Fine Arts, by G. Baldwin Brown (University Extension Manual. N. Y. Scribner's).
- The Philosophy of the Beautiful. by Wm. Knight (N. Y. Scribners).
- Hegel's Philosophy of Art. Translated. With Introduction by Wm. M. Bryant (N. Y. D. Appleton & Co.—out of print 1).

¹ My son, Max Mueller Bryant, is engaged in preparing a revised edition of this work.

(d) Philosophy of Religion.

- Religions of Primitive Peoples, by D. G. Brinton. (N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons).
- Evolution of Religion, by E. Caird (N. Y. Macmillan Co.).
- Philosophy and Development of Religion, by Otto Pfleiderer (N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons).

As covering the whole field of the Philosophy of Mind in a richly suggestive way the reader ought early to become acquainted with Lotze's Microcosmus (N. Y. Scribner's).

FOURTH LIST-METAPHYSICS.

 Metaphysics, by Hermann Lotze (N. Y. Macmillan Co.).

- Metaphysics, by Aristotle (Bohn Library— Pity there is not a reasonable English version of this "First Philosophy" of the first great systematic thinker).
- 3. Hegel's Logic, by W. T. Harris (Chicago. Scott, Foresman & Co.).

FIFTH LIST-LOGIC.

- Logic, by Wm. Minto (University Extension Manual, Scribner's).
- Lessons in Logic, by W. Stanley Jevons. (The Macmillan Co.).
- Logic (two large volumes), by Dr. Christoph Sigwart. (N. Y. The Macmillan Co.).

Of course every real student of Philosophy ought to possess himself of Plato's Dialogues (Jowett's translation).

SHAKESPEARE.



Others abide our question. Thou art free. We ask and ask—Thou smilest and art still, Out-topping knowledge. For the loftiest hill, Who to the stars uncrowns his majesty,

Planting his steadfast footsteps in the sea, Making the heaven of heavens his dwelling place, Spares but the cloudy border of his base To the foiled searching of humanity;

And thou, who didst the stars and sunbeams know, Self-school'd, self-scann'd, self-honour'd, self-secure.

Didst tread on earth unguessed at.—Better so!

All pains the immortal spirit must endure, All weakness which impairs, all griefs which bow, Find their sole speech in that victorious brow.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

HE origin of travelling libraries is to be found, back in the days of the old Merchant Marine, in the effort of the Seaman's Aid Society of Massachusetts to provide reading matter for the sailors. Boxes of books were sent on board of the ships lying in harbor, in the hope of providing some recreation for the sailors other than the vicious pleasures which drew them on shore. The railway companies were the next to adopt and improve upon the plan. The Boston and Albany Railway opened a free library in Boston for the use of its employes in 1869, which was moved to the general office of the company at Springfield in 1881. This library now contains some 3,000 volumes, 500 of which are reference books which do not circulate. The annual circulation is about 3,000. Baltimore and Ohio Railway established a travelling library system in 1884, with a collection of 4,500 books, 3,000 of which were purchased outright and the remainder donated. In 1896 there were 2,500 members, among whom nearly 40,000 volumes were circulated during the year. This library is supported by voluntary contribution from the officials and employes of the road and from outside friends.

Cornelius Vanderbilt founded the library of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, which is conducted on much the same plan as the Baltimore and Ohio, in 1887. Books are sent free of charge to branches of the association along the lines of the railways which terminate in the Grand Central Station in New York City. The applications are made out by the persons desiring the books, are countersigned by the secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., and are then sent to the library headquarters in

New York. From 1 to 20 books are sent out at a time; if the number exceeds 10 they are sent in a small telescopic valise instead of a package. Books are issued for two weeks, and are renewable. Employes at stations where there is no branch of the Y. M. C. A. hold a membership on the payment of \$1 a year. From 1,000 to 1,200 books are issued monthly from this library, the wives and children profiting as much by the opportunities as the men themselves.

In 1890 the Wells-Fargo Express Company organized a library for the benefit of its employes, in San Francisco. It started with a membership of 60, and at first circulated only magazines. Books were added later, and it now has 2,700 volumes and subscribes for 70 periodicals, taking from one to twenty copies of each. Boxes to outside members were first sent out in 1893. These boxes hold two books and a periodical, and are sent free of charge to agents throughout the Pacific coast system. A fee of 25 cents per month is charged, which makes the library almost self-supporting, but the Express Company stands ready to meet any expenses not covered by the receipts, considering the money so spent well invested. At the present time about 900 books are circulated each month.

But travelling libraries as State provisions for extending and supplementing State educational work were unknown until 1892, when the State of New York made the first step by authorizing the Regents of the State University to lend for a limited time selections of books, either taken from the duplicate collection of the State Library or purchased with money taken from the \$25,000 annually appropriated by

the State for the assistance and promotion of free libraries. The State Library School in connection with the University is the foremost institution of library science in the world, and there much care and thought were given to these pioneer travelling libraries. They were so wisely planned that it is not remarkable that they were encouragingly successful from the start, and the example of New York has been followed by other States, particularly in the new Northwest.

After much consultation among the heads of the University 1,000 volumes were chosen and divided into 10 collections of 100 books each, not duplicating each other, but combining the books in about the same percentages of the different classes of literature. The proportion aimed at in the selection was about in these percentages: Fine arts, 3; religion and ethics, 4; sociology, 5; science and useful arts, 9; travel, 11; biography, 13; history, 18; fiction, 22; other literature, 15. One of these collections would be loaned for six months to any free library in the State under the visitation of the Regents, on the payment of \$5 to cover the expenses of cases, catalogues, record blanks and transportation both ways. In case there was no local library in existence any twenty-five tax-payers might secure the loan by signing a petition in which an owner of real estate was named as trustee to be personally responsible for the books. Later on, libraries of 50 volumes were sent for a fee of \$3, it having been found that more variety could be given by smaller collections which were exchanged more frequently. Each library is sent in a plain oak bookcase accompanied by a small oak cabinet, in which is kept a printed catalogue (which gives a concise note on each book, indicating its general character and scope), and also the rules for local circulation: the blanks for a simple

charging system; book cards and readers' cards. All cards are returned, with the library, to the central office in Albany, thus enabling the Regents to keep full statistics of the use of each book.

Besides these general libraries, collections of 25 or 50 books on special subjects, such as Economics, French History, Agriculture, and Literature lists were prepared and sent to study clubs, reading circles and university extension centres (two were sent to individual borrowers) on the same terms. In 1897 there were 166 registered clubs drawing books on this plan, and a number of clubs not registered had taken out one library each.

The first travelling library in New York was sent out in February, 1893. In less than two years 125 libraries were in circulation, and Mr. Wm. R. Eastman, Library Inspector of the State University, in his report of the experiment made to the Library Conference in September, 1894, spoke enthusiastically of the work accomplished. Six public libraries chartered within the year had begun by petitioning for travelling libraries. Mr. Eastman concluded his address:

We may say that 25,000 books have been read as the result of these travelling libraries. They have been good books, and have left their mark on a multitude of minds. These libraries have everywhere promoted an interest in good reading, and have already led to the establishment of some important local libraries. They have been cordially received, and are more in demand now than ever before. As a public investment they have fully vindicated the wisdom of their projectors, and have proved worthy of the continued interest of the state. The system admits, too, of indefinite enlargement. Special-subject libraries may be multiplied as fast as they are wanted; and the addition of general libraries can keep pace with the publication of good books. The State of New York can well afford this offer of books to her citizens, which is at once generous and, in the highest sense, profitable; and the plan is confidently commended to the consideration of other States.

Other states did consider the question. First, Michigan made state provision; then Iowa; and in 1896 Ohio issued the following blanks from the State library:

AGREEMENT OF LIBRARIAN.

GUARANTOR'S BOND.

State of Ohio, owning real estate therein as-

The undersigned, being a resident of the

In many states travelling libraries have been established and supported by State Federations of Women's Clubs. The Woman's Educational Association of Boston devotes its energies to sending fresh supplies of books to libraries already established but too poor to keep their stock of books up to date. It sends twenty-five books for six months, and will send special lists if desired. One reason for this direction of attention is that Massachusetts has not many towns or villages unprovided with some sort of a free library. The State Federation of Nebraska taxes each of its members 10 cents for the support of a travelling library, and the clubs of Kentucky, Tennessee and New Jersey are adopting the same plan. The Woman's Club of Denver extends its work over the whole state of Colorado, pledging itself to pay

to the Denver Public Library the amount needed to buy as many books as will generally be in use among the clubs under its supervision.

Aside from New York it is to Wisconsin that one must look for the most ardent support of the new movement and for the most gratifying results. Miss L. E. Stearns of Milwaukee and Mr. Frank Hutchins of Baraboo, both members of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, are devoting their time, their voices, their pens and their whole hearts to the work. Miss Stearns describes herself as "a sort of Library boomer, or Library agitator, or Library missionary, going about the State visiting the libraries already established and conferring with the librarians as to the proper administration of the libraries, and giving lectures on the value of public libraries." She says that the officers of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission intend to keep at it until every man, woman, and child in Wisconsin has ready access to good literature.

Except for the creation of the Commission. Wisconsin gives no state aid to travelling libraries, but the state has already produced three wealthy and generous men who are supporting three sets of travelling libraries at their own expense. The pioneer in the field was Senator J. H. Stout, who was one of the trustees of a beautiful small memorial library provided for the farmers of Dunn County, Wis. found that a rural population 16,000 drew less than 3,000 books a year. Seeing that the mountain was not coming to Mahomet he put himself to solving the problem of getting Mahomet to the mountain. Securing the aid and interest of the State Commission, he bought 500 of the most wholesome popular books, which were divided into 16 libraries of 30 volumes each. Each library was provided with a strong

wooden case which contained a shelf, double doors which could be locked, copies of the few simple rules, a record book for loans, borrower's blanks,—in fact was so perfectly equipped that it could be set up as an independent library on the counter of a country store, in a post-office, in a farmer's kitchen, anywhere that there was shelter from the weather and that someone could be found to take charge of the books and keep the records.

Mr. Stout sent out his first library in May, 1896, and within a year he had 37 collections out. The first sets contained only ten books for children in each, but experience has shown that more children's books are wanted. Many periodicals, donations from various sources are now sent with each library, to be left in the district when the library is returned. A copy of the following letter is sent with each of the Stout libraries:

To Librarians of the Stout Free Travelling Libraries:

The usefulness and ultimate success of these libraries will depend largely upon your efforts. The books are suited to various tastes, and people should not stop taking books because they do not happen to enjoy the first that they take. The criticisms of your patrons and your own reading will soon enable you to help your neighbors in their selections. The best of the books for children are enjoyed by everybody. You can get hold of families of children with the St. Nicholas magazines who would not think of coming for them unless it was suggested to them.

Anybody can get trained readers to take interesting books. Your success will be determined by your ability to train persons who are not habitual readers of good books to become so. Be patient and do not be disappointed if you do not always secure immediate results. Things that grow slowly sometimes last the longest.

Help to train people to hardle books carefully and to keep them clean, remembering always that clean hands are necessary to keep clean books. If each patron will keep his hands clean all will have a continuous supply of clean books. It is much easier to teach

this cleanliness and carefulness while the books are new than when they become soiled. Many people will do well to cover the books they read.

This experiment in furnishing books to small communities is being watched with interest in many states. There is more doubt as to the good care of the books and the length of time that they will wear than upon any other points. If the experience of Dunn county shows that the people appreciate the libraries enough to take care of them it will encourage the estabment of such libraries in other places. Children especially should be cautioned to use great care in the handling of the books. Good care of books should not, however, be harped upon until people are afraid to use them. The formation of right habits is more valuable than the saving of the money involved. Take the people into your confidence in this matter and they will be glad to aid.

In sending out libraries preference will be given to the communities which return them in the best condition.

Please have books stand straight on the shelves or lie flat on their sides. In returning libraries pack the books so securely that they will not slide or shift. If leaves of books become loose do not re-issue the books but keep them in your possession till the library is returned. If any of your patrons persist in soiling books unduly refuse to loan to them until you write to Miss Lucas for instructions. The cost of each book is shown on the list inside the cover. For loss of book collect its cost and for undue damage collect a fair proportion of the cost.

You will confer a favor by making any suggestions that will lead to the increased usefulness of these libraries.

A catalogue of the Memorial Library is sent with each travelling library. If the books of the latter cultivate a desire for wider reading on special lines, please send the inquirer to the Memorial Library, whose books are free to any resident of Dunn county.

Finally, in all cases of doubt, remember that the purpose of the Stout Free Travelling Libraries and of the Memorial Library is "to do the greatest good to the greatest number."

Yours very truly,

J. H. Sтоит.

Mr. Stout's example was soon followed by Mr. J. D. Witter of Wood county, who started by sending out 15 libraries of 30 volumes each. He soon added 10 more children's books to each library, and then sent out 12 more libraries. He has recently added 300 more books, for new collections and to add to the old. Mr. Witter does not provide the case for his books, thinking that if the community is required to furnish the bookcase a sense of proprietorship and responsibility may be developed which will in time lead to the establishment of permanent free libraries.

Mr. W. H. Bradley, head of the Tomahawk Lumber Co., is trying still a third experiment with free libraries. He has established a small free library in Tomahawk, from which centre smaller libraries, made up to suit the needs of the district for which they are destined, are sent out to the company's stores for the use of the lumbermen and farmers.

There are yet other travelling libraries Wisconsin, due to private enterprise and philanthropy, so that there are now 100 in the field in that state. The State Commission has just published a most interesting pamphlet giving a full account of the work, illustrated with pictures of the isolated farmhouses, shabby little country stores, and forlorn homes where these libraries have found their centres of influence; and full of incidents, encouraging and pathetic,* showing the want that the books are satisfying in some cases, and the revelation of a broader and nobler life that they have been in others. Mr. Hutchins thus sums up:

To sum up briefly: the travelling library

gives an abundant supply of wholesome literature to the people of small communities at a slight cost, and not only excites their interest in such literature, but confines their reading to it until their tastes are formed. It is a free day and night school, which does not close on Saturdays or Sundays or for long vacations. It instructs, inspires and amuses the old as well as the young and its curriculum is so broad that it helps the housewife in the kitchen, the husbandman in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the teacher in her school, the invalid in the sickroom, the boy in his play, and the citizen in his civic duties. It leaves no room for bad literature and keeps it from circulating without resort to threats, by the most wholesome and natural methods. . . .

It would be a waste of time to wish for enough philanthropists like Mr. Stout to supply all our farming communities with travelling libraries. In public affairs, as in private, heaven helps those who help themselves. An extension of our educational system to include libraries for farmers as free as those for townspeople is demanded by every consideration of sound public policy, when we have shown a practical method of securing it at a reasonable expense. Every sound instinct of national preservation and patriotism demands for the mass of our people a fuller education to train them to meet political, social and industrial conditions that are annually becoming more complex. To the man upon the farm even more than to the man in the city the news of the great movements of the world must come by reading, and the men and women upon the farm, with fewer social distractions than their city cousins, give to their reading more thought and reflection, and more general family discussion. The state trains us to read, and then leaves to chance both the quality and quantity of our reading. It gives us an expensive schooling for six or seven years when we are mentally immature, and then neglects us when a few cents per capita annually would give the opportunity to carry on a life-long education.

Is it possible to devise any extension of our system of popular education which will give so much information, so carefully chosen, so accessible, at so small a cost, as may be gained by adding free travelling libraries to it? Not one citizen in one hundred thousand could select as good books nor purchase as cheaply, and none could make exchanges of reading as wisely, economically and satisfactorily as all, working unitedly, may do for all.

In December, 1897, the Commission

^{*}There was one woman, for instance, the mother of eight children. This woman was obliged to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day in the fields with her husband, and yet she found time to serve as the librarian of her community. The library in her house was set up over the cupboard in which she kept her milkpans, that being the most available place. And the woman herself was one of the library's best patrons. "After I get the supper and wash the dishes and put the children to bed, it's pretty late." she told me, "because it takes time to do one's housework and help in the fields, too. But when everybody else is asleep I go and get a book and read half an hour or so. Someway it makes me sleep better and I don't feel so tired." — Miss Stearns, in the Mikraukee Sentinel.

prepared a circular to be sent to the wealthy men in the state. The circular savs :

In most of the villages of the state there is a demand for free libraries, but the running expenses of such institutions—the librarian's salary, rent, fuel, lights, etc.—eat up much of the small annual income they get, and do not leave enough money to buy supplies of fresh books; and a library without them soon loses popularity and support.

Could our State Library Commission say to the people of these small communities: "If you will establish public libraries under the state law, insure them permanent income and equip them in a manner satisfactory to the Commission we will send you a choice library of fifty fresh volumes every six months, to be exchanged according to the travelling library plans," we could probably secure the establishment of from twenty-five to fifty permanent village libraries within a year.

Each travelling library of this kind with a chest to ship it in, could be purchased for fifty dollars. The books themselves would only include the best publications in durable editions. The Commission can secure such books at the lowest prices, and can do the work of selecting, purchasing, classifying, cataloguing and rebinding them without extra cost to the donors. It can also look after these libraries and see that they are properly cared for and promptly exchanged. Village library trustees would pay the expense of transportation. Every cent that might be given to buy such a library would be spent for books, and a chest which would go from village to village for years and be fresh in each. The Commission is receiving gifts of thousands of magazines and children's periodicals which can, without extra cost, be distributed with such libraries.

Within a week from the time that the circular was first sent out twenty libraries were promised in response to its appeal. With such an encouraging beginning it is impossible to say how much the Commission may be enabled to accomplish in the coming year.

Here are two lists of books, one from the Stout Libraries and one from the Witter collections, which are typical of the general selection of books:

STOUT FREE TRAVELLING LIBRARY NO. 26. Davis. Stories of the U.S. for youngest readers.

Beebe and Kingsley. First year nature reader.

Eggleston. First book in American history. Eggleston. Stories of great Americans for little Americans.

Scudder. Verse and prose for beginners.

Lane. Stories for children.

Lang. The blue fairy book.

Aldrich. The story of a bad boy.

Alcott. Little women.

Poulsson. In the child's world.

Pyle. Men of iron.

Coffin. Boys of '76.

St. Nicholas, 1895.

Waite. A boy's workshop.

Repplier. A book of famous verse.

Barnes. Midshipman Farragut.

Scudder. George Washington.

Wiggin. Polly Oliver's problem.

Deland. Oakleigh.

Andrews. Ten boys of long ago.

Stevenson. Treasure Island.

Furneaux. Out-door world.

Champlin. Cyclopedia of games and sports.

Bolton. Girls who became famous.

Lodge, Daniel Webster.

Parkman. LaSalle and the discovery of the great west.

Rorer. Philadelphia cook book.

Myers. General history.

Ball. Starland.

Cochrane. Wonders of modern mechanism. McCaskey, ed. Franklin Square song collection No. 1.

Dole. The American citizen. Peary. My Arctic journal.

Custer. Boots and saddles.

Habberton. Helen's babies.

Burnham. Next door.

Mulock. John Halifax.

Blackmore. Lorna Doone.

Cooper. Last of the Mohicans.

Scott. Ivanhoe.

J. D. WITTER FREE TRAVELLING LIBRARY NO. 18.

Morley. Seed babies.

Chase. Stories from animal land.

Norton, ed. Heart of oak book No. 1.

Ariel. Those dreadful Mouse boys.

Eggleston. First book in American history.

Munroe. Flamingo feather.

Thorne. Jolly good times.

Otis. Left behind.

Burnett. Little Lord Fauntleroy.

Poulsson. In the child's world.

Andrews. Ten boys from long ago.

Baldwin. Old Greek stories.

Monteith. Familiar animals and their wild

Wiggin. Timothy's quest. Alcott. Old-fashioned girl. Abbott. Hannibal. Chester. Girls and women. Cumnock, ed. School speaker. Bolton. Famous men of science. Baillie-Grohman. Camps in the Rockies. Grinnell. Story of the Indian. Bolton. Famous types of womanhood. Roosevelt. Hunting in many lands. Porter. Wild beasts. Beard. American girl's handy book. Duncan. American girl in London. Meriwether. The tramp at home. Gilman. Story of Rome. Shakespeare. King Richard the Third. Holmes. Autocrat of the breakfast table. Custer. Boots and saddles. Thwaites. Story of Wisconsin. Black. A princess of Thule. King. The colonel's daughter. Marion's faith. Habberton. Helen's babies. Scott. Ivanhoe. Scudder, ed. American poems. Fiske. History of the U.S. Thackeray. Henry Esmond.

The Federation of Women's Clubs in Missouri is making a beginning in this work in this state, and there are wide fields ripe to the harvest waiting their ministrations. No one who has not seen the primitive (not Arcadian), hopeless conditions that prevail in some of the country districts of Missouri would credit the degree of mental torpidity and bodily discomfort which is common among some of our people; the more hopeless that they are not new settlers but are native-born Americans who have retrograded rather than advanced upon the generation before them.

Aside from the money that is necessary, much devotion and energy will be required, first to get the aid of the Legislature, which is a most important step, and then to introduce this lever of civilization among an apathetic people which does not realize its needs. But when the small end of the wedge is once in, we can safely prophesy that the Federation will feel that the reward is far more than commensurate to the outlay of money and work and thought. Missouri does move, although she is sometimes a little slow in starting.

PUTTING IN WINDOWS.

"It's just like putting in windows."

They were discussing Traveling Libraries at the Centerville Club, and Mrs. Preston was the speaker.

"Let me tell you a story to show you what I mean," she went on in her eager, enthusiastic way.

"Out near my home in the country two old women live all alone in a log cabin. The cabin is a one-roomed affair, and has a front and a back door, but no window. The doors have to be shut these winter days to keep out the cold, and the two women sit in semi-darkness while the weary hours drag by. No wonder that one of them 'ain't jes' right;" and Mrs. Preston touched her forehead significantly. "The wonder is," and her voice thrilled with indignant sympathy, "that such an existence does not drive every one of its victims to the insane asylum.

"That they could have a window had never entered the minds of these women—windows

was for rich folks. It was a survival of the mediæval idea, and when I told them that a window could be put in for seventy-five cents, and that I was going to have it done, their delight knew no bounds. It will be sich a blessed thing,' one of them said, 'to have the light a-comin' in, and what a comfort to sit here and see the big road, and the wagons a-passin' by.'

"Isn't that just what the Traveling Library does? It lets the light in, gives a view of the road the world is traveling, and a glimpse of the procession passing by.

"Oh, if you only knew how great is the darkness in which these people live—people right about you, within four or five miles of this place, you would hasten to put in the windows! If you once realized how sordid, how narrow, how monotonous are their lives you would send them the Traveling Library!"—Southern Educational Journal.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

(Second Paper.)

THE advantages sought to be obtained under the authority of the constitutional provision through the present charter may be briefly stated as follows:

First. Local self-government. It is evident that the inhabitants of a city are much more competent to frame laws entirely local in their application than law-makers from all parts of the State, who cannot possibly have an intelligent conception of the needs and requirements of a great municipality.

Second. The separation of the governmental control of the territory inside the limits of the city from that outside, the two areas requiring legislative machinery entirely different in character and detail.

Third. To relieve the people of the city from the payment of vast sums of money which were expended for improvements beyond its limits, and

Fourth. To establish a system of Municipal Government which in its practical workings would be found to be a great improvement over former systems either of our own or of other cities.

The underlying idea in the formation of this charter was to establish the principle of individual responsibility. It was exactly the reverse of previous conditions where the management of the different departments was vested in, or rather undertaken by, different committees. Under the new organic law additional departments were created and extensive powers given to the chiefs or heads of each, and upon them rested the responsibility of the proper and successful operation of their respective divisions.

MAYOR.

The term of service of the Mayor was

extended so as to cover a period of four years. It was believed that on account of the additional powers and responsibilities attaching to this office a shorter term would be inadequate. It would require considerable time for the new incumbent to grasp the vast details of such an enormous corporation. Upon him rested the responsibility of the proper working of the entire machinery of the Government. The principle of individual responsibility was strikingly shown in the powers and duties conferred upon this officer. And to properly carry it into effect there was granted to him the right to appoint a large number of officials who were to be the heads of the different working departments. The offices already appointive were the City Counselor, Superintendent of Fire and Police Telegraph, Jailer, and Superintendents of the Workhouse and House of Refuge. To the appointive list were added, including old and newly created officers, the Chief of Fire Department, Assessor and Collector of Water Rates, City Attorney, District Assessors, Police Justices, Health Officer, Commissioner of Supplies, Commissioners of Charitable Institutions, Street Commissioner, Superintendents of the Health Institutions, Water Commissioner, Park Commissioner, Sewer Commissioner, and Harbor and Wharf Commissioner.

The appointments of nearly all the force working under the chiefs of these various departments were subject to the Mayor's approval. There was thus given him such entire control as to assure in the case of an honest, active and intelligent Mayor complete success in the administration of the government.

He was required to be not less than

30 years of age and a freeholder of property in the city.

On account of the immense patronage in the largely increased number of appointive officers and to prevent the abuse of this power by possible combinations that might be entered into previous to elections in order to insure his own return, the charter provided that the first appointments by the Mayor should be for two years and thereafter for four years, so that future appointments would be made in the middle of the term instead of at the beginning as formerly.

There were other good reasons for this provision. Not the least important of them is that the new Mayor cannot have the knowledge and experience either as to the character and fitness of the applicants for official positions or the duties of the respective offices to be filled by them, which would be necessary to assure an appropriate and intelligent selection. After a service of two years, however, there could be no valid excuse for any mistakes in this direction that might appear.

Besides, the pressure of office seekers, coming at whatever period the appointments are due, would seriously embarrass him at a time when he is practically being educated in the duties of his own and other city offices and the interests of the city, for this reason, would be likely to suffer.

At the first glance, it would appear to be wrong that the incoming Mayor should find the offices filled with the appointments of his predecessor, but, on reflection, the conclusion will be arrived at that it is a wise measure, and I think the experience of twenty years has demonstrated it. As a further precaution to the same end, while full power is given to the Mayor, as it ought to be, to remove all appointive officers, it is provided, in case of such removal, that the vacancies thus created shall be filled

by the Council. The manifest object of this provision is to prevent the nullification by the Mayor of that feature of the charter requiring appointments to be made in the middle of his term, which otherwise might be accomplished through the agency of removals and reappointments.

The power of the Mayor over elective officers extended only to their suspension and a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy. An immediate reference of the matter to the Council was required, which body alone had the power of removal in such cases after trial.

All appointments by the Mayor required the approval of the Council before becoming operative, except the heads of the various health institutions, which were to be approved by the Board of Health.

He was ex officio a member and the presiding officer of the Board of Police Commissioners and the Board of Health.

It was finally his duty to see that the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city were respected and enforced within the city and to hold to strict accountability all the officials of the city in the performance of their respective duties.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

In accordance with the requirement of the constitutional amendment, the legislative power was vested in two Houses called, respectively, the "Council" and the "House of Delegates." The Council was made to consist of 13 members, and was to be elected on a general ticket. It was thought possible that this small, compact board selected from the whole body of citizens could always be filled with men of the highest character and business ability, having broad views, whose wisdom and general experience would exercise an

influence at once conservative and progressive in the legislation of the city.

The House of Delegates represented more directly local interests and was composed of one member elected from and by each ward. The city, under this charter, was originally divided into 28 wards, and the number never having been changed, the House has always consisted of 28 members.

Eligibility to membership in the Council required the candidate to be at least 30 years of age, a qualified voter, to have been a citizen of the State for at least 5 years and of the city for at least I year prior to his election, and to be a freeholder of property in the city for 1 year. This last provision has since been stricken from the charter by the State Legislature under the form of a general act. Its object and intent was to give control of one branch of the government to owners of real estate who were supposed to have a better knowledge of the requirements of such holdings and of the burdens it should bear. The class most largely to feel the benefits of this provision was the vast army of small real estate owners who frequently suffered from undue expansion of public improvements, and were put to serious loss and inconvenience in the payment of such tax bills.

Membership in the House of Delegates required a residence in the city for three years, in the ward for a year, a sufficient interest in the welfare of the city to have paid city and state taxes for at least two years just prior to election and an age of not less than 25 years.

The term of office for members of the Council was fixed at four years, and that of Delegates at two years. The election for members of the Municipal Assembly takes place biennially, the whole of the House of Delegates and half of the members of the Council being elected, which makes the term of office of the latter four years, as above stated. Thus

half of the representation in the Council and the whole of that of the House of Delegates may be changed every two years.

More than ordinary precautions were taken in fixing the qualifications of membership to insure the selection of good material in both houses.

In the legislative proceedings the Charter enters into minute details. surrounds the acts of the Assembly with such safeguards and restrictions as should effectually prevent hasty and illconsidered legislation. Bills may originate in either house, and all must have been considered and reported upon by a committee, and read three times on different days in both houses before being finally passed. No bill becomes an ordinance until the signature of the presiding officer of each house is affixed, which must be done in open session, and when ready for signature, "all business is to be suspended, and announcement made that the bill will be read, and unless objection is made, will be signed."

No secret sessions of either House can be held, nor can either House adjourn for more than seven days without the consent of the other.

The salary of the members of the Assembly was fixed at three hundred dollars per annum, and in addition may be demanded such other reasonable amount for actual expenses incurred as may be allowed by the House of which such claimant is a member. This small recompense was based on the theory that the position should not be sought on account of the salary attached to it. It was believed by the Board of Freeholders that worthy citizens would accept this office and duty who would be actuated by no other motives than a desire to serve the best interests of the city and for the honor attached to such service.

I do not believe the payment of a comparatively large salary would on

that account attract the best men for such service. On the contrary it might become the only or principal motive, and there would be a struggle for place which, under ordinary municipal election methods, would seat many members with little interest in the general welfare of the city.

THE COUNCIL.

This body, in addition to constituting a co-ordinate branch of the Legislative Department of the city government, has separate powers and duties independent of the other branch, the House of Delegates, and a special session of the Council alone may be called by the Mayor. It must approve the bonds of city officers for the faithful performance of their duties, and also the contracts, and bonds of contractors for public work given to secure the fulfillment of such contracts.

It confirms the appointments of the Mayor, and has the power to remove elective and appointive officers. In order that this power of removal shall not be abused, it is provided, in the case of an appointive officer, that the Mayor shall fill the vacancy without confirmation by the Council.

If an elective officer is removed by the Council, the Mayor temporarily fills the vacancy, but an election must be ordered for a successor to fill the unexpired term, unless a regular or special election occurs within six months. When such an officer is removed by the Council, after trial, upon charges preferred by the Mayor, an election must be ordered to fill the vacancy.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

The position of this officer is analogous to that of the President of the Senate in the Federal and State governments. He is elected by the people on a general ticket every four years.

In the organization of the Council there is, therefore, no swapping of votes for positions on committees, as is said to be frequently the case in similar bodies

He is the Acting Mayor during the absence, illness or other incapacity of the Mayor to perform his duties, without for the time relinquishing his powers and duties as presiding officer of the Council.

Upon the death or removal from office of the Mayor he becomes the Mayor de jure until the election of a successor.

He is ex officio a member of the Board of Health.

I believe the President of the Council has certain implied powers and duties by virtue of his position which he is to execute according to his best judgment and ability, dictated by his conscience and intelligence, and that he is amenable to punishment if he knowingly fails or neglects to perform them. One of these duties is specially to require that the formalities prescribed by the charter in relation to the passage of bills are complied with in the course of business, and I think he has the power to withhold his signature from an ordinance in respect to which he knows that this has not been done.

I do not think his duties are merely those of a clerk required to do the bidding of a majority of the Council, as is suggested in a case now pending, in which President Meier of the Council refused to sign an ordinance for the reason alleged by him that the requirements of the charter in relation to this particular bill had not been complied with.

The right of the President of the Council to refuse to obey the mandate of a majority of that body, when in the wrong, was at least acquiesced in when the writer of this paper held that office in the case of the famous controversy, during Mayor Ewing's administration, called the "seven to six." The majority of the Council attempted to hold the Assembly in session in spite of the existence of a joint resolution to adjourn

sine die at a certain date which had been reconsidered by the Council only. The declaration of the President at the close of the session that the adjournment was "without day" was ignored for a brief time, but after several meetings of the the seven members of the Council the attempt was abandoned.

Should the President of the Council neglect to perform the duties referred to above as devolving upon him, permitting deviation from the established requirements of the charter, important ordinances might be attacked in the

courts and troublesome litigation ensue, creating great confusion and resultant harm to both the city and individuals.

On the other hand, if he captiously and without good reason or for the purpose of hindering and delaying legislation fails to carry out the duties required of him, one of which is the signing of ordinances after being legally passed, he is liable to removal or other punishment for such action.

GEO. WARD PARKER.

So many persons will remember the cordial reception given to the Swami Vivekananda when he was in this country last year, and the approval given his lectures, both spoken and printed, that the following extracts from the lectures which he delivered in Madras on his return to India, and which were published in the *Indian Mirror*, have a decided interest. He does not hesitate to tell his countrymen his unvarnished opinion of the degraded form of Buddhism practiced in India.

Before a century had passed they brought out their snakes, their ghosts and all the other things their ancestors used to worship, and thus the whole of India became one whole mass of superstition. . . I have neither the time nor the inclination to describe to you the hideousness which came in the wake of Buddhism. The most hideous ceremonies, the most horrible, the most obscene books that human hands ever wrote or the human brain ever conceived, the most bestial forms that ever passed under the name of religion, have all been the creation of degraded Buddhism. . . The Tartars and the Beluchis and all the hideous races came to India and became Buddhists, and assimilated with us [Indians] and brought their national customs, and the whole of our national life became a huge page of the most horrible and bestial customs.

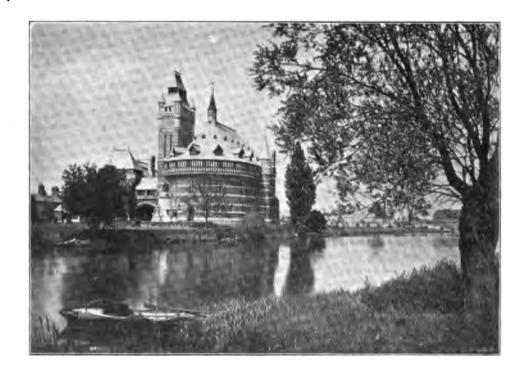
Compared to many other races, I must tell you in plain words, we are weak, very weak. First of all is our physical weakness. That physical weakness is the cause at least of one-

third of our miseries. We are lazy; we cannot work; we cannot combine; we do not love each other; we are immensely selfish; we are what the women of Europe are; not three of us can come together without hating each other, without being jealous of each other. That is the state in which we are, hopelessly disorganized mobs, immensely selfish; fighting each other for centuries, whether a certain mark is to be put this way or a certain that way; writing volumes and volumes upon such momentous questions as whether the look of a man spoils my food or not. These we have been doing for the last few centuries. We cannot expect anything more except what we have just now of a race whose whole brain energy has been occupied in such wonderfully beautiful problems and researches! And we are not ashamed. Ay, sometimes we are; but we cannot do what we think. Think we many things and never do; till, parrot-like, thinking has become a habit, and never doing. . . . We have lost faith. Would you believe me, we have less faith than the English men and women, thousand times less faith! These are plain words; but I say them; cannot help it. . . Your blood is only a pint of tar, your brain is sloughing, your body is weak. You talk of reforms, of ideals, and all these for the last one hundred years; and when it comes to practice you are not be found anywhere; so that you have disgusted the whole world, and the very name of reform is a thing of ridicule to the whole world. The only cause is you are weak, weak; your body is weak; your mind is weak! You have no faith in yourselves. Like the down-trodden and broken-back-boneless worms you are.

A VISIT TO STRATFORD.

THE recent lecture in St. Louis of Mr. H. Snowden Ward of Stratford-upon-Avon on Shakespeare's Town and Times recalls to librarians their visit to that little city last summer. We used to think of Stratford only in connection with Shakespeare, but now we recall it as the home of generous hospitality. Mrs. Charles Flower, whose husband founded the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Library, welcomed us

lish are the most hospitable to people properly introduced. We felt the genuineness of their welcome in Stratford, and the pleasure there was infinitely enhanced by Mrs. Flower; Mr. W. Salt Brassington, Librarian of the Shake-speare Memorial; Mr. Richard Savage, keeper of Shakespeare's birthplace; Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Ward, and Sir Arthur and Lady Hodgson. The latter live at Clopton Hall, and we spent Sunday



to her home on the banks of the Avon, where wild Will Shakespeare strolled four hundred years ago. This was our first English tea-party, and was like a story-book made real, for it was served in the garden, and was most picturesque. There were English ladies in real lace and with pretty ceremonious ways, and young girls with complexions like seashells. Of all hospitable races the Eng-

afternoon there. They showed us where fair Barbara Clopton drowned herself because her father would not let her marry "that worthless young poacher, William Shakespeare." He must have been very young then, since he was only nineteen when he was married to Anne Hathaway, and a mere boy when he wrote, if he wrote at all,

"She hath a way to sing so clear,

Phœbus might, wondering, stop to hear.
To melt the sad, make blithe the gay,
And nature charm, Ann hath a way.
She hath a way, Ann Hathaway;
To breathe delight, Ann hath a way."

Anne Hathaway's cottage is unchanged. There are still rosemary and thyme in the garden, and the little thatched roof is the same. Perhaps Skakespeare fell in love with her because she lived in the country and the ideal predominated as he walked the mile to her house in the moonlight. Shakespeare's birthplace is most carefully preserved, only a few people taken up stairs at a time that there may be no strain on the rafters. The bed-room is kept in its original state, but the other



rooms are almost museums, and many things have been added since he lived in the little house. There are innumerable pictures of himself, a letter from David Garrick, and everything connected with Shakespeare that could be collected and put there. On the wall is a picture of our own Shake-speare monument in Tower Grove Park, recently presented. When we were in Stratford we rowed up the Avon at sunset and drifted back as the moon rose over the church, and again we envied the people who could stay in Stratford all summer.

We enjoyed the Shakespeare library, and wished we could see a performance of "As You Like It" in the theatre, and we spent all the time we had in the picture gallery, staying till eight o'clock, the long twilight making us forget the hour. There was real pleasure in seeing the paintings of Shakespeare's characters, and of well-known and well-liked actors, Mrs. Siddons and Edwin Booth among them.

Thus we had more than a traveller's glimpse of Stratford, and our stay there is conspicuous in our store of memories of Old England.

CELESTE SPECK.

THE BREATH OF AVON.

(To English-speaking Pilgrims on Shakespeare's Birthday.)

T.

Whate'er of woe the Dark may hide in womb For England, mother of kings of battle and song—

Rapine, or racial hate's mysterious wrong,
Blizzard of Chance, or fiery dart of Doom—
Let breath of Aven, rich of meadow-bloom,
Bind her to that great daughter sever'd long—
To near and far-off children young and strong—
With fetters woven of Avon's flower perfume.
Welcome, ye English-speaking pilgrims, ye
Whose hands around the world are joined by
him.

Who make his speech the language of the sea, Till winds of ocean waft from rim to rim The Breath of Avon: let this great day be A Feast of Race no power shall ever dim.

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From where the steeds of Earth's twin oceans toss

Their manes along Columbia's chariot way; From where Australia's long blue billows play; From where the morn, quenching the Southern Cross,

Startling the frigate-bird and albatross
Asleep in air, breaks over Table Bay—
Come hither pilgrims, where these rushes sway
'Tween grassy banks of Avon soft as moss!
For, if ye found the breath of Ocean sweet,
Sweeter is Avon's earthy, flowery smell,
Distill'd from roots that feel the coming spell
Of May, who bids all flowers that loved him
meet

In meadows that, remembering Shakespeare's feet,

Hold still a dream of music where they fell.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

AFTER 275 YEARS.

WE do not know that Shakespeare N has ever been out of fashion among readers, but however that may be he is certainly very much in the fashion just now, as the various study and reading clubs under the guidance of the leading students of literature of our city, as the subjects chosen by lecturers, and as a noticeable proportion of the new books issued from the press can show. One calls to mind such books as Warner's People for whom Shakespeare wrote, Rolfe's Shakespeare, the boy, and Bennett's Master Skylark as illustrations of the tendency at present to find everything in connection with Shakespeare of interest. It is rather curious to note the difference in style and the similarity in the advice given in the two following compositions. One was printed as an introduction to the Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays published in 1623; the other was written a few weeks ago. Like his own Cleopatra:

Age cannot wither nor custom stale His infinite variety.

SHAKESPEARE IN 1628.

To the great variety of readers:

From the most able to him that can but spell: there you are numbered. We would rather you were weighed, especially when the fate of all books depends upon your capacities, and not of your heads alone, but of your purses. Well, it is now public; and you will stand for your priv-

ileges, we know,-to read and censure. Do so, but buy first; that doth best commend a book, the stationer says. Then how odd soever your brains be or your wisdoms, make your license the same, and spare not. Judge your six-pen'orth, your shillings-worth, your five-shillingsworth at a time, or higher, so you rise to the just rates and welcome. But whatever you do, buy. Censure will not drive a trade or make the jack go. And though you be a magistrate of wit, and sit on the stage at Blackfriars or Cock-pit to arraign plays daily, know these plays have their trial already and stood out all appeals, and do now come forth quitted rather by a decree of court than any purchased letters of commendation.

It has been a thing, we confess, worthy to have been wished that the author himself had lived to have set forth and overseen his own writings. But since it hath been ordained otherwise, and he by death departed from that right, we pray you do not envy his friends the office of their care and pain to have collected and published them; and so to have published them as where (before) you were abused with divers stolen and surreptitious copies, maimed and deformed by the frauds and stealth of injurious imposters that exposed them, even those are now offered to your view cured and perfect of their limbs, and all the rest absolute in their number as he conceived them; who, as he was a happy imitator of nature, was a most gentle expresser of it; his mind and hand went together, and what he thought he uttered with that easiness that we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers.

But it is not our province who only gather his works and give them you, to praise him. It is yours that read him; and there we hope, to your divers capacities, you will find enough to draw and hold you, for his wit can no more lie hid than it could be lost. Read him, therefore, and again and again. And then if you do not like him surely you are in some manifest danger not to understand him. And so we leave you to other of his friends, whom, if you need, can be your guides. And if you need them not you can lead yourselves and others. And such readers we wish him.

John Heminge, Henry Condell.

SHAKESPEARE IN 1897. READ SHAKESPEARE.

Yes, read your Shakespeare! Read, read read, read, read your Shakespeare! Keep on

reading your Shakespeare! If you wish to get culture, read Shakespeare. If you wish to get more culture, read Shakespeare. Read your play over and over and over again. Know every line of it. If Shakespeare haunts your dreams, all the better for your dreams! If his lines run in your mind when you awake, all the better for you when you are awake! Go on reading your Skakespeare. Read the plays straight through twenty times, each of them. Then go back and read each character where it speaks-also twenty times. Keep on reading your Shakespeare. Begin before you are out of your teens. Keep on until you get into your eighties. As for the greatest plays of Shakespeare you should read them over regularly at least once or twice every year. His characters should sit with you at the table; they should go with you to your work; they should walk with you on the street. You should know them as you know yourself. And they will help you to know yourself. Read, read, read, read your Shakespeare. If the characters of Shakespeare haunt you like ghosts, they are excellent ghosts to be haunted by, and much more real than the ordinary kind. Go back to your Shakespeare. If thinking of Shakespeare keeps you awake at nights, so much the better for you! It is a good thing to be kept awake thinking over

Shakespeare. If you let every other subject in the wild world go, hold on to your Shakespeare. If you talk in the language of Shakespeare, it is a good language to talk in. If the philosophy of Shakespeare comes to be your philosophy, so much the better for you, provided you understand that philosophy! If after reading all the the plays of Shakespeare once or twice over you think you really have read Shakespeare. you do not know what you are talking about. Go back and read your Shakespeare. Do not disgrace yourself by not owning a good copy of Shakespeare. If you cannot afford it, then starve until you can buy a copy. Better starve than not know Shakespeare! Do not go to Shakespeare for the sake of getting metaphysics. Read his plays for the sake of getting at life. But if you want to read a philosophy of life, search for it in Shakespeare. Walk with your Shakespeare, eat with your Shakespeare, live with your Shakespeare. Never mind the books about Shakespeare! As for you, read your Shakespeare. Yes, read, read, read, read your Shakespeare!

W. L. SHELDON.

A paper by Mr. Sheldon on Macbeth, which has excited much interest, will appear in the March number of this magazine.



ROSALIND.

The play is on, a play of human hearts, Orlando and his wrongs: and yet I find The curtain still before me. Lo, it parts! And—heavenly Rosalind!

"Farewell the world," I said, and turned my eyes.
Upon the scene; "put the day's cares behind
And look upon the poet's paradise—
And heavenly Rosalind!"



I saw the scenery—'twas painted cloth,
The leaves—thick-scattered, strown not by the wind,
The costumes, carpets—carpets, costumes, both,
But—heavenly Rosalind!

What's in a hose and doublet? What's in walking By shaky strides? What! was Orlando blind? Who wouldn't know it was a woman talking!

O, heavenly Rosalind!

EDWARD BATES.

JOHN FISKE ON THE BACON-SHAKESPEARE THEORY.

NLY one who has suffered long from Some theory which has a peculiar and exquisite irritation for him, and who suddenly sees the offending proposition demolished and swept away by a master hand can know the pleasure that it gave one reader to see the weighty name of John Fiske signed to a seventeen page article in a recent Atlantic. entitled Forty years of Bacon-Shakespeare Folly. Apparently in the last stage of exasperation Professor Fiske has brought together the advocates of the Baconian theory and summed up their arguments. He floats each little empty bubble of an argument before your eyes and then pricks it with his pin of common sense and fact. The whole article is so interesting and the reductio ad absurdum so complete that the extracts we give lose by their separation from the whole text, but one cannot resist reprinting some paragraphs.

It is not for a moment to be denied that Shakespeare's plays exhibit a remarkable wealth of varied knowledge. The writer was one of the keenest observers that ever lived. In the woodland or on the farm, in the printing-shop or the ale-house, or up and down the street, not the smallest detail escaped him. Microscopic accuracy, curious interest in all things, unlimited power of assimilating knowledge, are everywhere shown in the plays. These are some of the marks of what we call genius, something that we are far from comprehending, but which experience has shown that books and universities cannot impart. All the colleges on the earth could not by combined effort make the kind of man we call a genius, but such a man may at any moment be born into the world, and it is as likely to be in a peasant's cottage as anywhere.

There is nothing in which men differ more widely than in the capacity for imbibing and assimilating knowledge. The capacity is often exercised unconsciously. When my eldest son, at the age of six, was taught to read in the course of a few week's daily instruction it was suddenly discovered that his four-year-old

brother also could read. Nobody could tell how it happened. Of course the younger boy must have taken keen notice of what the elder one was doing, but the process went on without attracting attention until the result appeared.

This capacity for unconscious learning is not at all uncommon. It is possessed to some extent by everybody; but a very high degree of it is one of the marks of genius. I remember one evening, many years ago, hearing Herbert Spencer in a friendly discussion regarding certain functions of the cerebellum. Abstruse points of comparative anatomy and questions of pathology were involved. Spencer's three antagonists were not violently opposed to him, but were in various degrees unready to adopt his views. The three were Huxley, one of the greatest of comparative anatomists; Hughlings Jackson, a very eminent authority on the pathology of the nervous system, and George Henry Lewes, who, although more of an amateur in such matters, had nevertheless devoted years of study to natural physiology, and was thoroughly familiar with the history of the subject. Spencer more than held his ground against the others. He met fact with fact, brought up points in anatomy the significance of which Huxley had overlooked, and had more experiments and clinical cases at his tongue's end than Jackson could muster. It was quite evident that he knew all they knew on that subject, and more besides. Yet Spencer had never been through a course of "regular training" in the studies concerned; nor had he ever studied at a university, or even at a high school. Where did he learn the wonderful mass of facts which he poured forth that evening? Whence came his tremendous grasp upon the principles involved? Probably he could not have told you. A few days afterward I happened to be talking with Spencer about history, a subject of which he modestly said he knew but little. I told him I had often been struck with the aptness of the historic illustrations cited in many chapters of his Social Statics, written when he was twentynine years old. The references were not only always accurate, but they showed an intelligence and soundness of judgment unattainable, one would think, save by close familiarity with history. Spencer assured me that he had never read extensively in history. Whence, then, this wealth of knowledge,-not smatter-

ing, not sciolism, but solid, well digested knowledge? Really, he did not know, except that when his interest was aroused in any subject he was keenly alive to all facts bearing upon it, and seemed to find them whichever way he turned. When I mentioned this to Lewes, while recalling the discussion on the cerebellum, he exclaimed: "Oh, you can't account for it! It's his genius. Spencer has greater instinctive power of observation and assimilation than any man since Shakespeare, and he is like Shakespeare for hitting the bull's eye every time he fires. As for Darwin and Huxley, we can follow their intellectual processes, but Spencer is above and beyond all; he is inspired!"

To return to Shakespeare. Somewhere about 1585, when he was one-and-twenty, he went to London, leaving his wife and three young children at Stratford. His father had lost money, and the fortunes of the family were at the lowest ebb. In London we lose sight of Shakespeare for a while, just as we lose sight of Jonson, until literary works appear. The work first published is Venus and Adonis, one of the most exquisite pieces of diction in the English language. The poem was published in 1593, seven or eight years after Shakespeare's coming to London; and we are asked to believe that the world's greatest genius, one of the most consummate masters of speech that ever lived, could tarry seven years in the city without learning how to write what Hosea Biglow calls "citified English." One can only exclaim, with Gloster, "O monstrous fault, to harbour such a thought!"

In those years Shakespeare surely learned much else.

Now, Shakespeare's London was a small city of from 150,000 to 200,000 souls, or about the size of Providence or Minneapolis at the present time. In cities of such size everybody of the slightest eminence is known all over town, and such persons are sure to be more or less acquainted with one another; it is a very rare exception when it is not so. Before his thirtieth year Shakespeare was well known in London as an actor, a writer of plays and the manager of a prominent theatre. It was in that year that Spenser, in his Colin Clout's Come Home Again, alluding to Shakespeare under the name of Aetion, or "eagle-like," paid him this compliment:—

"And there, though last, not least is Aëtion;
A gentler shepherd may nowhere be found;
Whose muse, full of high thought's invention,
Doth, like himself, heroically sound."

Four years after this, in 1598, Francis Meres published his book entitled Palladis Tamia, a

very interesting contribution to literary history. The author, who had been an instructor in rhetoric in the University of Oxford, was then living in London near the Globe Theatre. In this book Meres tells his readers that "the sweet, witty soul of Ovid lives in mellifluous and honey-tongued Shakespeare." . . . In other passages Meres mentions Shakespeare's lyrical quality, for which he likens him to Pindar and Catullus, and the glory of his style, for which he places him along with Virgil and Homer. It thus appears that at the age of thirty-four this poet from Stratford was already ranked by critical scholars by the side of the greatest names of antiquity. Let us add that the popularity of his plays was making him a somewhat wealthy man, so that he had relieved his father from pecuniary troubles, and had just bought for himself the Great House at Stratford, where the last years of his life were spent. His income seems already to have been equivalent to \$10,000 a year in our modern money. His position had come to be such that he could extend patronage to others. It was in 1598 that through his influence Ben Jonson obtained, after many rebuffs, his first hearing before a London audience, when Every Man in His Humour was brought out at Blackfriars' Theatre, with Shakespeare acting one of the parts.

To suppose that such a man as this, in a town the size of Minneapolis, connected with a principal theatre, writer of the most popular plays of the day, a poet whom men were already coupling with Homer and Pindar,-to suppose that such a man was not known to all the educated people in the town is simply absurd. There were probably very few men, women, or children in London, between 1595 and 1610, who did not know who Shakespeare was when he passed him in the street; and as for such wits as drank ale and sack at the Mermaid, as for Raleigh and Bacon and Selden and the rest, to suppose that Shakespeare did not know them well-nay, to suppose that he was not the leading spirit and brightest wit of those ambrosial nights—is about as sensible as to suppose that he never saw a may pole.

The facts thus far contemplated point to one conclusion. The son of a well-to-do magistrate in a small country town is born with a genius which the world has never seen surpassed. Coming to London at the age of twenty-one, he achieves such swift success that within thirteen years he is recognized as one of the chief glories of English literature. During this time he is living in the midst of such a period of intellectual ferment as the world has seldom seen, and in a position which necessarily brings

him into frequent contact with all the most cultivated men. Under such circumstances, there is nothing in the smallest degree strange or surprising in his acquiring the varied knowledge which his plays exhibit. The major premise of the Delia-Baconians has, therefore nothing in it whatever. It is a mere bubble, an empty vagary,—only this, and nothing more. . . .

Bacon did not acknowledge the authorship of these works, because such literature was deemed frivolous, and current prejudices against theatres and playwrights might injure his hopes of advancement at the bar and in political life. Therefore, by some sort of private understanding with the ignorant and sordid wretch Shakespeare, at whose theatre they were brought out, their authorship was ascribed to him, the real author died without revealing the secret, and the whole world was deceived until the day of Delia Racon.

But there are questions which even this hypothesis fails to answer. Why should Bacon have taken the time to write those thirty-seven plays, two poems and one hundred and fifty-four sonnets, if they were never to be known as his works? Not for money, surely, for that grasping Shakespeare seems to have got the money as well as the fame; Bacon died a poor man.

It may safely be said that all theories of Shakespeare's plays which suppose them to be attempts at teaching occult philosophical doctrines, or which endow them with any other meanings than those which their words directly and plainly convey, are a delusion and a snare. Those plays were written, not to teach philosophy, but to fill the theatre and make money. They were written by a practical actor and manager, the most consummate master of dramatic effects that ever lived; a poet unsurpassed for fertility of invention, unequaled for melody of language, unapproached for delicacy of fancy, inexhaustible in humor, profoundest of moralists; a man who knew human nature by intuition, as Mozart knew counterpoint or as Chopin knew harmony. The name of that writer was none other than William Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon. It was inevitable that the Bacon folly, after once adopting such methods as those of Mrs. Pott and Mr. Donnelly, should proceed to commit suicide by piling up extravagances. By such methods one can prove anything, and accordingly we find these writers busy in tracing Bacon's hand in the writings of Greene, Marlowe, Shirley, Marston, Massinger, Middleton and Webster. They are sure that he was the author of Montaigne's Essays, which were afterward trans-



FRANCIS BACON.

lated into what we have always supposed to be the French original. Mr. Donnelly believes that Bacon wrote Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. Next comes Dr. Orville Owen with a new cipher, which proves that Bacon was the son of Queen Elizabeth by Robert Dudley, and that he was the author of the Faerie Queene and other poems attributed to Edmund Spenser. Finally we have Mr. J. E. Roe, who does not mean to be outdone. He asks us what we are to think of the notion that an ignorant tinker, like John Bunyan, could have written the most perfect allegory in any language. Perish the thought! Nobody but Bacon could have done it. Of course Bacon had been more than fifty years in his grave when Pilgrim's Progress was published as Bunyan's. But your true Baconizer is never stopped by trifles. Mr. Roe assures us that Bacon wrote that heavenly book, as well as Robinson Crusoe and the Tale of the Tub, which surely begins to make him seem ubiquitous and everlasting. If things go on at this rate, we shall presently have a religious sect, holding as its first article of faith that Francis Bacon created the heavens and the earth in six days, and rested on the seventh day.

AMONG THE LIBRARIES.

LYNN, MASS., is to have a new library, the Shute Memorial, costing \$175,000 and to be finished within the year.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) public library has received the additional \$20,000 appropriation asked for and is making rapid advancement.

Newark (N. J.) has been offered \$10,000 and valuable property in the town for a free library by Henry Rew of Chicago, with the proviso that the town raises \$10,000 and names the library for Mr. Rew.

P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia has given his residence, a five-story brown stone building, containing 20 rooms and valued at \$600,000, to be used as a branch of the Free library of that city.

The town of Marinette (Wis.) has been offered \$25,000 for a new library building on condition that the town guarantees the running expenses.

The public library of Evanston (III.) was thrown open in all departments to the public on Dec. 10, and much interest in the library was aroused in the town. C. F. Gray offered \$10,000 as the beginning of the \$100,000 which it is hoped to raise for a building fund.

A building for a free public library has been given to Gloucester (Mass.), says the Library Journal, by Rev. J. J. Healy. The purpose of the building which has been in course of erection for some time past, was but recently announced; it will probably be completed by next spring. Father Healy intends to give his own private library of about 1000 vols. as a nucleus for the book collection. The library is to be wholly non-sectarian and as well equipped and comprehensive as possible. The two-story brick building is to have "Free city library" over the entrance, and the inscription

"The gift of Rev. J. J. Healy, P. R."
In November Philadelphia passed a \$12,000,000 loan bill by a majority vote of 18,000. The money is to be devoted to street paving, sewage, water filtration, a public art gallery, school buildings and other public uses, and \$1,000,000 is to go for a new library building. The last item of the bill was an original part of it, but was rejected at a meeting of the common council in September as an unnecessary expense. Public opinion was found to be so strongly in favor of the library that the clause was reinserted at a later meeting.

Newark (N. J.) is to have a new public library at a cost not exceeding \$190,000. Out of the 38 designs furnished by competing architects that of Messrs. Rankin and Kellogg, of Philadelphia, was chosen. It is guaranteed not to cost more than \$188,000.

The library building of Columbia college, New York City, was opened in October. It is a magnificent building, housing one of the finest University libraries in the country. The present shelving will accommodate about 450,000 volumes and there is additional room for expansion to the number of 600,000 volumes more. The main reading room is to be lighted in a curious and interesting manner.

A wooden sphere seven feet in diameter and of a dull white color is suspended from the centre of the dome; from this will be reflected the light of eight powerful electric lights, hidden from view in the upper corners of the the galleries, directed upon the sphere through lenses. The sphere will thus be illumined like an artificial moon, while the source of the light will not be apparent to the observer.

"With the acceptance of the plans for its new building, the New York Public Library enters upon the final stage of its preparation for the great work that awaits it as the centre of library interests in the second greatest city in the world. . . . There is a . . . reason for the way in which the path has been made smooth for the library's progress, and that is the realization on the part of the public of what the Public Library means to them. In New York this realization has been long deferred, but that it has come at length the use made of the present library equipment of the city shows with surprising force. The difference between the library conditions in New York to-day and those of five years ago, great as it is, is as nothing to the contrast that can surely be predicted between the conditions as they exist to-day and as they will be five years hence. Nor can it be doubted that the same wisdom and foresight that have created, within two years, the New York Public Library, will recognize the great opportunities now opening before it and guide it to a future of usefulness the limits of which it is hard to foresee

The total authorized appropriation for the building is \$2,500,000, from which the cost of the removal of the reservoir must be defrayed. The specifications provided that the cost of the building proper should not exceed \$1,700,000, but it is possible that this limit may be raised. White marble or Indiana limestone will be the material used in its construction, the decision being largely a matter of cost. The removal of the abandoned reservoir from the library

site was authorized by the Commissioner of Public Works on Nov. 29."

The library appropriations for 1898 made by the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment proved a remarkable contrast to those of the previous year and set an unprecedented example. Each library was awarded the full grant allowed by law, and the work done by the libraries during the year was thus given immediate and substantial recognition. The New York Free Circulating Library was awarded \$82,000, in lieu of the \$50,000 appropriated last year; the Aguilar Free Library received \$41,500, instead of \$14,000 as previously; the Y. M. C. A. received \$5300; St. Agnes' Library, which last year was granted \$200 received \$5000; the University Settlement Library was awarded \$4000, and the Webster Free Library \$3800. The total appropriation was \$166,000, as against \$97,000 the year before.—Library Yournal.

The library of the State Veterinary College at Cornell received a gift of \$5000 on Sept. 20, from ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Flower, with ex-Governor A. B. Cornell and J. C. Hendrix, was driving past the college when one of the horses balked and could not be induced to move. It was suggested that the party wait in the college, through which they were conducted by Prof. Law, the director. The college library consisted of 15 volumes, a bill appropriating \$5000 for its establishment having failed to pass the legislature during Mr. Flower's governorship. This was referred to by Mr. Cornell, who remarked that it would be fitting for Mr. Flower to give a library to the college, inasmuch as his legislature had failed to do so. The remark was meant as a joke, but Mr. Flower asked Prof. Law how much money was needed for the purpose. Prof. Law said \$5000, and then Mr. Flower astonished the party by taking out his check-book and making out a check for \$5000, which he handed to Prof. Law.-Library Journal.

Cornell has received another gift from the Sage family, this time in the shape of a handsome building to be used as a university hospital, and an endowment of \$100,000 with which to conduct it. Dean and William Sage, sons of the late Henry W. Sage, have offered to Cornell University, as a gift for hospital purposes, the residence of the late Henry W. Sage. The tender proffered further a complete adaptation and equipment of the mansion for the end in view and an endowment of \$100,000. The house itself is valued at \$100,000.

LAFCADIO HEARN'S LATEST BOOK ON JAPAN.

IT is certain that Mr. Hearn is thoroughly and sincerely in love with Japanese life and thought. He writes with an amount of real inwardness which can come only from the most intimate appreciation of the life he depicts.

He is not merely a holiday sojourner in Japan, whose acquaintance with its people is confined to show places, and whose information is obtained at second hand. It is now six or seven years since he first settled in the Far East, as teacher in a school situated five hundred miles or more to the southwest of the capital, in a district still but little influenced by the wave of western innovations. Delighted with the amiability and solidarity of the people, their smoothly running life and dignified manners, he set to work and speedily orientalized himself. He threw himself heart and soul into the life of the people, drank in their ethics and their religious beliefs, and finally became a naturalized subject of the Mikado.

Within the past two years he has moved to the capital, having received the appointment of lecturer on English literature at the Imperial University—the absence of strictly professional qualifications prevents him, I suppose, from receiving the title of professor. This professorship I held for many years, and he has thus become my successor.

As an interpreter of Japanese life he is not to be put on the same plane with Sir Edwin Arnold. The latter, who spent the best part of a year living a sybaritic life in and about the capital, which gave him but few opportunities of knowing the forces really at work in Japan, was certainly not successful in obtaining the confidence of the people. His fulsome flattery nauseated; his own

mode of life pleased neither paganforeigner, pagan-Japanese nor Christian foreigner; and his descriptions of the life there have little or no inward meaning for a resident who has become acquainted with the real Japan.

With Mr. Hearn it is far different. Writing a charming style, that breathes in every line sincerity of character, he reproduces outward nature and human nature as it exists in these sunny islands, in a way which at once goes to the heart of a lover of the country. This last little work of his, "Gleanings in Buddha Fields," is simply exquisite; it communicates the purest pleasure in the reading.

Not that I am at one with Mr. Hearn in his canons of art or life. But this is by no means necessary for the most ardent appreciation of his literary work. For a man to write well about anything, the best qualification is, that he shall love it. And Mr. Hearn does love his adopted country.

Readers of the book should not fail to read the chapter on Osaka. This city is the great commercial emporium of the empire, with its trade outlet at Kobe, about twenty miles farther down the bay. Osaka is one of the commercial cities of the world, with its own quaint streets, old-fashioned ways, and peculiar methods of doing business. What could less resemble the methods in a St. Louis dry-goods house than the following (except possibly in respect to the shop-lifting):

"We went to a famous silk-house—a tumultuous place, so crowded that we had some trouble to squeeze our way to the floor-platform, which, in every Japanese shop, serves at once for chairs and counter. Scores of barefooted, light-limbed boys were running over it,

bearing bundles of merchandise to customers; for in such shops there is no shelving of stock. The Japanese salesman never leaves his squatting place on the mats; but on learning what you want, he shouts an order, and boys presently run to you with armfuls of samples. After you have made your choice, the goods are rolled up again by the boys and carried back into the fire-proof storehouses behind the shop. At the time of our visit, the greater part of the matted floor space was one splendid shimmering confusion of tossed silks and velvets of a hundred colors and a hundred prices. Near the main entrance an elderly superintendent, plump and jovial of aspect like the God of Wealth, looked after arriving custom-Two keen-eved men, standing upon an elevation in the middle of the shop, and slowly turning round and round in opposite directions, kept watch for thieves; and other watchers were posted at the side doors. (Japanese shop thieves, by the way, are very clever; and I am told that nearly every large store loses considerably by them in the course of the year.) In a sidewing of the building, under a low skylight, I saw busy ranks of bookkeepers, cashiers, and correspondents squatting before little desks less than two feet high. Each of the numerous salesmen was attending to many customers at once. The rush of business was big; and the rapidity with which the work was being done testified to the excellence of the organization established. I asked how many persons the firm employed, and my friend replied:

'Probably about two hundred here; there are several branch houses. In this shop the work is very hard; but the working hours are shorter than in most of the silk-houses—not more than twelve hours a day.'

'What about salaries?' I inquired.

'No salaries.'

'Is all the work of this firm done without pay?'

' 'Perhaps one or two of the very cleverest salesmen may get something,—
not exactly a salary, but a little special remuneration every month; and the old superintendent (he has been forty years in the house) gets a salary. The rest get nothing but their food.'

'Good food?'

'No, very cheap, coarse food. After a man has served his time here—fourteen or fifteen years—he may be helped to open a small store of his own.'

'Are the conditions the same in all the shops of Osaka?'

'Yes—everywhere the same. But now many of the *detchi* (employes) are graduates of commercial schools. Those sent to a commercial school begin their apprenticeship much later; and they are said not to make such good *detchi* as those taught from childhood.'

"It is not exaggeration to say that most of the intelligent service rendered in Japanese trade and skilled industry is unsalaried. Perhaps one-third of the business work of the country is done without wages; the relation between master and servant being one of perfect trust on both sides, and absolute obedience being assured by the simplest of moral conditions. This fact was the fact most deeply impressed on me during my stay in Osaka."

Mr. Hearn's sketches are not confined to mere word pictures, reminding one of high-class reporting work. He has striven to master the religion and philosophy which have been the moulding principles in the life which he admires so much, and which lie back of it all. A patchwork appreciation of Japan—a fondness for this and that aspect of the country, with a capricious rejection of other elements—is neither sound nor really worthy. The whole civilization stands or falls together. Mr. Hearn

admires and adopts it en bloc. His religious-philosophic articles, Nirvana and the others, will show that Christian missionaries have not to deal entirely with a defunct and discredited pagan-

His ism, and are met by a historic and by vana no means contemptible creed, which is stian finding converts among the cultured irely even in nineteenth century America.

JAMES MAIN DIXON.

JAPANESE LOVE SONGS.

The person who said before, "I hate my life since I saw you," Now after union prays to live for a thousand years.

I cannot hide in my heart the happy knowledge that fills it; Asking each not to tell, I spread the news all around.

You, till a hundred years; I, until nine and ninety.

Together we still shall be in the time when the hairs turn white.

Seeing the face, at once the folly I wanted to utter All melts out of my thought, and somehow the tears come first!

Crying for joy made wet my sleeve that dries too quickly: 'Tis not the same with the heart,—that cannot dry so soon!

To heaven with all my soul I prayed to prevent your going; Already, to keep you with me, answers the blessed rain.

Parted from you, my beloved, I go alone to the pine-field; There is the dew of night on the leaves; there is also dew of tears.

Even to see the birds flying freely above me Only deepens my sorrow,—makes me thoughtful the more.

Coming? or coming not? Far down the river gazing,—Only yomogi shadows astir in the bed of the stream.

If I may not see the face, but only look at the letter, Then it were better far only in dreams to see.

Manyemon asks which of the songs I like best; and I turn over his manuscript again to see if I can make a choice. Without, in the bright spring air, the washers are working; and I hear the heavy pon-pon of the beating of wet robes, regular as the beating of a heart. Saddenly, as I muse, the voice of the boy soars up in one long, clear, shrill, spleadid rocket-tone,—and breaks,—and softly trembles down in coruscations of fractional notes; singing the song that Manyemon remembers hearing when he himself was a boy:

Things never changed since the time of the Gods; The flowing of water, the Way of Love.

-From Gleanings in Buddha fields by Lafcadio Hearn-



PREMIÈRE RÊVERIE.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LILARY

ASTER, LENOX AND

TWO NOTED BOOKS.

It happened recently that I was reading at about the same time "The Christian" and "Beauchamp's Career." Both books by English authors of note and treating of the day and surroundings in which the writers live, they give different ideas of English life.

Caine in his book represents what I cannot but call the poison school; Meredith, that of wholesome food. Caine writes powerfully, dramatically, truthfully no doubt as to what he sees, but his vision is diseased, and his picture when completed proves painfully out of line even with itself. He presents us with the conception of a man driven mad like the hermits of old by too ascetic and strenuous a life, combined with the inflictions put upon him by malice and worldliness, until he is ready to commit murder and steals through the streets with the cunning of a criminal to his victim. And she, a gay, brave, irresolute soul, who cannot make up her mind to do without either her religious lover or her stage-career, saves her insignificant life at the priceless cost of her honor and of his, and glories in the fact. Where the startling inconsistency of the story appears is that after this abysmal fall, hero and heroine (alas for the titles!) are again held up to the reader as lofty, uninjured souls crowned with white light, to whom is due not pity and mercy, but admiration and loud plaudits. The mental eye cannot focus such a kaleidoscopic change. The fragments of character fail to make figures; we are left with a sense of a broken instrument that cannot perform its work. a stage where two sets of dramatic personæ are inextricably mingled and the stage-setting is all awry.

· Contrast with this collapse the story

Meredith gives us. A wavering woman is here the heroine also, but she is faultlessly drawn and never wavers the thickness of a gnat's evebrow out of her consistent inconsistency. When, after failing to accept her lover in many moods and during many years, she finally appears to him unawares at his London house, all the way from France alone, he instantly telegraphs for one on whom he can depend to shelter his beloved from scurrilous tongues, and, with the utmost delicacy, in the most trying position, guards her from herself and returns her to her brother and busband unscathed by gossip and wiser if The act emancipates him also from his long thralldom to her ineffectual whims, and he marries the woman who had shown herself his helpmeet.

The soundness, the saneness of the story and of the author in whose mind it lay, are refreshing as a sea breeze after a dissecting room compared with Caine's tale. Yet Caine has the more powerful style, less subtle but much clearer, and he is far more dramatic. With Meredith I quarrel at almost every sentence. He seems so purposely involved, convoluted, opaque. Yet when the book is done I am conscious of innumerable delicate gains: subtle perceptions; a sense of the undercurrent below thought; of the background of of the mind, as it were, against which all acts and intentions must set themselves. He gives one the suggestion of a glimpse of the human being as God might see him, creating actions out of soul-stuff that is no sum total but an Truth is not the indivisible whole. descendant but the ancestor of facts. So is character.

LEONORA B. HALSTED.

THE WORKERS.

PROFESSOR WYCKOFF, who fills the chair of Sociology in Princeton College, has been publishing a series of articles giving his experiences as an unskilled workman making his way across the United States, depending absolutely for his livelihood on what he could earn at any occupation which he could find. The first series of these articles is now issued in book form. We give a few pages which describe Prof. Wyckoff's sensations when at his first "job," and the reflections he made as to how the condition of unskilled labor might be bettered:

We stood silent, like a company at attention. The teamsters drove up with their carts, and the bosses counted them. In another moment the head boss, who had been keeping his eye on his watch, shut the case with a sharp metallic click, and shouted "turn out" in stentorian tones.

The effect was magical. The scene changed on the instant from one of quiet to one of noisy activity. Men were loosening the ruined mass with their picks, and urging their crowbars between the blocks of stone, and shovelling the finer refuse into the carts, and loading the coarser fragments with their hands. The gangboss, mounted upon a section of wall, began to direct the work before him. A cart had been driven among the ruins, and he called three of us to load it with the jagged masonry that lay heaped about it. It was too coarse to be loaded with shovels, and we went at it with our hands. They were soon bleeding from contact with the sharp edges of rock; but the dust acted as a styptic and helped vastly in the hardening process. When the cart was loaded, another took its place, and then a third and a fourth.

In a harsh, resonant voice the boss was shouting his orders over our heads, to the farthermost portion of the works. His short, thickset, muscular figure seemed rooted to the masonry on which he stood. The mingled shrewdness and brute strength of his hard face marked him as a product of natural selection for the place he filled. His restless gray eyes were everywhere at once, and his whole personality was tense with a compelling physical energy. If the work slackened in any portion of the ruins, his voice took a vibrant quality as he raised it

to a shout of "Now, boys, at it there!" and then a lash of stinging oaths. You could feel a quickening of muscular force among the men, like the show of eager industry in a section of a school-room that has suddenly tallen under the master's questioning eye.

In the dust that rose from the débris I picked up a mass of heavy plaster, and, before detecting my mistake, I tossed it into the cart. But the boss had seen the action, and instantly noticed the error, and now all his attention was directed upon me. In short, incisive sentences, ringing with malediction, he cursed me for an ignoramus and threatened me with discharge. I could feel the amused side-glances of the men, and could hear their muffled laughter.

At last all the carts were loaded and driven away, and until their return, some of us were set at assorting the debris—throwing the splintered lathes and bricks and fragments of stone and plaster into separate heaps. The work compelled a stooping posture, and the pain of lacerated fingers was nothing compared with the agony of muscles cramped and forced to unaccustomed use. . . .

I had been working with all my strength. Now I looked up at the boss in some hope of the sign of the noon hour. There was none. Painfully I went back to the work. Now I was sure that the boss had made a mistake and had lost track of the time, and was working us far into the afternoon. The clouds had thickened, and the growing darkness I was certain was the coming night. Great drops of rain began to fall, but the men paid them no heed. Soon the drops quickened to a shower, and still the men worked on. The moisture from within and without had made us wringing wet when the boss ordered us to quit. We bolted for our coats and dinner pails, and then huddled in the shelter of the still-standing walls of the ruin. Through one of the great doorways I caught sight of the tower of a neighboring building with a clock in it. It was twenty minutes to nine! In all that eternity since we began to load the first cart, we had been working one hour and forty minutes, and had each earned about twenty-nine cents.

No rain came to give us breathing-space in the afternoon. Hour by hour the relentless work went on. The sun had soon absorbed the last drop of morning rain, and now the ruins lay burning hot under our feet. The air quivered in the heat reflected from the stone and plaster about us; the fine lime-dust choked our breathing as we shovelled the refuse into the carts. You could hear the muttered oaths of the men, as they swore softly in many tongues at the boss, and cursed him for a brute. But ceaselessly the work went on. We worked as though possessed by a curious numbness that kept us half-conscious of the straining effort, which had become mechanical, until we were brought to by some spasm of strained muscles.

But five o'clock came at last, and with it, on the second, the loud "Time's up!" of the head boss. You could see men fairly check a tool in its downward stroke, in their eagerness not to exceed the time by an instant. In two minutes the tools were housed and the works deserted, and the men were running like schoolboys, with a clatter of dinner-pails, in a competitive scramble for seats in the dump-carts, which were moving toward Highland Falls.

The hindmost were left to walk the mile to their lodgings. I fell in with two Irishmen, who noticed me with a friendly look, and then went on with their conversation, paying me no further heed. But I felt strangely at home with these old men. Their short, faltering steps exactly suited my own, and I comfortably bent my back to the angle of their stoop, not in an effort to simulate their figures, but because to stand erect cost me exquisite agony.

I was hungry, not with the hunger that comes with a day's shooting, and which whets your appetite to the point of nice discriminations in an epicure's dinner, but with a ravenous hunger which fits you to fight like a beast for your food, and to eat it raw in brutal haste for gratification. But more than hungry, I was thirsty. Cold water had been in abundant supply at the works, and we drank as often and as freely as we chose. But water had long since ceased to satisfy. My mouth and throat were burning with the action of the lime-dust, and the physical craving for something to quench that strange thirst was an almost overmastering passion. I knew of no drink quite strong enough. I have never tasted gin, but I remembered in one of Froude's essays a reference to it as much in use among workingmen, and as being seasoned to their taste by a dash of vitriol, and eagerly I longed for that. . . .

When I put my hands into the cold water, I could scarcely feel them; but the pain of cleansing grew sharp, and yet, when I had thoroughly washed them, although the fingers felt double their normal size, they were really

less swollen, and were far on the way to comfort.

The reaction had set in now, and I could feel it in great cooling waves of physical well-being. The table was heaped with supper, huge slices of juicy sirloin, and dishes of boiled potatoes and cabbage and beans, from which the steam arose in fragrant clouds. By each plate was a huge cup of tea so strong and hot that it bit like lye, and it soon washed away the burning lime dust.

The second day was the hardest. My body was sore in every part when I began to work, and the help of hardening muscles I did not gain until the third day. Mrs. Flaherty had skillfully bound up the slight wounds on my fingers. The merciful rain came twice to our relief, once in the morning and again in the afternoon. But this was not an unmixed blessing, for in the minutes of delay we could but calculate the growing loss in wages, and watch the sure vanishing of any surplus above actual living expenses. I remember making an estimate on my way to my lodgings that evening, and it was with much sinking of heart that I discovered that my earnings made a total rather less than the cost of the day's living. . . .

The salient features of our condition are plain enough. We are unskilled laborers. We are grown men, and are without a trade. In the labor market we stand ready to sell to the highest bidder our mere muscular strength for so many hours a day. We are thus in the lowest grade of labor. We are here, and not higher in the scale, by reason of a variety of causes. Some of us were thrown upon our own resources in childhood, and have earned our own living ever since, and by the line of least resistance we have simply grown to be unskilled workmen. Opportunities came to some of us of learning useful trades, and we neglected them, and now we have no developed skill to aid us in earning a living, and we must take the work that offers.

Some of us were bred to farm labor, and almost from our earliest recollection we worked in the fields, until, tiring of a country life, we determined to try some other; and we have turned to this work as being within our powers, and as affording us a change. Still others among us really learned a trade; but the market offers no further demand for the peculiar skill we possess, and so we are forced back upon skilless labor. And selling our muscular strength in the open market for what it will bring, we sell it under peculiar conditions. It is all the capital that we have. We have no reserve means of subsistence, and cannot, there-

fore, stand off for a "reserve price." We sell under the necessity of satisfying imminent hunger. Broadly speaking, we must sell our labor or starve; and as hunger is a matter of a few hours, and we have no other way of meeting this need, we must sell at once for what the market offers for our labor. And for some of us there is other pressure, unspeakable, immeasurable pressure, in the needs of wife and children.

The contractor buys our labor as he buys' other commodities, like brick, iron and stone, which enter into the construction of the new building. But he buys under certain restrictions to us both. The law of supply and demand does apply to our labor with the same freedom as to other merchandise. We are human beings, and some of us have social ties, which brick and iron have not, and we do not, therefore, move to favorable markets with the same ease and certainty as these. Besides, we are ignorant men, and behind what we have to sell is no trained intelligence, nor a knowledge of prices and the best means of reaching the best markets. And then we are poor men, who must sell when we find a purchaser, for no "reserve price" is possible to us. The law of supply and demand meets with these restrictions and others. If it applied with perfect freedom to our commodity, we should infallibly be where is the greatest demand for our labor; and with perfect acquaintance with the markets we should always sell in the dearest. But the benefits of perfect freedom of supply and demand would not be ours alone. If we sold in the dearest markets, the employer would certainly buy in the cheapest. He has capital in the form of the means of subsistence, and he can stand off for a "reserve price," and could force us to sell at last in the pinch of hunger, and in competition with starving men.

As matters are, our wages might rise, in an increased demand for labor, far above their present point; but even under pressure of decreasing demand, and with scores of needy men eager to take our places, our wages, if we had employment at all, would not fail far below their present level. So much has civilization done for us. It does not ensure to us a chance to earn a living, but it does measurably insure to us that what we earn by a day's labor, such as this, will at least be a living.

As unskilled laborers we are unorganized men. We are members of no union. We must deal individually with our employer, under all the disadvantages which encumber our position in the market as compared with his.

But his position is not an enviable one. He

is a competitor in a freer market than ours. He has secured his contract as the lowest bidder, under a keener competition than we know, and in every dime that he must add to wages in order to attract workmen and every dollar paid to an inefficient workman, and in every unforeseen difficulty or delay in the work he sees a scaling from the margin of profit, which is already, perhaps, the narrowest that will attract capital into the field of production. The results of our labor are worth nothing to him as finished product until given sections of the work are completed. In the meantime he must advance to us our wages out of capital which is a product of past labor, his own and ours as workingmen, and of other capital. And this he must continue to do even if his margin of profit should wholly disappear, and even if ultimate loss should be the net result of the expenditure of his labor and capital. In every case, before any other commodity has been paid for, we have insured to us the price for which we have sold our labor.

Our employer is buying labor in a dear market. One dollar and sixty cents for a day of nine hours and a quarter is a high rate for unskilled workmen. And the demand continues, for I notice that the boss accepts every man who applies for a job. The contractor is paying high for labor, and he will certainly get from us as much work as he can at that price. The gang boss is secured for this purpose, and thoroughly does he know his business. He has sole command of us. He never saw us before, and he will discharge us all when the débris is cleared away and the site made ready for the constructive labors of the skilled workmen. In the mean time he must get from us, if he can, the utmost of physical labor which we, individually and collectively, are capable of. If he should drive some of us to exhaustion, and we should not be able to continue at work he would not be the loser, for the market would soon supply him with others to take our places.

We are ignorant men, and we have a slender hold of economic principles, but so much we clearly see: that we have sold our labor where we could sell it dearest, and our employer has bought it where he could buy it cheapest. He has paid high for it, but not from philanthropic motives, and he will get at the price, he must get, all the labor that he can; and, by a strong instinct which possesses us, we shall part with as little as we can. And there you have, in its rudimentary form, the bear and the bull sides of the market.

You tell us that our interests are identical with those of our employer. That may be true on some ground unknown to us, but we live from hand to mouth, and we think from day to day, and we have no power to "reach a hand through time, to catch the far off interest of tears." From work like ours there seems to have been eliminated every element which constitutes the nobility of labor. We feel no personal pride in its progress and no community of interest with our employer. He plainty shares this lack of unity of interest; for he takes for granted that we are dishonest men, and that we will cheat him if we can; and so he watches us through every moment and forces us to realize that not for an hour would he intrust his interests to our hands. There is for us in our work none of the joy of responsibility, none of the sense of achievement, only the dull monotony of grinding toil, with the longing for the signal to quit work, and for our wages at the end of the week. . . .

Imagine each of us an ideal workman. Through all the hours of the working day we labor conscientiously with no need of oversight beyond intelligent direction, for each of us feels the keenest interest in the progress of the work, because we are honest men, and, with far-sighted knowledge, we know that by our best labor in any form of useful production we are contributing our best to the general prosperity, as well as our own, and that it is by our energy and personal efficiency that we may open for ourselves a way to promotion. Here clearly is a solution on ideal grounds. Is there no remedy that can reach us as we are?

Our ambition must be fired, our sense of responsibility awakened and enlisted in our labor, our intelligences quickened to the vision of our own interest in the best performance of our duty. Life will not be rendered frictionless thereby. Work will still be hard, but to it will be restored its dignity, its power to call into play the better part of a man, and so build up his character.

We have already seen how such an end is realized in the initial betterment of character itself. Let us see whether something might not be done by an initial improvement in the conditions of employment.

Let us suppose now that we are not ideal characters, but ordinary men, whose lot in life is to perform unskilled labor; but let us suppose we are an organized body of workmen. The contractor made terms with us as an organized gang for the removal of the old building. Our organization, from long experience of such work, was able to enter into an eminently fair agreement. The contract rests upon a basis of time. For the completed work we are to receive a fixed sum, provided it is finished by a given date. If we finish the work,

according to the terms of the contract, one week earlier, we are to receive a bonus in addition to the fixed amount; if two weeks earlier, there will be an increase in the bonus. In the mean time advances are to be made to us, week by week, in the form of day's wages, but so regulated as to protect the contractor against loss if the gang should fail to complete the work.

Every member of the gang is perfectly tamiliar with the terms of the contract, and knows thoroughly the advantages of an early completion of the job. We agree among ourselves upon the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work, and from our own number we elect a boss, who will give direction to our labor, and under whose orders we bind ou selves to serve. It is no part of his duty now to stand guard over us in the office of a slave-driver to prevent our shirking, for we effectually perform that service for ourselves, seeing to it, with utmost regard for our interests, that no man among us fails to do his share in the common task. The boss is now the best and most intelligent worker among us, and not only does he direct our efforts, but, with his own hands, he sets the example of energetic work for the securing of the best terms that the contract offers for our common good.

In the true sense now we have got a job. It is ours. The work is hard, but we have an object in working hard. Every stroke of labor is not a listless, time-serving economy of effort, but an eager and willing furthering of the work toward its completion and our own advantage. We are glad in the progress of our job, even if we are glad from no higher motive than our personal profit. We have a sense of responsibility and the keen interest which comes of that, even if they rise in no better source than our greed for gain.

It is true that the root of the matter lies deeper than this. We may work under hopefuller conditions and be, intrinsically, no better men. Our selfishness may take on the refinement of the altruism that merely seeks our own in the welfare of others; our ignorance may become illumined by an enlightened self-interest; our vices may assume respectability; and yet our old hardness of heart remain in full possession of us. But the truly pertinent question is this; Nearer to which of these ways of living lies the living way? In which have we the better chance to become the better men? Life in its present course is to most of us a miserable bondage. We work daily to physical exhaust'on; and with no power left for mental effort, our minds yield themselves to the play of any chance diversion until they lose the

power of serious attention. In what constitutes for us the work of life there is no pleasure, no education, no evoking of our better natures.

All truly productive labor performed under the right conditions is itself a blessing. It partakes of the highest good that life offers. It is a bringing of order out of chaos, a victory over forces which can be reduced from evil mastery to useful service. It thus becomes of that labor which is the work of life, the mastery of self in the building of character. In this sense it was that the monks of the Middle Ages framed their motto, Laborare est Orarelabor is prayer. But robbed of its true conditions and reduced to the dishonor of timeservice under the eye of a slave-driving boss. who impels us with insults infinitely more degrading than the lash, labor is no longer prayer, but a blasphemy, which finds expression in the words which rise readiest to our lips.

I have been writing from the position of an unskilled workman, with no apparent allowance for my newness to the life. The physical stress and strain, for example, how different my experience of these as compared with that of the other men inured to them by long habit! A year or two of such labor, and how great the physical change! My hands would be hard, and the friction of this work, so far from wounding them, would render them the more

impervious to harm. My muscles would be like iron, and would lend themselves with far greater ease to the stress of manual labor. Ten years would find me a seasoned workman.

But under conditions of labor such as these, what changes other than physical would there be! My body might be hardened in fibre to the point of high efficiency in manual labor, but the hardening of mind and character—is it likely that this would be of the nature of the strength of more abundant life, or of the hardness of petrifaction?

Following this the poem of Mr. Chauvenet, In Love's Name, does not seem out of place in this magazine, although we clearly recognize that it is entirely out of our province to "take sides" on any political or social question. There can be no offense to either side, for all will see that the whole tragedy of the poem, and of the labor situation generally, comes from the lack of comprehension of either side by the other. It is not ill will in the first place, but inability to see and understand the standpoint of the other party, that brings about the terrible results, and original indifference develops into party hate.

But yet the pity of it, Iago!

IN LOVE'S NAME.

I said, in my heart, I would never lift My arm against man as foe, That love was mine as a precious gift And I would not let it go.

I was all untried and I did not know
That love stirs the blood like hate,
That love has a cause 'gainst an evil foe
That storms at the sacred gate.

They came from the mines that had long been hushed And the rust of the silent mill; With the last faint hope in their bosoms crushed By the wheels that were standing still. But when the strong gate of the outer wall Was broken with bar and stone And I heard the foot of the spoiler fall In the place that I called my own,

I looked in the eyes of my little boy
And said, with a heart grown strong,
"There's a promise here they shall not destroy
And love shall not do thee wrong."

I stood where the door of my house was oak, Well strengthened with iron bands, And waited the sound of the first mad stroke To be struck by those toil stained hands.

Then I cried in a loud voice, "Hold, I say, There is death for the spoiler here. You have cornered a tiger fierce, at bay, With his mate and his young ones near."

There was silence, just for a moment's space, Then a brutal laugh and blows. Could a man alone stand face to face With ten ravenous beasts like those?

I was armed too well and I could not miss From the window over the gate; And a voice in my ears was whispering this— "Love oft wears the mask of hate."

And I shot them down with a fatal aim,
Four men ere the living fled;
And the court of the door that bore my name
Was filled with the ghastly dead.

And I looked in their faces, one by one In the dawn, under heaven's blue— If this was a deed by the loving done What was there for hate to do?

-W. M. CHAUVENET.

He that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; shun him.

He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple; teach him. He that knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep; wake him.

He that knows, and knows that he knows, is wise; follow him.—Arabian Proverb.

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I own that I am disposed to say grace upon twenty other occasions during the course of the day besides my dinner. I want a form for setting out upon a pleasant walk, for a moonlight ramble, for a friendly meeting, or a solved problem. Why have we none for books, those spiritual repasts—a grace before Milton—a grace before Shakespeare—a devotional exercise proper to be said before reading the Fairy Queen?—Lamb.

LEARN HOW TO USE THE LI-BRARY "TOOLS."

There are quite a number of library tools which many persons would do well to learn to use. First, there is the card catalogue, the complete, up-to-date catalogue, written on cards which are filed in trays. Second, there are the printed lists lying on tables in the Issue Department; and the Bulletin Board, which contains lists of recent additions and books on current topics. None of these can be used at home, but the Magazine each month contains lists of new books and finding lists on various topics. The fiction catalogue just published contains authors and titles of the novels in the Library up to July 15, 1897. All the printed lists should often be supplemented by reference to the card catalogue, which is always up-todate.

When looking up a particular subject do not fail to consult Poole's Index to Periodicals, Fletcher's Annual Literary Index and the A. L. A. Index to Essays, all of which may be found in both the Issue Department and the Reference Room. The Cumulative Index to Periodicals, which is issued monthly, is in the Reference Room. Other indexes and the printed catalogues of other libraries will frequently be found useful, and may be had on application.

Instruction in the use of these will be given whenever asked, and any difficulties which arise in the use of them will be cleared away. Do not hesitate to apply at the Information Desk for help.

A recent number of *The Commons*, a Chicago publication devoted to aspects of life and labor from the social settlement point of view, gives a list of social and college settlements in the United States, Great Britain and Asia, numbering in all some 118, which well illustrates the present widespread interest in the subject.

The Library has lately received a number of reports and programs from many of these associations, giving valuable information in regard to their scope, plan and practical working methods. These may be consulted in the Reference Room.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

It is one of the maxims of modern democracy that the people, including in that term all classes of the community, are willing to be interested in public affairs, and, when rightly informed, are competent to judge what course of action is best, and desirous of taking that course. If the people know, the people will care.

Those in charge of the St. Louis Public Library have ever considered it a part of their duty to bring before the people of St. Louis the facts in regard to the institution committed to their hands, and in pursuance of this duty have issued reports of the library's work, progress, and current and future needs. It is hardly necessary to say that the Library's most pressing and continual need is a need for money: money for books, for running expenses, and, more especially just now, for larger and more suitable quarters. In speaking of "future needs" and the duty of "building for the future," as has been done, it is not meant to be implied that the needs of the Library are not present and urgent. The object of such expressions and of all here said is to inculcate a larger view of the whole matter, and success in this object is confidently looked for.

The appeal is made primarily to the general public, because they are the interested and responsible parties, to them in the main the library must look for relief and maintenance, and to them attaches the blame for past indifference and neglect. But the appeal is not to the general public alone. There are many wealthy men and women in St. Louis. To some one, or to several, of these an opportunity now offers, whereby, in endowing a useful public institution, they can perform an act of the highest benevolence and at the same time ensure the preservation of their names in honorable remembrance to the distant future. Will none of them step forward to do this good work?

Will not someone at least interest himself so far as to investigate the library and its work? The facts of the case have been detailed often and are before the public in various forms. To facilitate comparison the work done in other cities, in the library field, has also from time to time been brought to their notice. For the present, and in order, as was said, to inculcate a larger view of the whole subject, the attention of St. Louisans is called to a few very general statements and observations.

Public libraries have come to be recognized necessities in all cities. Appropriations of public money for their maintenance have been liberal in some cities, less liberal in others; but no city of the size of St. Louis has devoted so small an amount to the support of an institution which ought to be, equally with the public schools, an object of the fostering care and the pride of all public officers and citizens. St. Louis also enjoys the unenviable destinction of being the only considerable city whose library has never been helped by private donations of money. The public spirit of the man or woman who endows our library will be as unique in its manifestation as it will be beneficial in lasting results.

There is no apprehension that appeals of this nature, for so noble an object, and backed up by a presentation of the facts in the case, will long go unheeded by public liberality or private munificence. But the time for action is now. We stand at the threshold of a new era in our municipal affairs, and the considerations which force themselves upon us are these:

St. Louis has grown great in material things. She is still growing, and with constantly accelerated speed. No man can estimate or put a bound to her expansion in wealth and power, and no one of her citizens can fail to be proud of her material history and prospects.

But is this to be all? Surely her citizens know that there is something higher and better than accumulations of wealth. Shall we, who stand to-day in the center of the most intellectual nation of the globe; whose city is the

meeting place for North and South, for East and West; the place for burial of all hatreds and prejudices; the scene of that mingling of races, Saxon, German and Celtic, which is to evolve the American of the future; shall we, so standing, and looking forward across the opening years of the new century which is all but dawning upon us, think only of commerce and material industries, see only a multiplication of railways, hear only the multifarious roar and babble of a greater metropolis, and never have visions of the intellectual growth of the city, of its advance in letters, in the arts, in safe and progressive politics and in all the things that go to make the life of civilized man different from and better than the life of a savage?

Surely not.

Surely we shall all labor together for the building up in our midst of every institution for the encouragement of learning and wholesome training, of every influence that makes for better citizenship; and among such institutions and influences, judging from the trend of industrial and educational movements the world over, it may confidently be predicted an efficient public library is destined to be the most important, potent and pervasive.

One of the features of the Library, and one in which especial pride was taken, was our browsing corner, a railed space to the right of the issue desk where open shelves containing the latest and most attractive additions, with access free and unhampered, daily attracted the readers who sought the new and unhackneyed in history, biography, travels and sociological discussions, as well as the new novels. Some time ago a few of these books were reported missing. Later, these reports became more frequent, and when on investiga-

tion it was found that a large number had been stolen, it was decided to screen the shelves. To some, no doubt, this will prove a hardship, but in the end it will be a benefit to all, as the books can be better cared for, and if not in the library they will at least be in circulation. Hereafter, persons wishing to use books from these shelves will get them by slips from the issue desk, and they will be held responsible for the books until they are returned. As many will be issued as are asked for. This is another instance of where the many are made to suffer for the few, but until a better plan can be devised this one will have to be tried.

In the Library.

(Edited by the Assistant Librarian, J. F. Langton.)
STATISTICS.

It is customary at the end of each year to take a brief survey of the work done, not so much as a matter of self-congratulation, but as a stimulus to further exertion and greater accomplishment.

The year just past has been a busy one—far busier than any in the history of the Library—and the results more than justify the most sanguine expectations of those who, for many years, so ardently advocated a free library. In the old subscription days a home issue of 125,000 volumes was looked upon with satisfaction; in less than three and one-half years, as a free library, this has been increased to 613,876 volumes, a gain of 107,280 over 1896, or 21 per cent.

The increase in the use of reference books and books used in the building has been nearly as marked. In 1896 51,409 volumes were used. Last year the records show 62,402 volumes, or a gain of 21 per cent. The capacity of the Reading room has almost been reached, yet the record for 1897, 116,549

periodicals, shows an increase of 4,375 over last year, and in the total issue of 867,818 books and periodicals, a daily average of 2,370, there was a gain of 16 per cent.

The cards in actual use number 38,564, with an average daily registration of 100.

A recent and very useful addition to the Library is the third supplement, or volume four, of Poole's Index to periodical literature, covering the years 1892-1896. One copy has been placed in the Reference room and one on the Assistant Librarian's desk. The four volumes of Poole, with the monthly Cumulative Index, will cover about all that is important in periodical literature. A number of new magazines, sixty in all, are included in this supplement, making it about one-third larger than previous volumes.

Card holders returning books through the delivery stations should see that their cards are properly stamped, and, unless another book is wanted, the card need not be sent to the library. Cards and lists should be placed in the book pocket, and it is requested that the list be made on a reasonably large piece of paper—something that can be handled readily and without loss of time.

Station No. 33 has been transferred from Vandeventer and Easton avenues to Goode and Easton.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

He that questioneth much shall learn much.-Bacon.

All questions of a general as well as a literary nature will be answered, as far as possible, in this column. Communications should be brief, written on one side of the paper, signed and addressed to The Editor, St. Louis Public Library Magazine, Ninth and Locust streets. St. Louis. Mo.

I. How long did Noah preach to the people before the flood?

One hundred and twenty years.

2. What was the Mermaid Club, and where can I find out something about it?

A celebrated club, said to have been established by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603. This club was held at the Mermaid Tavern, which was long said to have stood in Friday street, Cheapside; but Ben Jonson has, in his own verse, settled it in Bread street. Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden and probably Shakespeare were among its members.

See Timbs, Club life of London, vol. 1, 84a1.

- 3. What are the Spanish possessions in America, and what is the population? Cuba, 1,631,687.
 Porto Rico, 806,708.
- 4. Where can I get a list of Anglo-Saxon words and phrases?

 Century Dictionary.

 Harrison & Baskerville's Anglo-Saxon

Harrison & Baskerville's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.

5. What was the South Sea Bubble?

The "South-sea scheme" of France, projected by John Law, a Scotchman. So called because the projector was to have the exclusive trade of Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, on condition of his taking on himself the national debt. This debt was 208 millions sterling. Law made himself sole creditor of this debt, and was allowed to issue ten times the amount in paper money and to open the "Royal Bank of France," empowered to issue this paper currency. So long as a 20-franc note was worth 20 francs the scheme was a prodigious success, but immediately the paper money was at a discount a run on the bank set in and the whole scheme burst.

COMPLAINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Suggestions are invited. Complaints will receive attention, and, as far as possible, the causes will be removed. Communications should be signed and addressed to the Librarian. They may be deposited in a box provided for this purpose at the Issue Desk.

To the Librarian:

Ventilation is a good thing, but it ought to be provided for in some other way

than by having the windows of the Reading room half way down when people sit without overcoats, and more especially without hats.

J. C. K.

Unfortunately we have no system of artificial ventilation, and the only way to ventilate is to open the windows. Except in very warm weather corner windows are always closed, and anyone objecting to drafts can always find a place where there are none. Two thermometers attached to the radiators regulate the temperature of the room, which is never allowed to fall below 68°.

Complaint is sometimes made, particularly by persons using the Delivery stations, that little or no attention is paid to their lists, and books not wanted are often sent them. This is no sign of carelessness on the part of the library assistants. Rather than disappoint the cardholder, when all the books called for are "out," a selection is sometimes made with the list as a guide. That the selection is not always a judicious one is only natural; but it often saves a trip to the library or a wait for the next delivery.

BOOK NOTES.

In the very interesting preface, in French, to the edition of his plays translated by Richard Hovey, Maurice Maeterlinck replies to the accusation often made that his plays could not be acted. He has never meant them to be acted. No stage, no setting, could do anything but detract from the mystery, the sadness, the tenderness, the terror of these creations. No scenery could represent the vast, dim forests, the sluggish streams, the mysterious old castles, among which his pitiful, helpless characters move in a pale light cast by a sombre heaven.

M. Maeterlinck says: "Lear, Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, Antony and Cleopatra cannot be represented, and it is dangerous to see them on the stage. Something of Hamlet is dead for us after we have seen him die under our own eyes. The spectre of an actor has dethroned him, and we can never henceforth banish the usurper of our dreams. Open the doors, open the book, the true prince comes no more. He has lost the power (faculté) to live that came from the secret beauty of one's own soul. Sometimes still his shadow passes, trembling over the threshold, but henceforth he dares not, he cannot enter; and indeed the voices in us that welcomed him are dead.

"Well do I recall this death of the Hamlet of my dreams. One evening I opened the door for the usurper of the poem. The actor was distinguished. He entered. One look showed me that it was not Hamlet. For me not for a single instant was it he. For three hours I saw him carry on the deception. . . . I saw his conditions and his habits, his passion and his griefs, his thoughts and his actions, and he tried vainly to interest me in an existence which was not his own and which his presence alone had rendered unreal. Since then 1 see him only when I open the book, and Elsinore is no more the palace of other times."

Maeterlinck has succeeded in doing one thing that no one else in my recollection has even attempted. He has made a fat character, the old queen in that exquisite little drama, The Death of Tintagiles, a terrible and impressive one.

Of Maeterlinck's Treasure of the Humble the Outlook says: "Those who have studied the dramas which have come from the hand of this gifted Belgian will not be surprised to discover in this volume of essays the touch and style of the genuine mystic; for there is a vein of mysticism running through M. Maeterlinck's dramatic work.

This volume of essays contains many noble and beautiful things. It is of small account whether one agrees with the conclusions or not; the total impress of the book is distinctly spiritual. It brings into the background of thought, if not into the foreground of vision, that great region of life in which motives reside and from which dominant influences flow, but into which the great majority of men never enter. Such books as this are necessary antidotes to the materialism which is always striving for the mastery. They are books to stimulate, to sting, and to stir; books to make us aware of the immensity of undiscovered country which stretches about us, to teach us humility, kindliness, love."

We also have the same view of his work from the Bookman:

"We are in the midst of a great revolution of thought, which is touching literature and speculation alike; an insurrection against everything which assumes that the external and material are the only fixed things, the only standards of reality. There have indeed been always plenty of men to write and to say that 'thought is the only reality,' but since the rise of the scientific philosophers they have said it with a merely academic conviction, and all their criticisms of life and of literature have assumed that the world and nature were alone realities. But this insurrection has come with a generation young enough to have escaped from servitude to the scientific philosophers, and M. Maeterlinck, who took the red bonnet from the hand of Villiers de Lisle Adam, is among the most inspired of its leaders."

There is a sort of garden-or rather an estate of park, and fallow and waste-nay, perhaps we may call it a kingdom, albeit a noman's land and an everyman's land-which lies so close to the frontier of our work-a-day world that a step will take us therein. Indeed, some will have it that we are there all the time, that it is the real fourth dimension, and that at any moment-if we did but know the trick-we might find ourselves trotting along its pleasant alleys, without once quitting our arm-chair. Nonsense-Land is one of the names painted upon the board at the frontier-station; and there the custom-house officers are very strict. You may take as much tobacco as you please, any quantity of spirits, and fripperies of every sort, new and old; but all common-sense, all logic, all serious argument, must be strictly declared, and is promptly confiscated. . . . Most people at one time or another have traveled in this delectable country, if only in young and irresponsible days. Certain unfortunates, unequipped by nature for a voyage in such latitudes, have never visited it at all, and assuredly never will. A happy few never quit it entirely at any time. Domiciled in that pleasant atmosphere, they peep into the world of facts but fitfully, at moments; and decline to sacrifice their high privilege of citizenship at any summons to a low conformity.

Of this fortunate band was Eugene Field. He knew the country thoroughly, its highways and its byways alike. Its language was the one he was fondest of talking; and he always refused to emigrate and settle down anywhere else. . . . Of course I am touching upon but one side of Eugene Field, the writer. An

American of Americans, much of his verse was devoted to the celebration of what we may call the minor joys which go to make social happiness in the life which he lived with so frank and rounded a completion—a celebration which appealed to his countrymen no less keenly, that the joys were of a sort which, perhaps from some false sense of what makes fitness in subject, had hitherto lacked their poet—on that side at least. This, of course, was the fault of the poets. And though I spoke just now of minor joys, there are really no such things as minor joys-or minor thrushes and blackbirds. . . And so, with no misgiving, he takes his America with just the same heartiness as his Nonsense-Land .- Kenneth Grahame.

Professor Mathews [in his Social Teaching of Jesus] is a very careful student of our Lord's sayings, he is fully acquainted alike with early Christian literature and with modern New Testament criticism, he has no particular interest to serve, and his sole object seems to be to "get at the mind of Christ," He does not enter into theological discussions, he holds no brief for any theological school, he does not, except incidentally, trouble himself about the Pauline or other Epistles; he simply takes the Gospel narratives, the undoubted sayings of Jesus Christ, and endeavors to extract from them an adequate conception of Christ's attitude towards the social problem,-the problem as to how men shall live together in harmony and righteousness, Any serious reformer, whatever his economic or religious views, might be the better for reading this lucid, earnest, and impartial work. . . . Here we have a remarkably clear and sane exposition of Christ's social teachings.—Spectator (Lon don).

The author prefaces the seventeen papers composing this volume [Bishop Potter's The Scholar and the State], with the statement that clergymen are exposed to two dangers-either of cultivating a habit of indifferent reserve to civic and social interests, or of obtruding themselves into such questions in such a way as seems to forget that in its highest aspect the kingdom of their Master is not of this world, He presents the alternative that they do not cease to be citizens, and that they may serve the state as well as the church, not by organizing parties or projecting policies, but by striving to lift local questions into their highest atmosphere. . . . Wide as is the scope of these scholarly papers, there are no party questions argued. Nobility in business; the ministry of music; the rural reinforcement of cities; the

heroism of the unknown (an address at Gettysburg); the scholar in American life, and the relations of science to modern life are among the titles.—Public Opinion.

The book before us (Coubertin's Evolution of France under the Third Republic), written with unusual fairness and philosophic insight, is one that will be read with the intensest interest by every friend of France, and by all who are concerned with the history of national and constitutional development. It gives in a concise and lucid form a history of the Third Republic, from September 4th, 1871, and the outbreak of the Commune, down to what the author styles "the triumph of the Republic" in the practical consummation of the Franco-Russian Alliance and to the death of Sadi Carnot. It covers, therefore, a period of something more than twenty years, and it touches upon those critical days when France had still the terror of Bismarck before its eyes, when the monarchists were still venomously active, when the Republicans themselves were disunited, when foreign complications hampered and confused domestic policy, and when the power of the Church was actively exerted to bring discredit on the statesmanship of the new régime. It contains chapters also on the educational development of France in recent years, on the effect of universal military service upon the nation and upon the army, together with some very luminous and instructive criticism of the ideas and habits of the French people as modified by the republican idea. The final chapter deals with the social question and with the growth and spread amongst the people of economic theories whose ultimate effects can rightly be perceived only in the years to come. - Bookman.

"My Father, as I Recall Him," by Mamie Dickens, is the story of the home life of the novelist, written by a daughter who adored him; consequently, we find him an affectionate father, a delightful companion, a kind, warmhearted, genial man of genius. Dickens was passionately fond of his home, and nothing about it was too small to engage his attention, "Even in those early days," writes his daughter, "he made a point of visiting every room in the house once each morning, and if a chair was out of its place, or a blind not quite straight, or a crumb left on the floor, woe betide the offender." What an invaluable husband this would have been for the busy modern woman! We read of his learning to dance, so that he could have one of his little girls, while John Leach had the other, as a partner at the Christmas party; of his intense enjoyment of

Christmas, of his love of animals and his kindness to all with whom he came in contact. The book is full of all the little personal details that will be dear to the heart of his admirers. The cover shows Dickens and Leach dancing with the children, and there are portraits of the former and the author of the book; reproductions of Christmas cards illustrating his own works, sent to the novelist by an unknown artist; a reproduction of Fildes's picture, "The Empty Chair," and one or two other illustrations.—The Critic.

One of the most scholarly lawyers in St-Louis says of the Domes-day Book:

Maitland's book is a very remarkable study. It tells all about what was contained in a "descriptio" of England ordered by William the Conqueror after he had had "deep speech with his wise men," in 1085. This Descriptio acquired the name of the Domes-day Book at a very early day, and contains more interesting information with respect to the physical and social condition of England in the eleventh century than can be found elsewhere. The book is not one for the ordinary reader, but for the scholar and the lawyer. It contains a minute account of the various classes that existed in England at the time; of the Villani, the Bordarii, the Servi, the Hospites and the great Lords. It explains by what tenure land was held; what rights and obligations were incident to tenure; the difference between Liberi Homines and Liberi Villani; the institution and jurisdiction of the local courts; and many other things of the greatest interest to all those who concern themselves with the origins of modern society. Although the book is one for scholars and historians, it is nevertheless of fascinating interest to a person of mere curiosity. Maitland has contributed more to ancient legal lore than any modern scholar.

Mr. Gardiner's latest contribution to the history of England (History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660) in the seventeenth century has a special interest of its own. It deals with the history of the Commonwealth from 1651 to 1654, and, what is more, it subjects Cromwell's policy to a searching analysis, the results of which must be as gratifying to the historical student as they will be surprising to the Protector's admirers.

Between the stern religious enthusiasm of the Puritans and the new Commercialism Cromwell stood forth as a mediator. No one could accuse him of want of zeal for religion or for social reform; but on the other hand he realized, like Chatham, that maritime power was a necessary condition of commerce. "It is mainly," writes Mr. Gardiner, "this combination of interests which has raised Cromwell to the position of the national hero of the nineteenth century." Still he was no Heaven-born Minister of Foreign Affairs. He entirely misunderstood the significance of the Treaties of Westphalia, and persisted in believing in the continued existence of a European conspiracy against Protestantism. The period of religious wars was closed, but Cromwell's mind still worked on the lines of the Elizabethan period. This ignorance of the drift of Continental feeling proved a very serious stumbling-block in his path during the greater part of his later career, and explains much of the apparent vacillation noticeable in his foreign policy.

Cromwell himself aimed in all his actions at benefiting religion. Later generations regard his foreign policy with favour because they see in his wars "the beginning of the prolonged effort by which England's Empire beyond the Seas was built up." In these wars we recognize the predominance of material interest, and with it the beginning of that reaction which led to the Restoration. Though the Puritan spirit remains strong in Cromwell "he has now given the first place to mundane endeavour. If the restoration is to be regarded not as a mere change of the forms of government but as a return to a mode of thought anterior to Puritanism, it may fairly be said that the spirit of the Restoration had at last effected a lodgment within the bosom of Oliver himself." It is with these words that Mr. Gardiner concludes his volume, and, while they are a summary of what he has written in the preceding pages, they give an indication of what we may expect in a continuation of his present work. All historical students will welcome the present valuable addition to our knowledge of English history, which adds one more to the many existing proofs of Mr. Gardiner's marvellous industry and unerring historical insight.—Literature.

"Social England," edited by Mr. Traill, and made up of the contributions of some fifty or more writers, each more or less of a specialist in his own particular field, is a work of many merits and many defects. In an undertaking of this kind, in which an attempt is made to present the material, moral, and intellectual life of the English people through the medium of many pens, it is inevitable that, in spite of well-written articles and careful editorial work, the many variations of style and forms of pre-

sentation, the many degrees of historical accuracy, and the many shades of liveliness and duliness, will tend to make the work an encyclopædia rather than a history, a series of articles treating of a common subject and arranged in chronological order, rather than a continuous record of the progress of a nation.

—Outlook.

M. Waliszewski's Peter is a fine bit of realism. The description is so very realistic in fact as to be almost painful. The reader gets somewhat too near a view of this dirty, perspiring, Russian giant, with his twitching head and contorted features, his darned stockings and cobbled shoes, and his perpetual reek of brandy and vodka. For the Peter of this volume is not an attractive character; and if, as the author states, he sums up in himself the attributes of his people, it is a severe indictment to bring against a nation. He is a brutal savage, without human affections or moral sense, subject to fits of uncontrollable rage, obscene and cruel. He has a trick of losing his temper at trifles and thrusting about with his sword. of insulting women, beating his friends, and slapping the faces of foreign ambassadors. He kills a servant with his own hand for some slight negligence. He and some of his officers run amuck in a monastery and murder several of its inmates for using the word "schismatics." He complains because a German Prince in a town he is visiting will not break some one on the wheel so that he can see how the machine works. "What a fuss about the life of a man! Why not take a member of his own suite?" He has a morbid interest in surgical operations and dissecting-rooms, dabbles in surgery of the simpler sort himself, pulls any number of teeth (often sound ones) and taps a woman for dropsy. In the last case, however, he has the grace to attend the funeral. In his lighter moments he drinks huge bumpers of brandy, fraternises with scullions, falls in love with servant girls, and plays practical jokes of the kind that leave scars for life. Wherever he goes he surrounds himself with an atmosphere of bestiality and bad smells.

If this were all—and it is to these matters that the reviewers have given their chief attention—the author would have to be set down as a Zola in history, merely one of the shrewd delineators of the disgusting. But along with this clear perception of the unpleasant side of Peter's life, he gives you an equally strong impression of his greatness. The task that Peter had before him would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre. Without coarseness, callousness, and a brutal egotism he would have

sickened of it before it was half done—for a whole race had to be kicked and beaten into submission before reforms were possible.

—Bookman.

Hawthorne's First Diary; with an account of its discovery and loss. By Samuel T. Pickard.

If Mr. Pickard's title-page had been more explicit it would have read, " Fragments from a Diary Attributed to Hawthorne by William Symmes or one Dickinson." Symmes was a mulatto who lived in Raymond, Me., at the time when young Hawthorne was living there with his widowed mother, from 1813 to 1825. Part of this time Hawthorne was studying in Salem, and the last four years he spent at Bowdoin College, but he was visiting Raymond a good deal from both of these places. During the war Symmes or "one Dickinson" sent to a Portland newspaper fragments of what was represented as a diary kept by Hawthorne in a book given to him, for the purpose to which it was devoted, by his uncle, Richard Manning, June 1, 1816. Symmes died in 1871, and after his death "one Dickinson" sent another extended fragment from the diary. The handwriting, however, was the same as Symmes's, the explanation being that Dickinson had written for Symmes because the latter's hand was disabled. Mr. Pickard concedes that we have here a circumstance that makes more serious the doubts caused by the conduct of Symmes, who refused to produce the diary. No efforts to recover it have yet been rewarded with success. Mr. Pickard is of the opinion that all doubts regarding its authenticity are more than dis sipated by corroborative testimony of various kinds and by the character of the matter written. Certainly if the diary is a hoax it is a most ingenious one, and the likelihood that it is one is lessened by the fact that there was never any attempt to make money out of it.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne wrote contemptuously of the diary in his Life of his father, reflecting severely in advance on much that has since been printed about his own boyhood. Mr. Lathrop, Hawthorne's son-in-law, in his biography of Hawthorne, accepted the diary as genuine and made some extracts from it. He designates one of the entries as "the first instance on record of a mild approach of Hawthorne to writing fiction." The reference is to the account of Hawthorne's conversation with a horse, on pp. 68-73. Symmes represented the diary as abounding in ghost stories, but not many of these appear in the extracts. One about a ghost-defended apple-tree is a

good one, and the closing sentence is significant: "I should not be willing to sleep in that garret, though I do not believe a word of the story." Is there not here a suggestion of Hawthorne's vivid imaginative sensibility to the preternatural in conjunction with the scepticism that made his artistic treatment of it possible? There is another anticipation of the nature of Hawthorne in the comment on "Gulliver's Travels"—"The wit is obscene and the lies are too false."—Nation.

Professor Ebers has taken for his heroine [in "Barbara Blomberg"] the young woman of Ratisbon who was almost certainly the mother of Don John of Austria, and while following closely the established facts, and not at all diminishing the self-will and high temper of the lady, has filled in the blanks of her character with generous and noble qualities. From this artful mixture results a very real, comprehensible, and interesting figure. . . Professor Ebers is not—it would be curious to learn whether he knows it—the first novelist to deal with this story or to give to his work the name of the heroine. The earlier "Barbara Blomberg'' was published at Leipzig in 1790, and its anonymous author exhibits flights of imagination with which Professor Ebers cannot pretend to compete. . . . In the difficult field of the historical novel "Barbara Blomberg" must certainly be counted as a success. It avoids in its translated—and no doubt in its originalform the undue length of the author's "Cleopatra," and the peculiar tediousness apt to attend the serious German novel. The English dress is careful, correct, and not inelegant. -Literature.

Mrs. Chopin has just issued a new volume of Creole stories. She has studied the Creoles of Louisiana to a good purpose. She pictures vividly a race and a life which are as innocent of the refinements and knowledge of higher civilization as it is possible for an exclusive, strongly opinionated, and self-isolated people clinging to the form and traditions of a past civilization, and surrounded by American push, energy, and ambition to be. But there is a humanity and a self-forgetting love, a rude courage and an inward sense of honor about them, as genuine as can be found in any other race in our country, and many of them are all the more pathetic for the uncouthness of their language, and some for the density of their ignorance.

Mrs. Chopin has a vein of quiet humor which necessarily manifests itself in the development of certain peculiarities in the char-

acters of her creations,—but never as an attempt on her part to be merely humorous; this is the true humor, the humor which one finds—and with delight—in the great masters.

Her stories are extremely interesting as studies of life. She has been compared to Mr. Cable. But no two writers could possibly traverse the same ground more at variance with each other. Her touch is far more deft than Mr. Cable's; her insight is more femininely subtle (if we may use the word); pain, sorrow, affliction, humbled pride, rude heroism, enter more completely into her sympathies. She feels and suffers herself more intensely with her characters. . . .

"A Night in Acadie" contains twenty-one stories, or sketches (for some of them are not stories), many of them having previously appeared in leading Eastern magazines. The principal ones are: "A Night in Acadie," "Athénaise," "After the Winter," "Polydore," "A Matter of Prejudice," "At Chénière Caminada," "A Sentimental Soul," "Mamouche," "Azélie," etc.—The Hesperias.

Every one who reads essays at all and who has not read Mr. Curtis' Ars Recte Vivendi, a series of essays addressed mainly to college students and published in the "Easy Chair" of Harper's Magazine, before this has a great treat before him. The work of George William Curtis has not gained its recognition through advertising, so that the appreciation comes slowly. But those who know him at all, and who value exquisite simplicity of style, genuine, quiet humor, and, to use a much abused word, sanity of judgment, place him among our first American essayists. The title, Ars Recte Vivendi, is due to the remarks of a college professor that these papers very nearly cover the vital questions of hygiene, courtesy, and morality.

Külpe's Introduction to Philosophy is an attempt to indicate the general nature of philosophy, its relation to the sciences, the divisions into which its subject matter falls, and the chief divergent schools that tend to arise in its treatment. . . . The schools of philosophy are classified as: A. Metaphysical Schools (among which we find the headings Singularism and Pluralism, Materialism, Spiritualism, Dualism, Monism, Mechanism and Teleology, Determinism and Indeterminism, the Theological Schools in Metaphysics); B. Epistomological Schools (including the following: Rationalism, Empiricism and Criticism, Dogmatism, Scepticism, Positivism and Criticism, Idealism, Realism and Phenomenalism); C. Ethical Schools (including Theories of the Origin of Morality, the Ethics of Reflection and the Ethics of Feeling, Individualism and Universalism, Subjectism and Objectivism). A book of this kind, in which the relations of the various departments of philosophy and the various schools of thought are worked out in a well-informed and careful way can scarcely fail to be of considerable use to students of the subject. Nor can it be called a mere compendium. It includes valuable discussions as well as accurate summaries. The book may be safely recommended as the work of a thoroughly competent thinker, and as dealing in a sympathetic spirit with the most opposite points of view. The general tone of the book is admirable .- F. S. Mackenzie, in the International Journal of Ethics.

To general workers and students of school reform who are not specialists this book (Bliss's Encyclopædia of Social Reform) will be a boon. It brings within small compass a great mass of reliable information on the various social questions of the day. . . . Mr. Bliss has secured the best special talent in the country either to write or revise the articles in their several fields. Thus, Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia, has revised the article on Sociology. Dr. Faulkner, of the University of Pennsylvania, has contributed that on Statistics, and Lucy V. Salmon, of Vassar, that on Domestic Service. Bim-tallism has been revised by Dr. Andrews, of Brown, etc.

Unsigned articles are based on star dard authorities and seem to be up to date. On controverted questions there is certainly an attempt to present both sides fairly. On the various subjects treated of, for example, in political economy, the views not only of the orthodox school, but also of the modern schools are given. The living questions of the day are treated of in many instances by those who are in the thick of the fighthat . . . An interesting feature is the brief biographies of living individuals engaged in the work of reform. Generally speaking only those are mentioned who have at least a national reputation.— Fournal of Political Economy.

Mere literature and other essays shows brilliancy and richness of style. One ventures the conjecture that Professor Wilson knows his Burke well; and Burke is a great model for a young writer who brings individual force and ability to the study. These qualities Professor Wilson has in uncommon measure; and he also has the quality which goes so far toward

the making of a writer, temperament. That he knows what literature is, as distinguished from historical writing, the writer of these essays abundantly proves; the title of the volume hints at this knowledge; three chapters confirm it by their subjects, and all the chapters bear witness to it by their quality. Work so well grounded in knowledge, so serious in spirit, so admirable in form, promises well for the future.—Outlook.

What may be regarded as an unwritten contribution to American humour has appeared just where one would least have expected, in the literary columns of the Nation. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, junior Senator from Massachusetts, is a public man who has had the misfortune to differ in political principle from a great number of excellent people, among whom are the managers of the newspaper in question—and who has conducted himself with serene disregard of their views. His consequent po-

litical success, which is marked, has naturally disturbed them to a degree which has completely freed from amenity their comments on his public life. Besides being a successful politician, of a partisan type, Mr. Lodge is among the most conscientiously equipped men of letters in America. He has lately published a volume of essays, speeches, and the like, entitled "Certain Accepted Heroes." Not pretending to immortality, this book is thoughtful, interesting, and well-written-altogether the sort of thing which one welcomes from a busy man who might well plead that his public duties were enough to occupy all his time. Now, everybody knows that the Nation tries honestly to rise above prejudice; and yet the Nation in some two columns earnestly attempts to persuade us that as a man of letters Mr. Lodge is jejune, silly, and whatever else one does not like to be. It is an excellent bit of humorous advertisement, the fun cf which lies in its guileless unconsciousness of its own humour .- Literature.

THE NOVEL.

Samuel Richardson (1689-1761). Pamela, Clarissa Harlowe.

Henry Fielding (1707-1754). Joseph Andrews, Tom Jones.

Tobias George Smollett (1721-1771). Humphrey Clinker.

Lawrence Sterne (1713-1768). Tristram Shandy.

Goldsmith. The Vicar of Wakefield.

Scott. Heart of Midlothian, Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, Quentin Durward.

W. M. Thackeray (1811-1863). Vanity Fair, Pendennis, Henry Esmond, The Newcomes.

Chas. Dickens (1812-1870). The Old Curiosity Shop, David Copperfield, Bleak House, Tale of Two Cities.

George Eliot (1820-1881). Adam Bede, The Mill on the Fioss, Silas Marner, Romola.

Chas. Reade (1814-1884). The Cloister and the Hearth.

Richard Doddridge Blackmore (1825-). Lorna Doone.

George Meredith (1828-). The Egoist.

Stevenson. The Master of Ballantrae.

J. F. Cooper (1789-1851). The Spy, The Pilot, The Last of the Mohicans.

Hawthorne. Scarlet Letter, House of Seven Gables, Marble Faun.

Wm. D. Howells (1837-). A Modern Instance.

Henry James, Jr. (1843-). The Bostonians. G. W. Cable (1844-). The Grandissimes.

From W. H. Crawshaw's Interpretation of literature. Other good lists may be found in this book, such as those on poetry and the drama.

Although she refuses to permit the public to see her photograph, Miss Marie Corelli does not object to an oil painting of herself being placed on exhibition. There may be method in this madness, for a painter can indulge in idealization that would be impossible to a photographer. Be this as it may, the painting is now to be seen in a London gallery on the payment of one shilling. It hangs in solitary state in a dim religious light, and the curious visitor tiptoes into the room with bated breath. The only thing omitted to give the proper melodramatic effect is "slow music," and Miss Corelli should see to it that her press agent does not neglect to supply this important omission. - Critic.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who lives near Oxford, recently gave a harvest-home supper to his neighbors. Two of his guests were overheard to argue as to what had made Mr. Jerome famous. "He writes books," said one, definitely. "No, he don't," was the contemptuous retort;" he rowed three men in a boat, and then won the race; that's what he done."—Critic.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"America has furnished to the world the character of Washington, and if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind."—Daniel Webster.

"It should be the policy of United America, to administer to the wants of other nations, without being engaged in their quarrels; and it is not in the ability of the proudest and most polite people on earth, to prevent us from becoming a great, a respectable, and a commercial nation, if we shall continue united and faithful to ourselves."—George Washington.

"I am a citizen of America and an heir to all her greatness and renown. The health and happiness of my own body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place. So the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place. I will not fill any post or pursue any business where I can live upon my fellow-citizens without doing them useful service in return; for I plainly see that this must bring suffering and want to some of them. I will do nothing to desecrate the soil of America, or pollute her air, or degrade her children, my brothers and sisters. I will try to make her cities beautiful, and her citizens healthy and happy, so that she may be a desired home for myself now, and for her children in days to come."—Anonymous.

WRITINGS.

Washington, G., 1st Pres. of the U. S. - Writings of W., ed. by W. C. Ford. 14v. 1889-92. S. S. 97b - Writings of Washington; with a life of the author [and] notes by J. Sparks. 12v. 1847-52. - Basis of our political system. (In Sargent, E., ed. Standard fifth reader.) 73c - Circular letter to the governors of the 13 states. (In Great words fr. great Americans. 260 - Counsels. (In Sargent, E., ed. 5th reader. pt. 2.) 73c - Epistles; domestic, confidential and official. 1796. 97h- Farewell address to the people of the U.S. 1812. Ref. 26 - Same. (In Anderson, J. J. Grammar school hist, of the U.S. 1885. 91 - Farewell to his army. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.) 73c - First and second inaugural addresses. (In Great words from great Americans.) 26c - Letters to J. Belknap. (In Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc. 1858-60.) Ref. 91d – Maxims, political. social, moral and religious; coll. by J. F. Schroeder. 1855. 72d - Reprint of letters to J. Reed during the Amer. revolution. 1862. - Resignation as commander-in-chief. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.)

BIOGRAPHIES AND SKETCHES.

Class 97b.

Biographical memoirs of Washington. 1814.

Brougham and Vaux, H. B., Baron.
Historical sketches. v. 2. 1854. 97
Chambers, W. and R. Washington and
his cotemporaries. (In their Papers for
the people. v. 1-2. 1872.) 76

Clarke, J. F. Memorial and biographical sketches. 1878. 97

Everett, E. Life of Washington. 1864.

The historical materials of this biography have been mainly derived fr. the great works of Marshall, Sparks and Irving.—Pref.

— Mount Vernon papers. 1860. 75a.
Written for the benefit of the Mount
Vernon Assoc.

Frost, J. George Washington. (In Frost.
Lives of the heroes of the Amer. revolution. 1858.)

97

— Same. (In his Presidents of the U.S. 1859.) 97

Gallerie merkwürdiger Menschen die in der Welt gelebt haben. 1823. v. 2. 97

Girault, A. N. Vie de George Washington. 24th ed. 1856.

A French translation of the life pub. by the Amer. S. S. Union in 1832, with slight omissions and changes.

Griswold, R. W. Washington and the generals of the revolution. 1861.

8. S. 97

Habberton, J. George Washington. 1884.

Merely a retelling in a light and humorous way of the story of the life of the first president.—Bost. Advertiser.

Hale, E. E. The life of Geo. Washington studied anew. 1893.

Mr. Hale had two objects in writing this book. One was to reduce his subject fr. a demigod to a human level, and the other was to permit him, as far as possible, to tell his own story.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Headley, J. T. Washington and his generals. 2 v. 1847. 97

Irving, W. Life of George Washington. In none of the many lives of Washington is there a picture of the individual so truthful, so instructive, and even so entertaining.—Critic.

Longacre, J. B., and Herring, J.
National portrait gallery of distinguished
Americans. v. 1. 1859. Ref. 97
Lossing, B. J. National hist. of the U. S.

Washington and the Amer. republic. 8v. [c1870.] S. S.

Malden, H. Biographies of eminent men. v. 4. n. d. 97

Marshall, J. Life of Washington. 1804-1807.

The author had peculiar advantages in the use of Washington's papers, as well as from a personal knowledge of him.

— Justin Winsor.

Parker, T. Historic Americans. 1870. 97

Paulding, J. K. Life of Washington. [c1835.] 2v.

Ramsey, D. Life of Washington. 1832. Stoddard, W. O. George Washington. [c1886.]

Townsend, V. F. Life of Washington. 1887.

The great scenes and crises in Washington's career in picturesque and dramatic form.—Sargent.

Venedey, J. George Washington; ein Lebensbild. 1861.

Weems, M. L. Life of Washington, with anecdotes. 1860.

The book is a farrage of absurdities, reminding one of an overgrown English chap-book of the olden time. It has had an enormous sale, and has very likely contributed more than any other single

book toward forming the popular notion of Washington.—F. Fiske.

Wilmer, J. J. American Nepos. 1805. Ref. 97

Wilson, W. George Washington. 1897.

As an estimate of Washington's services to the country, and as a résumé of the general historical features of the period in which he lived, it is instructive and interesting.—Bookman.

Private Life.

Ames, F. Washington as a civilian. (In Shoemaker, J. W., ed. Elocutionary annual. no.2.) 73c

Ford, P. L. True George Washington.

Mr. Ford deals with Washington as a man, not as a statesman or a general.

— Bookman.

Forney, J. W. Anecdotes of public men. 2v. 1878-81. 97

Kirkland, Mrs. C. M. (S.) Memoirs of Washington. 1857.

Parton, J. People's book of biography. 1869. 97

Rush, R. Washington in domestic life.

— Washington, Lafayette and Mr.

Bradford. (** Rush. Occasional productions. 1860.)

76a

The first paper was prepared fr. a collection of original letters fr. Washington on matters purely personal.

Scudder, H. E., ed. Men and manners in America. 1876. 91b

Contains several anecdotes about Washington.

The Soldier.

Adams, C. F. Remarks on the appointment of Washington to the command of the army. (In Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc. 1858-60.)

Ref. 91d

American military biography of the officers of the revolution. 97

Everett, E. Youth of Washington. (In Everett. Orations and speeches. v. 1. 1856.) 74a

Glazier, W. George Washington. (In Glazier, Heroes of three wars, 1880.) 97

Haven, C. C. Thirty days in New Jersey.

Haven, C. C. Thirty days in New Jersey, 90 years ago; an essay revealing new facts in connection with Washington and his army in 1776 and 1777. 1867.

Johnson, B. T. General Washington. 1894.

The aim of the present biographer is to consider the military qualifications and achievements of Washington, other refer-

ences being comparatively incidental.

—Literary News.

Lodge, H. C. George Washington. v. 1. 1897.

A remarkable biography. The best of the Great statesman series.—N. Y. Sun. Parkman, F. Dinwiddie and Washington. (In Parkman. Montcalm and Wolfe. v. 2. 1884.)

Whipple, E. P. Washington's military career. (In Branch, O. E., ed. National advanced speaker.) 73c

The Statesman.

Barton, R. T. First election of Washington to the House of Burgesses. (In Virginia Hist. Soc. Collections. New ser. [1891.] v. 11.) Ref. 91d Bolton, Mrs. S. (K.) George Washington. (In her Famous Amer. statesmen. [c1888.]) 97 Getchell. G. H. Our nation's executives

Getchell. G. H. Our nation's executives and their administrations. 1885. Ref. 97

Guizot, F. P. G. Essay on the character and influence of Washington. 1868.

Lodge, H. C., George Washington. v. 2. 1897.

Deals with Washington's claims to statesmanship. -N. Y. Sun.

Moore, F. George Washington. (In Moore. Amer. eloquence. v. 1. 1864.) 74a
Parton, J. Inauguration of Washington.
(In Parton. People's book of biography. 1869.) 97

Trent, W. P. Southern statesmen of the old régime, Washington. [c1897.] 97

Biography for Children.

Class 70.

Abbott, J. American history. v. 8. Washington.

Abbott, J. S. C. George Washington. Cecil, E. Life of Washington. [c1867.] Edgar, J. G. Footprints of famous men. 1863.

Higginson, T. W. Washington. (In Higginson. Young folks' hist. of the U.S. 1889.)

Irving, W. Washington and his country; abr. by J. Fiske.

Lodge, H. C., and Roosevelt, T. George Washington. (In their Hero tales.)

Pratt, M. L. American history stories. v. 2-3.

Scudder, H. E. George Washington; an historical biography. 1889.

Sets forth more fully than elsewhere Washington's relation to young people.

—Sargent.

Seelye, Mrs. L. (E.) Story of Washington. 1893.

Intended to furnish young readers especially with a vivid and correct impression of Washington. Author has paid much attention to the details of his private life.—Lit. World.

Thayer, W. M. Farmer boy, and how he became commander-in-chief. 1864.

WASHINGTON'S WIFE AND MOTHER.

Ellet, Mrs. E. F. (L.) Mary Washington. (In Ellet, Mrs. Women of the Amer. revolution. v. 1. 1848.) 97 - Mrs. Washington. (In Ellet, Mrs. Queens of Amer. society.) 97 Gordon, L. L. Lady Washington. (In Gordon. From Lady Washington to Mrs. Cleveland. 1889.) $\mathbf{97}$ Longacre, J. B., and Herring, J. Mrs. Martha Washington. (In their Nat. por. gallery. v. 1. 1859.) Ref. 97 Lossing, B. J. Mary and Martha, the mother and wife of George Washington. 1886. Facts hitherto unpublished about the mother and wife of Washington.-Sargent.

Wharton, A. H. Martha Washington. 1897. 97b

Presents the husband and wife in their home, social, and official relations.—Outlook.

MT. VERNON.

Greeley, H. Visit to Mt. Vernon. (In Sanders, C. W. and J. C., eds. School reader. no. 5.)

Homes of Amer. statesmen. 1855.

1855.

1855.

1856.

1876.

1876.

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1876.

TRIBUTES.

Everett, E. Birthday of Washington.

Presentation of the cane of Washington.

Washington abroad and at home.

(In Everett. Orations and speeches.
v. 3. 1859.)

74a

Freeman, E. A. Greater Greece and greater Britain and Geo. Washington the expander of England. 1886. 75b

Hoit, T. W. Model man; an oration on Washington. 1866. 74a

Tuckerman, H. T. Patriot; George Washington. (In Tuckerman. Essays. 1857.) 75a

Wallace, H. B. George Washington. (In Wallace. Art and scenery in Europe. 1857.) 75a

Washingtoniana; containing a sketch of Washington, with a collection of eulogies, orations, etc. 1802.

Whipple, E. P. Washington and the principles of the revolution; an oration. 2d ed. 1830.

PORTRAITS, MONUMENTS, RELICS, ETC.

Adams, J. Q. Washington and Franklin memorials linked. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.) 73c Duyckinck, E.A. Washington. (In Duyckinck. Nat. por. gallery. v. 1. [cl862.] Ref. 97 Johnston, E. B. Original portraits of Washington, incl. statues, monuments, and medals. 1882. Ref. 65e

Lamb, Mrs. M. J. R. N. Souvenir of the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration, Apr. 30, 1789; the birth of the American republic. c1889.

Peattie, E. W. Story of America. 1889.

Describes the Washington centennial. Quincy, J. Description of the gorget of W. (In Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc. 1858-60.)

Snowden, J. R. Description of the medals of Washington in the museum of the 96c

Sumner, C. Memorial stones of the Washingtons in England. (In his Works. v. 5. 1880.)

U. S. Congress. 1885. Dedication of the Washington national monument; with orations by Winthrop and Daniel. 1885. Ref. 97b

-- 27th cong., 3d sess., 1842-43. House. Proceedings on the presentation of the sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin. 1843. (In 421.) Ref. 27a - 42d cong. 2d sess., 1871-72. Commit-

tee on the D. C. Washington national monument: rept. (In 1528.) Ref. 27a Winthrop, R. C. Washington monument completed. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.) 73c

POETRY.

Bradford, W. Washington's lament for Lafayette. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.) Bryant, W. C. Twenty-second of February. (In his Poetical works.) 67a - Same. (In Shoemaker, J. W., comp. Best selections. no. 14.) **73c**

Calvert, G. N. Arnold and André. 67d Cook, E. Washington. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.) - Same. (In Sanders, C. W. and J. C., eds. Fifth reader.) 73c English, T. D. Surprise at Trenton. -Battle of Monmouth. - Battle of the Cowpens. (In his Boy's book or battle lyrics.) 70 Foss, S. W. Little red stamp. (In his Dreams in homespun.) 67a Freneau, P. Poems relating to the American revolution. 1865. 67a Holmes, O. W. Ode for Washington's birthday. - Under the Washington elm. (In Holmes. Poetical works.) 67a Hope, J. B. Washington. (In Clarke, J. T., coll. Songs of the south.) 87 Howland, G. Birthday of Washington ever honored. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.) 73c Joshua of 1776. (In Soper, H. M., ed. 73c Scrap book rec. no. 4.) Longfellow, H.W., ed. Poems of places: New Eng., Middle and Southern states. Ode for independence. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.) 73c Smith, S. F. Birthday of Washington. (In Smith. Poems of home and country. Trumbull, J. M'Fingal, a modern epic poem. 1856. 67a Tuckerman, H. T. Greenough's Washington. (In Griswold, R. W. Poets and

poetry of America. 1873) 67 Whittier, J. G. Vow of Washington. (In

67a Whittier. Poetical works.) - Same. (In Shoemaker, J. W., comp. Best sel. no. 17.) 73c

PROSE RECITATIONS.

Class 73c.

Adams, C. F. Example of Washington. (In Branch, O. E., ed. National advanced speaker.)

- Washington's sword and Franklin's staff. (In Garrett, P., ed. Hundred choice selections. no. 2.)

- Same. (In Sargent, E., ed. Standard speaker.)

Blunt, N. B. Washington's birthday. (In Butler, N., ed. Common school speak-

Brougham, H. Glory of Washington. (In Carrington. H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.)

- Choate, R. Birthday of Washington. (In Garrett, P., ed. Hundred choice selections. no. 1.)
- Curtis, G. W. Character of Washington. (In Branch, O. E., ed. National advanced speaker.)
- Everett, E. Character of Washington. (In Cumnock, R. M., ed. Choice readings.)
- Memory of Washington. In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.)
- Fox, C. J. Foreign policy of Washington. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.)
- Gray, F. C. Eulogy on Washington. (In Sanders, C. W. Union reader. no. 5.)
 Jefferson, T. Character of Washington (In Sweet, S. N., ed. Practical elocution.)
- Mason, J. M. Death of Washington. (In Warner, C. D., ed. Book of eloquence.)
- Mt. Vernon tribute. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.)
- Phillips, C. Washington. (In Branch, O. E., ed. National advanced speaker.)
- Eulogy on Washington. (In Butler, N., ed. Common school speaker.)
- Price, J. A. Tribute to Washington. (In Shoemaker, J. W., comp. Best selections. no. 9.)
- Putnam, Dr. Career of Washington. (In Sargent, E., ed. Sixth reader. pt. 2.)
 Smyth, W. Character of Washington. (In Carrington, H. B., ed. Patriotic reader.)
- Vance, Z. B. Character of Washington. (In Shoemaker, J. W., comp. Best selections. no. 8.)
- Washington. (In Tracy, J. L. Amerhist. reader.)
- Webster, D. Apostrophe to Washington.

 (In Sargent, E., ed. Standard speaker.)

 Centennial birthday of Washington.
- Centennial birthday of Washington. (In Carrington, H. B. ed. Patriotic reader.)
- --- Eulogium on Washington. (In Cath-cart, G. R., ed. Literary reader.)
- Washington. (In Garrett, P., ed. Hundred choice selections. no. 29.)

- --- Washington and the union. (In Sargent, E., ed. Fifth reader. pt. 2.)
- Washington's solicitude for the union.

 (In Sanders, C. W. and J. C., eds.

 Fifth reader.)
- Washington, a tableau. (In Shoemaker, J. W. Best sel. no. 6.)

*JUVENILE FICTION.

Class 70.

Butterworth, H. Boys of Greenway court.

Scene is laid at the old manor house of Lord Fairfax, Washington's early patron; gives incidents of adventures and legends of the country at the time of Braddock's defeat and the Revolution describing Washington's early career.—Sargest.

- Knight of liberty, a tale of the fortunes of Lafayette.
- --- Patriot schoolmaster.
- Cooke, J. E. Stories of the Old Dominion.

Musick, J. R. Independence.

Seawell, M. E. Virginia cavalier.

The tale carries young Washington through his early life till as Major Washington he enters his first campaign with the Indians. Ends w. Braddock's defeat.—Pub. Wkly.

Stoddard, W. O. Guert Ten Eyck.

Scene chiefly in N. Y. city, opens with the N. Y. "tea party" in 1774. The hero takes a prominent part, bearing messages. Aaron Burr, Hamilton, Paul Revere, Washington and Nathan Hale are introduced.—Sargent.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Baker, W. S. Bibliotheca. Washingtoniana; a list of the biographies and biographical sketches of Geo. Washington. 1889. Ref. 78b

Early sketches of Geo. Washington.

Early sketches of Geo. Washington. 1894. 97b

See also Histories of the U.S. and of the revolution, biographies of contemporaries, and the various encyclopædias.

For magazine articles, see Poole's Index, Fletcher's Annual literary index and the Cumulative index.

^{*}For historical novels of the time of Washington see v. 4, page 212-13 July,1897, of the St. Louis Public Library Magazine.

I am sure, the mass of citizens in these United States mean well; and I firmly believe they will always act well, whenever they can obtain a right understanding of matters.—Washington.

REVISED LIST OF DELIVERY STATIONS.

	NORTH SIDE.	
Station So.	LOCATIONGarrison and Easton Avs	DELIVERY DAYSMonday and Thursday.
	W. B. PilkingtonGrand Av. and N. Market St	•
	W. D. Temm.	•
3.	Grand Av. and Nat. Bridge Rd	Monday and Thursday.
4	Taylor and Cottage Avs	Daily.
5	Hahn's Pharmacy.	Monday and Thursday.
	Theo. H. Wurmb.	-
	Theo. H. Wurmb.	•
7	Madison and 14th Sts	Monday and Thursday.
29,	Benton and 22nd Sts	Monday and Thursday.
80	J. A. Fritz.	Monday and Thursday.
	J. J. Griffin.	
•	SOUTH SIDE.	DELIVERY DAYS.
8	Gravois Av. and Arsenal St	Tuesday and Friday.
9	B. JostBates St. and Virginia Av	Tuesday and Friday.
	Geo. G. Berg	•
	G. H. I. Andreas.	
11	6400 Michigan Av	Tuesday and Friday.
12	B'way and Lami St	Daily.
18	W. H. Lamont B'way and Schirmer St	Tuesday and Friday.
	L. F. WaibelPestalozzi and Salena Sts	
	Kaltwasser Drug Co.	
15	Meramec St. and Virginia Av	Tuesday and Friday.
28	B'way and Keokuk St	Tuesday and Friday.
24	Hemm and Vitt.	Tuesday and Friday.
	J. V. Fischer Lafayette and Nebraska Avs	
	R. Sassmann.	•
26	Union StationTerminal Pharmacy.	Tuesday and Friday.
31	Grand and Shenandoah Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
34	Wm. F. IttnerChouteau and 12th St	Tuesday and Friday.
	W. F. Augermueller.	•
	WEST SIDE.	DELIVERY DAYS.
16	Manchester and Tower Grove	Wednesday and Saturday.
17	Chas. LehmanOlive St. and Vandeventer Av	
18.	F. H. Swift.	
	A. E. Suppiger.	•
	Semple and Easton Avs E. A Bernius.	
20	46th and Easton Av	Daily.
21	J. B. MenkhausTaylor and Finney Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
22	Chas. D. MerremGrand and Finney Avs	Daily.
	F. C. Garthoffner.	
	Grand and Lindell Avs D. A. Byrne.	
28	Cheltenham	Thursday.
82	Goehring's Pharmacy. Laclede and Boyle AvsLaclede	Wednesday and Saturday
83	Geo. W. Smith.	Wednesday and Saturday.
	F. M. Buch.	•

RECENT ADDITIONS.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Bacon, L. W. History of Amer. Christianity. (Amer. church hist. ser. v. 13.)
12a

Supplies what the American minister's library has long needed. It traces American Christianity from the Spanish conquest down to the present time. . . . We welcome the volume as a concise and apparently scrupulously accurate summary

of the church life of America.—Outlook.

Bible. Old Testament. Selections. Eng.

Daniel and the minor prophets.

It is doubtful if any collection of miscellaneous literature has ever brought together so many writers of such surpassing interest.—Introd.

Prof. Moulton has accomplished a really great work.—Public Opin.

Bruce, A. B. Kingdom of God; or, Christ's teaching according to the synoptical gospels.

The first ten of the fifteen chapters contained in this volume appeared a few years ago in the pages of the Monthly Interpreter.—Pref. to 1st Ed.

Dennis, J. S. Christian missions and social progress. v. 1. 1897. 12c

"It should be emphasized that this book deals with the heathenism of to-day, not with that of twenty, forty, fifty years ago, like some works of reference now superannuated, but still popular. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the best book on the subject."—The Standard.

Fairbairn, A. M. Place of Christ in modern theology.

An attempt at formulating the fundamental conception of a system of theclogy.

Faith and criticism.

Treated of in the free fashion of independency by nine Congregational clergymen of England. . . . They discuss "The Old and New Testament," "Revelation and the Person of Christ," "Christ and the Christian," "The Atonement," "Prayer in Theory and Practice," "The Kingdom of the Church," "Christian Missions," and "The Church and the State." . . . On the whole this book is exceedingly suggestive. It is a tide-mark showing how much further advanced in the freedom of theological inquiry and utterance of the vital truth the English pulpit is, as compared with the American. —Critic.

Kuelpe, O. Introduction to philosophy; a handbook for students of psychology, logic, ethics, aesthetics and general philosophy.

An excellent birds-eye view of the whole subject treated in the true philosophical spirit.—Wm. M. Bryant, St. L. High Sch.

A translation of Einleitung in die Philosophie.

Ross, A. H. Church-kingdom; lectures on congregationalism; 1882-86. 6p

Skinner, C. M. Myths and legends of our own land. 2v. 15

There is a permanent worth in this collection of myth and folk-lore. . . . The author has spared neither time nor trouble in his long and fruitful research.—Bookman.

Theosophist. v. 18. Oct., 1896-Sept., 1897. **Ref. 13d1**

A magazine of oriental philosophy, art, literature and occultism.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

American journal of psychology. v. 8.
Oct., 1896-July, 1897.
Ref. 4b

Lang, A. Book of dreams and ghosts.

Original sources are always investigated, and some manuscripts have been made use of.

Merton, H. W. Descriptive mentality; fr. the head, face and hand.

The author of "Descriptive mentality" is a thorough physiognomist, and has been a practical delineator of character and mental capacity for many years.—Living Issues.

Van Norden. C. Psychic factor; an outline of psychology. 4b

Intended to embody the trustworthy results of safe thought in the realm of current psychology.—Pref.

ETHICS.

Class 5.

Curtis, G. W. Ars recte vivendi.

Essays contributed to The easy chair.

Horton, R. F. On the art of living together.

A little volume in four chapters on living together in the family. . . . It is a very practical little book on a very practical subject.—Outlook.

Martensen, H. L. Christian ethics; 2d division; social ethics.

Sangster, Mrs. M. E. (M.) Life on high levels; familiar talks on the conduct of life.

Thirty-seven short papers on the occurrences of daily life, gathered from the author's own experience and observation, and designed to be helpful to young people.—Pub. Wkly.

Smyth, N. Christian ethics. (International theological library.)

Strong, T. B. Christian ethics. (Bampton lectures.)

Maintains that the normal type of normal Christian life depends on the Christian doctrines, and that in medieval times previous to the Reformation the discipline of the Church availed to hold the normal ethical life to the standard of Christian doctrine. . . . He professes to strengthen and reconstruct the discipline of the Church.—N. Y. Independent.

CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY.

Class 6s.

Mathews, S. Social teaching of Jesus; an essay in Christian sociology. 6s
A clear and forcible essay on Christ's attitude toward society.—Outlook.

Stuckenberg, J. H. K. Age and the church. 6s

The purpose is to answer three questions: What is the Age? What is its Church? What ought the Church to be?

—Pref.

Thompson, R. E. De civitate Dei; the divine order of human society. (Stone lectures, 1891.)

Made up of eight lectures on Christian sociology.

COMMENTARIES ON THE BIBLE.

Class 8.

Abbott, T. K. Critical and exegetical commentary on Ephesians and Colossians.

Bible and the child. 1896.

A collection of articles by Dean Farrar, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and other eminent clergymen on "the right way of presenting the Bible to the young."

Fiske, A. K. Myths of Israel; the ancient book of Genesis; with anal. and explanation of its composition.

The book affords a striking example of the manner in which the ancient Jewish writings were produced, and of the results of modern critical research into their origin.

Gilbert, G. H. Poetry of Job.

It is truly delightful to get hold of a book like this, that helps one to enter into the beauties of the Book of Job, and to appreciate the literary excellence of this illustrious poem.—The Living Church, Chicago.

Stead, F. H. Kingdom of God; a plan of study. (Bible class primers.)

Wislicenus, G. A. Bibel; für denkende Leser betrachtet.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCI-ENCES.

Class Ref. 17.

American magazine of civics. v. 9. July, 1896-Jan. 1897.

National review. v. 29. March-Aug., 1897.

Twentieth century. v. 18. Jan.-June, 1897.

A weekly radical magazine.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Bump, O. F. Law of patents, trademarks, and copy-rights, 1884. Ref. 23a.

All the decisions of the courts and of the Commissioner of Patents have been examined. . . . A table has been prepared showing the time of the repeal of each act, and the place where any analogous provision in the Revised Statutes may now be found, and under each section a reference is given to the prior acts on the same subject.—Pref.

Great Britain. Home Office. Judicial statistics; Eng. and Wales. 1894.

Ref. 24b

Statistics relating to criminal proceedings, police, coroners, prisons, reformatory and industrial schools, and criminal lunatics for the year 1894.

Hoot, H. W. Columbian parliamentary compend; or, Rules for debate. 19e

The most convenient arrangement of the rules of parliamentary debate that we have seen.—Argonaut.

Reed, T. B. Reed's rules; a manual of general parliamentary law. 19e

The object of this book is to present the rules of general parliamentary law in such a way that the system can be comprehended by persons who may be called upon to preside over meetings of deliberative bodies, and by those who may desire to participate in the proceedings.—Pref.

PATENTS.—HIGDON, LONGAN & HIGDON, Attorneys, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis. We have list of all patents relating to applied mechanics, electrical appliances, compressed air, Hydraulic and kindred devices.

POLITICS.

Class 26.

Dallinger, F. W. Nominations for elective office in the U. S.

Here, for the first time, the elaborate machinery by which candidates for all important offices are selected is dealt with systematically by a scholar who has the patience to explore all the sources of information, and who knows the value of thoroughness and accuracy. Must meet an urgent need.—Critic.

Macdonagh, M. Book of Parliament. 1897.

Gives a complete picture of the two houses of legislature engaged in the work of English law-making. The result of ten years' observation on the part of the author.—Pub. Wkly.

New York (State). Legislature. Greater New York charter. Ref.

Wilcox, D. F. Study of city government.

An outline of the problems of municipal functions, control and organization.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Bliss, W. D. P., ed. Encyclopedia of social reform. Ref. 29

Invaluable to students of sociology and persons seeking information on any of the thousands of topics embraced in this general department.

Delta Kappa Epsilon quarterly. v. 18-14. Mar., 1895-Nov., 1896. Ref. 29d2

Harris, G. Inequality and progress. 29
A study of the natural and acquired differences of men. A criticism of theories of economic equality and equal opportunity, such as lie at the basis of Mr. Bellamy's new book, but is principally devoted to showing that inequality is the necessary condition of progress and social unity.

Wyckoff, W. A. Workers; an experiment in reality; the East. 29g

We regard it as much the most enlightening as well as incomparably the most interesting sociological work of the year.—Outlook.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Citizen. v. 1-2. March, 1895-Feb., 1897.

Ref.
Published monthly by the Amer. Soc. for University Teaching.

Gunton's magazine. v. 12. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

Practical economics and political science.

Illinois. Bur. of Labor Statistics. Biennial rept. 9. 1896. Ref. Franchises and taxation.

Minnesota. Bureau of Labor. Biennial rept. 5. 1895-96. Ref.

The Bureau not only compiles statistics but is empowered to enforce the laws regarding factories, railroads, child labor, etc.

Quarterly journal of economics. v. 11.
Oct., 1896-July, 1897.

Published for Harvard University.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Class 30b.

U. S. Bureau of Statistics. Monthly summary of finance and commerce. 1896-97.
2v. Bef.

- State Dept. Consular reports.

v. 54. May-Aug., 1897. Ref. Containing miscellaneous reports.

—— —— General index to monthly consular reports. 152-203. 1898-97. Ref.

"The arrangement is both geographical and topical."

EDUCATION.

Class 81.

Beebe, K. First school year for primary workers. Fr. coll.

Part of this book appeared in the Kindergarten Magazine.

Bryant, W. M. Hegel's educational ideas. "A delightful and instructive book. It would be hard to find anywhere a more suggestive work on education, whether is theoretical or in its practical aspect." —Prof. Fohn Watson, LL. D., in The Queen's Quarterly.

Huntington, F. D., Bp. Unconscious tuition.

A revision of a lecture delivered before several bodies of teachers in New Eng.

Rooper, T. G. Apperception; or, The essential mental operation in the act of learning.

The idea of "apperception" is the most important fruit thus far developed by the study of the psychology of pedagogics. R. H. Quick, the eminent English authority, refers in the highest terms to a short monograph on pedagogics which he has recently discovered, entitled A Pot of Green Feathers.—W. T. Harris.

HISTORY AND NATIONAL

SYSTEMS.

Colorado. Supt. of Public Instruction.
Biennial rept. 1-2, 5-7. 1877-80, 85-90.
2v. Ref. 31a3

North Dakota. Supt. of Public Instruction. Biennial rept. 3-4. 1893-96. 2v.

Ref. 31a3

Washington Univ. Catalogue. 1890-92. 2v. Ref. 31a2

CYCLOPÆDIAS, EDUCATIONAL

JOURNALS, ETC.

Harvard graduates' magazine. Sept., 1896-June, 1897. Ref. 31c

All the fiction ever written about Harvard is inferior to a volume of the *Graduates' Magazine* in suggesting the eternal verities of the place.—Nation.

Malleson, Mrs. F. Notes on the early training of children. Fr. coll. 81d3

Marden, O. S. Success; a book of ideals, helps and examples for all desiring to make the most of life.

31e

Every page is intended to stimulate, inspire, and encourage youth of all ages to do something and be somebody in the world, and to make the most of themselves and their opportunities.

Rein, W. Encyklopædisches Handbuch der Pädagogik. v. 4. Ref. 31b

METHODS AND PRACTICE.

Class 31d2.

DeGraff, E. V. School room guide to methods of teaching and school management.

Mace, W. H. Method in history for teachers and students.

A rational pedagogy of history.

St. Louis. Bd. of President and Directors of the Public Schools. Synopsis of the course of study; district schools. 1896.

Rof

Scott, H. M., and Buck, G. Organic education; a manual for teachers in primary and grammar grades. 1897.

An account of the novel and highly successful methods employed by the author in the Detroit Training School for Teachers, together with full outlines of the work and lists of books and of illustrative materials.

KINDERGARTEN.

Class 81d8k.

Beebe, K. Home occupations for little children. Fr. coll.

Taking for granted the child's ceaseless activity and the mother's desire to furnish him with material and opportunity for development.—Pref.

Wiggin, Mrs. K. D. (S.), ed. Kindergarten.

A series of excellent essays.

Wiltse, S. E. Myths and mother-plays.

[A] book of note. . . . Is attractive and contains twelve groups of nature myths suited to the twelve months of the year, and their varied and attractive character may be imagined from the subjects: cloud myths, fire myths, flower, harvest, moon, rain, rainbow, sun, star, wind, and winter myths. Then between these are interspersed the Froebel Mother-Plays, destined to become as classical as the old nature myths themselves.—Kindergarten Magazine.

PHILOLOGY.

Baumbach, R. Schwiegersohn; annotated by W. Bernhard. 33e1

"Der Schwiegersohn" came to hand just as I was selecting a text for sophomore work. It delighted me instantly, and I immediately chose it for the term's work. The text is so full of German life that it furnishes an inexhaustible supply of interesting material.—Prof. George T. Files, Bowdoin College.

Metralf, T., and De Garmo, C., comps. Drill book in dictionary work.

An excellent hand-book.

Moser, G. von. Bibliothekar. (Heath's modern language ser.) 33e1

The original of "The Private Secretary."—Pub. Wkly.

Thimm, F. Italian self-taught. [c1877.]

DICTIONARIES.

Macdonell, A. A., comp. Sanskrit-English dictionary. Ref. 34

A practical handbook, with transliteration, accentuation, and etymological analysis throughout. The aim is to satisfy within the compass of a comparatively handy volume all the practical wants not only of learners of Sanskrit, but also of scholars, for purposes of ordinary reading.

Murray, J. A. H. New Eng. dictionary on historical principles. v. 4. D-E.

Ref. 34a

Brings this great dictionary through the letter E.

St. Louis House and Window Cleaning Co.

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622 Locust St.

We do any and everything in the line of Cleaning.

Spiers, A. Dictionnaire général françaisanglais. 2v. Ref. 34c

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Alpers, W. C. Pharmacist at work. 55

Part of this work first appeared as a series of articles in "Merck's Report" of 1895 and 1896.—Pref.

Bonney, T. G. Ice-work, present and past. 1896.

We have a condensed account of ice and ice-work in Switzerland, crisp and clean as the surface of the snows themselves.

-G. A. J. Cole, in Nature.

Codrington, T. Maintenance of macadamised roads. 1892. 40a

Ethelmer, E. Human flower; a simple statement of the physiology of birth and the relation of the sexes.

54

Monthly microscopical journal. v. 1-2, 7-18. 1869, 1872-1877. 14 v. Ref. 46b Newman, J. Notes on cylinder bridge piers and the well system of foundations.

Written to assist those engaged in the construction of bridges, quays, docks, river-walls, etc.

Windle, B. C. A. Life in early Britain; an account of the early inhabitants of this island and the memorials they have left behind them.

51a

Arranged originally for a course of lectures which was delivered at Mason College, Birmingham.

Will serve as an excellent popular introduction to pre-Norman archæology.

—Nation.

SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.

Class 35a.

Popular science monthly. v. 51. May-Oct., 1897.

University of Wisconsin. Bulletin: science ser. v. 1. 1894-96. Ref.

Vassar Brothers Institute. Transactions of Inst. and its scientific section. v. 3-7. 1884-96. Ref.

v. 7 contains a paper by C. W. Pilgrim, Supt. of the Hudson R. State Hospital on "The care and treatment of the insane", wh. is worth noting.

ENGINEERING.

Class 40.

Association of Engineering Societies. Journal. v. 18. Jan.-June, 1897.

Engineer. v. 83. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. Engineering. v. 63. Jan.-June, 1897. 2 v. Ref.

An illus. weekly journal ed. by W. H. Maw and J. Dredge.

Engineering and building record and the sanitary engineer. v. 35. Dec., 1896-May, 1897. Ref.

"A journal for the engineer, architect, mechanic and municipal officer."

Johnson, J. B. Materials of construction; a treatise on the strength of engineering materials.

A marked feature of the book is the great number of references to late German and French investigations. This is fortunate for American engineers, since it is absolutely impossible for a busy practitioner to keep himself well read in the literature of such a wide specialty, and Prof. Johnson has brought within convenient reach the main results of foreign investigators, besides indicating just where the details of any particular line of work may be found. On the whole, the book is undoubtedly the best contribution to the literature of structural engineering that has appeared in a number of years.—

Engineering Record.

Kent, W. G. Water meter; its difficulties, types and applications.

Water meters as they should be and as they are.

University of Wisconsin. Bulletin; engineering ser. v. 1. 1894-96. Ref.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Class 40b.

Blaine, R. G. Hydraulic machinery.

The author has tried to produce a work containing sound information.

Eldridge, J. Pump fitter's guide; for calculating and fixing pumps.

Containing:—Formula in hydraulics; hydrostatics and machinery; the common lift pump; lift and force pumps; deep well pumps; the hydraulic ram; and various tables for pipes and branches.

Graham, M. Practical hints on the construction and working of regenerator furnaces.

A treatise on the system of gaseous firing applicable to horizontal and inclined retort settings in gas-works.

Hood, C. Practical treatise upon warming buildings by hot water and upon heat and heating in general.

With an inquiry respecting ventilation, the cause and action of draughts in chimneys or flues, and the laws relating to combustion.

Hiscox, G. D. Gas, gasoline and oil vapor engines.

Treats of the theory and practice of gas, gasoline and oil engines, as designed and manufactured in the United States. It also contains chapters on horseless ve-

hicles, electric lighting, marine propulsion, etc.

Le Van, W. B. Practical management of engines and boilers.

Including boiler setting, pumps, injectors, feed water heaters, steam engine economy, condensers, indicators, slide valves, safety valves, governors, steam gauges, incrustation and corrosion, etc.

Modern locomotives. Ref.
Of value to draughtsmen, master mechanics, superintendents of motive power and railroad officials.

Skinkle, E. T. Practical ice making and refrigerating.

A treatise on the construction and operation of ice making and refrigerating machinery and apparatus.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Class 48.

Electrical engineer. v. 28. Jan.-June, 1897.

Electrical review. v. 80. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

Parker, H. C. Systematic treatise on electrical measurements.

Recently appeared is a series of articles in an electrical monthly and has been bound in book form with but very little revision.—Note.

APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

Class 43a.

Biggs, C. H. W., ed. Practical electrical engineering. 2v.

On the construction and management of electrical apparatus as used in electric lighting and the electric transmission of power.

Houston, E. J., and Kennelly, A. E. Electric arc lighting.

Contains a brief history of the early art of electric lighting, a description of arc-light generators, and the various processes employed in the manufacture of the carbon electrodes, together with a description of the lamp mechanism.

--- Electric incandescent lighting.

So written that a previous knowledge of electricity is not necessary for its comprehension.

Latimer, L. H. Incandescent electric lighting.

Practical description of the Edison system.

Raphael, F. C. Localisation of faults in electric light mains.

A handbook for central station en-

Reagan, H. C., jr. Electrical engineers' and students' chart and hand book of the Brush arc light system.

Written in a very plain manner, so that every one can understand it.

Watson, A. E., ed. Electrician's handy book of useful information.

A compilation from standard authors.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

Class Ref. 48a.

Alabama. Geological Survey. Report on the valley regions of Ala.

Deals w. the geology and economic resources of these regions.

Iowa. Geological Survey. v. 7. Annual rept. 1896.

Minnesota. Geological and Nat. Hist. Survey. Final rept. v. 8, pt. 2.

The lower silurian deposits.

HYGIENE.

Class 57d.

Hayes, J. R. How to live longer, and why we do not live longer.

The author is an educated and authoritative physician. . . . His book is not large, but is packed full of useful hygienic information and practical suggestions. —Lit. World.

Michigan. State Bd. of Health. Annual rept. 23. 1895. Ref.

Contains the Secretary's rept. and papers on the "Principal meteorological conditions in Mich. in 1894," "Communicable diseases," etc.

Tebb, W., and Vollum, E.P. Premature burial.

Treats of the prevention of premature burial, with special reference to trance, catalepsy and other forms of suspended animation.

Wisconsin. State Bd. of Health. Report. 18. 1889-90. Ref.

OXYGER

W. N. BAHRENBURG. M. D.

CURES

LA GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

Insomnia and all Nervous Con ditions from Overwork. 1418 Washington Ave.

EXERCISES AND RECREA-

TIONS.

Class 57e.

American chess code.

The first attempt to codify and announce rules governing play since those collaborated in 1880 by the Fifth American Chess Congress.—Pub. Wkly.

Field, P. B. Canvas canoes; how to build them.

The book gives very precise instruc-tions not only for building the canoe, but for remedying all the injuries to which it is liable to be exposed.

Hammond, S. T. First lessons in dog training; with standards and points of judging for all breeds of dogs. 1892.

Same as the first two chapters of Training vs. breaking.

Stephens, W. P. Cance and boat building; complete manual for amateurs; with fifty plates of working drawings.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

American architect and building news. v. 55-56. Jan.-June, 1897. 2v.

Ref. 61b

Building news and engineering journal. v 72. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. 61b Christopher, S. Cleaning and scouring. 1877. 63c

A manual for dyers and laundresses and for domestic use.

Painting and decorating. v. 12. Oct., 1896-Sept., 1897. Ref. 61

Treats of house, sign, fresco, car and carriage painting and of wall paper and decoration.

U.S. Patent Office. Official gazette. v. 78. Jan.-March, 1897. Ref. 59

MILITARY ARTS.

Chase, C. Physical drill for foot troops

They have authority enough to warrant the belief that the manual may be trusted by the National Guard, colleges and schools.—Pref.

Giddings, H. A. Instructions in military signaling for the use of the national guard of the U.S.

Manual of arms; adapted to the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, and to the magazine rifle, caliber .80. AOb

U. S. army and navy journal. v. 84. Sept., 1896-Aug., 1897. Ref. 60

MANUFACTURES.

Class 61c.

Redwood, I. I. Practical treatise on mineral oils and their by-products.

Including a short history of the Scotch shale oil industry, the geological and geo-graphical distribution of Scotch shales, recovery of acid and soda used in oil refining and a list of patents relating to apparatus and processes for obtaining and refining mineral oils.

Richards, J. Wood-working machinery and the arrangement of factories; a manual-for practical workmen.

The present work is a revised edition of "The Operator's Handbook," published in London, 1878.—Note.

Screws and screw-making; with a chapter on the milling machine.

A treatise on screw-making in all its branches, embracing most recent methods.

COMMERCIAL ARTS.

Cushing. M. Story of our post-office.

The story of the American People's Post-Office written by Marshall Cushing, private secretary of Postmaster-General Wanamaker. I never knew Mr. Cushing I never knew Mr. Cushing to write a dull line in his life, and I have known him now for eighteen years; so if he does not succeed in putting a great deal of picturesque description into the work and enlivening what might otherwise be dry details of facts with vivid pen-pictures of life in the department, on the carriers' route, with the pony express, on the plains and in the secret service,. I shall be much disappointed.— Critic.

Fairchild, C. B. Street railways; their construction, operation and maintenance.

A handbook for street railway men by the ed. of the Street Railway Four.

Foster, H. A. Central station bookkeeping and suggested forms.

Devoted mainly to the accounting department, both for central stations and street railways, and outlines a complete scheme for its organization and routine.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

Class 63a.

Engineering and mining journal. Statistical sup.; mineral industry to the end of 1896. v. 5.

The data collected in the five volumes present already a good foundation on which to commence an intelligent study of the industry and of the conditions which affect it.—Pref.

Bauschinger, J. Mittheilungen aus dem mechanisch-technischen Laboratorium der k. technischen Hochschule in München. Ref.

Kentucky. Inspector of Mines. Annual rept. 6, 11-18. 1889, 1894-6. 4v. Ref. West, T. D. Metallurgy of cast-iron.

The processes involved in its treatment, chemically and physically, from the blast furnace through the foundry to the testing machine.

AGRICULTURE.

Class 63b.

Burpee, W. A. Poultry yard; how to furnish and manage it.

On the management of poultry and the merits of the different breeds.

Cook, A. J. Silo and silage. 1890.

Gurler, H. B. American dairying.

Hillhouse, Mrs. L. P. House plants and how to succeed with them, a practical handbook.

Chapters are devoted to bulbs, cacti, ferns, flowering plants, foliage plants, lilies, palms, shrubs, vines, creepers and basket plants, and one on plants unclassified. A separate chapter is given on the propagation of plants.—Pub. Wkly.

King, F. H. Soll; its nature, relations and fundamental principles of management.

A distinct advance over previous treatises on the same subject, not only for popular use, but also for students and specialists.

May, W. J. Greenhouse management for amateurs.

The plants which we recommend for cultivation are those which we know by practical experience an amateur is able to grow successfully if our directions are followed.—Pref.

Ravenscroft, B. C. Begonia culture for amateurs.

Directions for the cultivation of the begonia under glass and in the open air.

— Chrysanthemum culture for amateurs.

Full directions for the cultivation of the chrysanthemum for exhibition and the market.

Snyder, H. Chemistry of dairying.

An outline of the chemical and allied changes which take place in milk, and in the manufacture of butter and cheese; and the rational feeding of dairy stock.

Specially written for amateurs, beginners, cottagers, and others who are not experts.

FINE ARTS.

Barhydt, J. A. Crayon portraiture. 65c
A hand-book for professionals and
amateurs, giving details of materials and
methods employed for crayon work, the
coloring of photographs, etc.

Decorator and furnisher. v. 29-30. Oct., 1896-Sept., 1897. Ref. 65g

"Good, technical information, combined with artistic and interesting illus."

Evans, E. P. Animal symbolism in ecclesiastical architecture. 65a

Aims to explain the meaning of the real or fabulous animals which have been put to decorative uses in ecclesiastical architecture, and thus account for their admittance to sacred edifices.—Pub. Wkly.

Parry, T. G. Ministry of fine art to the happiness of life.

Remarkable as being the work of one of the very few amateur or non-professional artists whose artistic work is of any extent or value.—Sturgis.

Stephenson, C., and Suddards, F.
Text book dealing with ornamental design for woven fabrics.

65g

Aims at bringing the artistic side of textile work into practical touch and closer relationship with the technical requirements of manufacture in that particular trade.—Pref.

MUSIC.

Class 65f.

Gould, S. B., ed. English minstrelsie. v. 8. S. S.

Guerber, H. A. Stories of famous operas.

Briefly outlining the plots of the principal French, German, and Italian operas most frequently given at the present day.

—Pref.

Music. v. 11. Nov., 1896-Apr., 1897.

Ref.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS,

JOHN WEHRLY, M. D., Dermatologist.

Warts, Moles, permanently removed; Pimples, Eczema, Psoriasis, and other Skin Diseases, a Specialty. Use "Lepidus" for the Complexion; guaranteed to remove Freckles, Tan, Liver Spots, etc. Samples 10 cents.

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Reddall, H. F., comp. Songs that never die.

Contains the old favorites that have long been known and loved. . . Descriptive notes are distributed through the work.—Pref.

POETRY.

We are the music makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams;—

World-losers and world-forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams:
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world forever, it seems.

—A. O'Shaughnessy, in The Golden Treasury, 2d ser.

Boston Browning Society. Papers sel. to represent the work of the soc. fr. 1886-97.

The obvious danger that besets the members of such a society is lest their conviction of Browning's supremacy should run away with their critical sense—a danger that has not always been avoided in these papers. . . But the Boston Browning Society's Muse, like Hestod's, can speak the real truth when she will, and incautious admiration is by no means the rule in the present case.—Nation.

Irvine, D. Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung and the conditions of ideal manhood.

New York dramatic mirror. v. 37. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. 66b Riley, J. W. Flying islands of the night.

67d
A weird and grotesque drama in verse.

—Baltimore News.

Woodbury, J. C. Echoes. 67a

ENGLISH POETRY.—COLLEC-LECTIONS.

Class 67.

Harrison, J. L., comp. With pipe and book, a collection of college songs. 1897.

The college women as well as college men are represented in this book, and the volume shows a high average of talent.

Knowles, F. L., ed. Golden treasury of American songs and lyrics.

The first systematic attempt yet made to collect, in a single volume, the choicest of American lyrics.—Pub. Wkly.

Palgrave, F. T. Golden treasury, sel. fr. the best songs and lyrical poems in the Eng. language. 2d ser.

Beginning with a period nearly corre-

sponding to what has been called the Victorian, during part of which Wordsworth in solitary grandeur was the one surviving link between those whom we now almost think of, as poets ancient and modern.

—Pref.

FOREIGN POETRY.

Bornier, H., vicomte de. Fille de Roland.

A drama of 4 acts in verse.

Sudermann, H. Morituri.

68g
Wallner, E., ed. Haus-Theater. v. 1.
68g1

ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

Class 69b.

Arnold, B., pseud. New aristocracy.

Blossom, H. M., jr. Checkers.

A clever book by a St. Louis author.

Chambers, J. Lovers four and maidens

Ostensibly a story, but really a guide book of Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania. Couch, A. T. Q. Splendid spur; memoirs of the adventures of Mr. John Marvel, a servant of his late majesty King Charles I. in the years 1642-3.

One of the best stories which has yet come from the hand of Mr. Quiller-Couch.—Outlook.

Crockett, S. R. Lochinvar.

Mr. Crockett's latest story, Lockinvar, is not in his best vein. It is crowded with adventure—too crowded for the artistic working out of the plot or the effective disposition of the characters. Mr. Crockett is writing too much, and feels obliged to overtop himself in the way of supplying the unexpected and surprising incident. His work in this story shows strain. He has too much talent to waste it; he needs to take account of his literary material, to husband his resources, and to keep his methods harmonious with his better literary instinct and intelligence. Outlook.

Grand, Mme. S. Beth book.

Written with a masterly command of style, and is so utterly absorbing and so strongly and connectedly logical, that the author's thought impresses you at every line. You skip nothing.—Boston Herald.

A long-winded, tasteless, but well meant production of a pseudo-biographical nature. A monumental example of how not to write a modern novel. The author is tiresome, insistent, iterative.—Critic.

Green. A. K. Marked "personal."

Hird, D. In search of a religion.

Destructively a strong book, constructively a weak book, and, strong or weak, an interesting book.—Outlook.

Hotchkiss, C. C. Colonial free lance.

A succession of dramatic and highly sensational episodes, ending with the surrender of Yorktown. By the author of "In defiance of the king."—Pub. Wkly.

Jokai, M. Peter the priest.

Rests upon a Hungarian legend.—Pub. Wkly.

McLennan, W. Spanish John; early adventures of Col. John McDonell in the service of the King of Spain, operating in Italy.

Mason, A. E. W. Lawrence Clavering.

The whole story is, it seems to us, conceived in the best vein of historical romance.—Lit.

Matthews, B. Outlines in local color.
On a line with . . "Vignettes of Manhattan."—L. Hutton, in Harper.

The little narratives are true, they are attractive. . . . The style is a model of ease, simplicity and naturalness. . . . Such fiction . . . is of the finest efflorescence of the story-maker's craft.—Book-man.

Praed, Mrs. C. Christina Chard.

Ridge, W. P. Secretary to Bayne, M. P. Ross, C. Chalmette; the hist of the adventures and love affairs of Capt. Robe before the battle of New Orleans.

Descriptions of Louisiana and the unique social life of New Orleans during the administration of Gen. Jackson are skillfully worked into the romantic episodes of a tale true to history in all military and political facts.—Pub. Wkly.

Sienkiewicz, H. Hania.

Contains, in addition to the story which gives the title, half a dozen or more short tales or sketches. . . "Hania" itself is an extremely strong and interesting tale of Polish life, which is undoubtedly autobiographical in some measure—not as regards the plot, but in the description of Polish family life—Outlook.

Let us follow him; and other stories. The story which gives its name to this collection is the first outline of the author's great book "Quo Vadis."

Steel, Mrs. F. A. In the permanent way.

Mrs. Steel does not introduce us to, but into her characters. We do not look at them, but with them. We think their thoughts, suffer with them, and are merry with them. We know them from the inside, not the outside.—The New York Sun.

Stockton, F. R. Great stone of Sardis.

The story opens in the year 1947, on an Atlantic liner just nearing the port of New York.—Pub. Whly.

Wells, H. G. Invisible man; a grotesque romance.

Decidedly striking and original, and what is rare in such books, it is also provocative of thought. The story is of a man who by following up certain scientific principles, which are carefully and plausibly explained, found that he could make himself invisible.—*Bookman*.

Wilkins, M. E., and Chamberlin, J. E. Long arm.

Pocket Magazine, Dec., 1895.

Winter, J. S., pseud. Experiences of a lady help.

A tale of a governess's life related with much vivacity.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Wister, O. Lin McLean.

A collection of six short stories, each complete in itself, forming practically a continuous narrative of Lin McLean, the type of an American cowboy at his best.

—Pub. Wkly.

JUVENILES.

Class 70.

Adams, E. D. Palace on the moor.

Spirited and wholesome story, with good lessons of moral courage.—Chr. reg. Alger, A. L. In Indian tents; stories told by Penobscot, Passamaquoddy and Micmac Indians.

Stories of fairles, witches, etc., interesting to young people or students of Indian folklore.—Pub. Wkly.

Austin, O. P. Uncle Sam's secrets; a story of national affairs for the youth of the nation.

The railway mail and postal service, the making of coin in the Philadelphia mint, our foreign mail service, and an acc't of our post-office and postage stamps, etc.

—Pub Wkly.

Beard, J. C. Curious homes and their tenants.

A novel feature in the present volume is the number of engravings it contains which are unnoticed in the letterpress—*Pref.*

Braine, S. E. To tell the king the sky is falling.

A story of two children's visit to fairy-land, where they meet many old Mother Goose friends.—Chr. reg.

Butterworth, H. True to his home; a tale of the boyhood of Franklin.

The most interesting and picturesque episodes in the home life of Benjamin Franklin.

TO OPIUM HABITUES: If you were guaranteed a thorough and complete cure of the Morphine, Opium or Cocaine Habit within a week without the slightest pain or bad results, would you investigate it? Recent science has placed this in your reach. Call or write. Confidential. F. V. WESTFALL, M. D.,
810 Olive St., Booms 503 and 504.

Caldecott, R. Picture book. No. 2.

Another of a very attractive series of children's picture books. The old rhymes and jingles are illustrated by spirited drawings, and the bright colors never fail to interest the young children, for whom they are designed.

Crockett, S. R. Surprising adventures of Sir Toady Lion, with those of Gen. Napoleon Smith; an improving hist. for old boys, young boys, good boys, bad boys, big boys, little boys, cow boys and Tom-boys.

All the ways children can invent to amuse themselves, and about all the trouble they can make, are crowded into the profusely illustrated pages of this new young people's book by the author of "Sweetheart travellers."—Pub. Wkly.

Banks, L. A. Oregon boyhood.

The author was born in Oregon in 1855... He gives from his own experience many chapters on the romance of the plains; his babyhood in a log cabin; life in the mining camps in the early days of gold-mining, etc., etc.—Pub. Whly.

Barnes, J. Commodore Bainbridge fr. the gunroom to the quarter-deck.

Exceptional opportunities at the author's command impart a peculiar actuality to the scenes described in the story.

Beal, M. B. Boys of Clovernook; the story of five boys on a farm.

Valuable and interesting lessons of loving-kindness, truth and honor.—Chr. reg.

Bonner, J. Child's hist. of Spain.

Simple, readable and well constructed, with picturesque incidents and dramatic aspects thrown into strong relief.—Out-look.

Bouvet, M. Prince Tip-Top; a fairy tale.

It is a charming little fairy story. . . . Little folks will enjoy the tale hugely, and it will do them no harm. The style is simple and engaging, and the illustrations are all conceived in the spirit of the text, and daintily executed.—The Commercial Advertises New York

cial Advertiser, New York.

Bunner, H. C. Three operettas.

The operettas are simple little plays for the little folks, and Oscar Weil, who provided the music for them, seems to have caught the spirit of the author and matched the plays with simple airs that are easy to render. The "Three Operettas' which appear in the book are respectively entitled, "Three Little Kittens," "Seven Old Ladles of Lavender Town," and "Bobby Shaftoe."—Evening Wisconsin.

Drake, S. A. On Plymouth Rock.

The story of the landing of the pilgrims and the establishment of the Plymouth Colony told for young people.—Pub. Wkly.

Farmer, L. H. Boys' book of famous rulers.

The aim of this book is to give in as concise manner as possible, consistent with graphic narration and biographical completeness, the most important and interesting events in the lives of these famous rulers.—Pref.

- Story-book of science.

As this work is free from the technicalities of Science, it may serve as one of the various Supplementary Readers now so successfully employed by many teachers.—Pref.

Fenn, G. M. Planter Jack; or, The cinnamon garden.

Field, E. Songs of childhood; music by R. De Koven and others.

The purpose of this collection is to meet the demand for musical settings of Field's verse, its aim to express its lyrical quality as naturally and simply as possible.—Prelude.

Gomme, A. B. Children's singing games. 1st-2d ser.

A collection of historical games as preserved by English children. . . . The careful collection and preservation in artistic and fitting form of these traditional games . . . is an interesting contribution to English philology. . . . It forms a choice bit of English folklore.—Kindergarten Magazine.

Griffis, W. E. Romance of discovery; a thousand years of exploration and the unveiling of continents.

That period of the world's history during which North and South America were being explored.

Hardy, Mrs. A. S. Hall of shells. (Appleton's home reading books.)

A delightfully attractive and instructive handy volume on marine shells, copiously and beautifully illustrated.—N. Y. Independent.

Huntington, F., pseud. His first charge. A temperance story.

Legh, M. H. C. How Dick and Molly saw Eng.

An account of the travels of two children with their parents, containing much curious and valuable information.—Chr. reg.

Merriam, F. A. Birds through an opera glass.

Shows how to "name all the birds without a gun."

Moncrieff, A. R. H. Story of the Indian mutiny.

Does not come into competition with the more formal narratives of this time, but in its own way it is excellent.—The Spectator.

Morgan, E. M. Lady of the olden time. The story of Lady Fenwick, of Saybrook.

Morris, C. Historical tales; French.

— Historical tales; German.

Otis, J., pseud. Wreck of the circus.

Story of a boy, a baby and a circus, the sad result of the combination, the boy's disobedience and the wreck of the circus.

Oxley, J. M. Baffling the blockade.

Tale of our Civil War. A tale of adventure rather than patriotism.—Chr. reg. Richards, Mrs. L. E. (H.) Hildegarde's harvest.

St. Nicholas. v. 24, pt. 2. May-Oct., 1897.

Ed. by Mary Mapes Dodge.

Contains the making of half a score of the usual juvenile books. Besides the serials there are hundreds of short stories, sketches, poems, and jingles, most of them illustrated by favorite artists.—Pub. Wkly.

'St. Nicholas songs.

Poems fr. St. Nicholas set to music.

Seawell, M. E. Rock of the lion.

The period of this story is from 1779-1783, and the hero is an American midshipman, who has served under Paul Jones; but he is a prisoner-of-war, and the incidents are connected with the British navy especially with the tremendous struggle for the Rock of Gibraltar.—Pub. Whly.

— Twelve naval captains; a record of certain Americans who made themselves immortal.

A selection of twelve commanders. . . . during the brilliant period from 1798 to 1815.—Pref.

Sidney, M., pseud. Phronsie Pepper, the last of the "Five Little Peppers."

The final volume of a delightful series. Stredder, E. Hermit princes; a tale of adventure in Japan.

Deals with Japanese politics and customs, and tells much about the Ainos.

—Chr. reg.

Swett, S. Tom Pickering of 'Scutney; his experiences and perplexities.

One of Sophie Swett's delightful stories for boys and girls, sparkling and bubbling with young life.—N. Y. Independent.

Thomson, E. W. Walter Gibbs, the young boss; and other stories; a book for boys.

There is real dramatic power in these stories, which are told with a deal of shrewd understanding, humor, and honest pathos.

—Literary World.

Van Dyke, H. First Christmas tree.

How Winifred of England, the Apostle of Germany, penetrated the forests of the Rhineland, how, with the young Prince Gregor, he felled the Thunder Oak of heathen worship, one Christmas eve, and how they set up a young fir to be the tree of the Christ child. Dr. Van Dyke's word painting is exquisite, and the added art of Howard Pyle makes the book a work of the truest art.—Public Opin.

Wise, J. S. Diomed.

As we lay down the story of Diomed we place it beside those few fortunate books that are not of fad or day, but which are read and reread even as Di and his master return again and again to the scenes that they cherish. We are richer for the memory, which this book has brought us, of some true friends.—Bookman.

Wright, M. O., and Coues, E. Citizen bird, scenes fr. bird-life in plain Eng. for beginners.

We are certain that no better book than this has ever been written upon ornithology for the young reader; the skill and care with which the authors have retained the facts of science and yet have made them attractive to the youthful imagination by their romantic treatment is a rare achievement, and one that calls for the gratitude of the reader, old as well as young. For, as nearly always happens when a scientific subject is treated with authority and lucidity, with freshness and poetic feeling, the readers of Citizen Bird will know no limit of age.—Bookman.

Yonge, C. M. Wardship of Steepcoombe.

The adventures of two boys at the time of Wat Tyler's Rebellion, with some account of the Lollard doctrines.—Christian register.

Young, E. R. Three boys in the wild north land; summer.

Instructive as well as entertaining. —Lit. World.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Knowles, F. L. Practical hints for young writers, readers and book buyers. 78a

This is a book of kints; one must look elsewhere for comprehensive discussion.

—Pref.

McCaskey, J. P. Lincoln literary collection. 78c

Selections in prose and poetry for Arbor day, Bird day, Decoration day, etc.

Maeterlinck, M. Treasure of the humble. 75f

It has countless passages of . . . curious pathetic beauty, and shows us common arts and things, with the light of the great mystics, and a new light that was not theirs, beating upon them.—Bookman.

Sears, L. History of oratory; fr. the age of Pericles. 74

In the several periods, designated as the Greek, Roman, Patristic, Mediæval, Reformation, Revolution, Restoration, Parliamentary, and American, the author attempts to give a brief account of each typical author's place, to note the rhetorical principles exemplified, and to follow the general trend of eloquence.—Review of Reviews.

Spofford, Mrs. H. E. (P.) Steppingstones to happiness. 1897. 71

WIT AND HUMOR.

Class Ref. 72c.

Life. v. 29. Jan.-June, 1897. Puck. v. 41. Feb.-Aug., 1897. Punch. v. 112. Jan.-June, 1897.

AMERICAN ESSAVISTS.

Class 75a.

Lodge, H. C. Certain accepted heroes; and other essays in literature and politics.

The essays are uniformly so fresh, vigorous, and spirited that the reader is soon carried along by the momentum of their rapid movement. For a man prominently identified with conservatism, Senator Lodge's mind has a notably radical quality. He is not a conservative any more than Ruskin is a conservative. He wishes to destroy as many things as any radical; the only difference is that he does not wish to destroy the same things. The first essay, "As to Certain Accepted Heroes," attacks the conventional view of Homer's "buccaneers" quite in the spirit of the hardest fighters among them. Similarly, the second essay, on "The Last Plantagenet," attempts, though confessedly without hope, to relieve Richard III. of the obloquy fastened upon him by the genius of Shakespeare.—Outlook.

Potter, H. C. Scholar and the state; and other orations and addresses.

The papers have all a strong, clear tone that will be everywhere welcome and helpful. They are addressed in some cases to the clergy, but in the main they appeal to all conscientious citizens, and their burden is the increasing importance of our public duties.—Nation.

Wilson, W. Mere literature; and other essays.

One seldom meets with a more delightful volume of essays. The subjects themselves are enticing,—"Mere literature," "The author and his company," "The politician of the pen," and "Patriotism, English and American." It is invigorating, too, to come in contact with such true patriotism. If one reads for inspiration, it is to be found here.—Chr. reg.

BRITISH ESSAYISTS.

Class 75b.

Dickens, C. J. H. Old lamps for new ones.

The stamp of Dickens's mind is upon them all. They bear his unmistakable imprint. The fun and frolic, the wit and humor, the satire and savagery, the advocate of reform and the special pleader of the poor, the intense feeling and burning sincerity—all are here.—Bookman.

Ellis, Mrs. S. (S.) Poetry of life. 1843.

Gladstone, W. E. Later gleanings; a new ser. of gleanings of past years; theological and ecclesiastical.

Occupies itself chiefly in putting limitations on the quick scepticism of our time. . . The volume is especially valuable as encountering the feeling that the old beliefs must give way at once to the attacks of modern criticism. The work is made up of thirteen essays, most of them occupied with a presentation and qualified defence of current topics of religious discussion.—Dial.

LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

Class 77.

Bates, A. Talks on the study of literature. 1897.

A valuable book for both students and practitioners in the "art literary." It contains a series of chapters on the right study of literature, ancient, modern and contemporary, and gives special chapters to discussing the classics, fiction, poetry, and language.—Argonaut.

Crawshaw, W. H. Interpretation of literature. 1897.

A very high and dry, philosophical, classified, unillustrated treatise on literature.—Saturday Rev.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best lit. v. 28-24. 2v.

Ref.

Lessing-Marvell.

The sketches in this new Library . . . are thoughtful and critical in tone, as befits a collection of scholarly biographies; for this, indeed, is what the Library can actually claim to be.—Book Bayer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY ECONOMY.

American book-prices current. 1897.

Ref. 78c

The arrangement is identical with that of last year's volume. The record is preceded by a chronological list of sales and the names of the auctioneers whose sales are reported. A reasonably full index completes the work which year by year promises to become of inestimable value to the bookseller and collector.—Pub. Wkly.

Foley, P. K. American authors; 1795-1895; a bibl. of 1st and notable eds., chronologically arr., with notes.

Ref. 78b

Monroe, W. S. Bibliography of education. Ref. 78b

Perhaps one of the most useful contributions to bibliography made this year, and its value to librarians is hardly less

than its value to teachers. Based primarily upon the author's private pedagogical collection, it has been extended to embrace in all about 3200 books or pamphlets relating to the subject, and modelled to serve as a compact yet adequate guide in the ever-widening field of educational literature.—Lib. jour.

Publishers' circular. v. 66. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. 78m

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

Bonsal, S., jr. Morocco as it is. 1898. 86a

One would fain believe the proper title of this book to be "Morocco as it Isn't," did not audacious facts stare one out of countenance on every page, and compel one to admit that it is cruelly just. People who have travelled in Mohammedan countries recognize at once . . . all the indelible birthmarks branded on their unhappy populations—dirt and picturesqueness, fanaticism and hospitality, rags and refinement, art and ignorance, each elbowing the other in every grade of society. . . . As opening up the interior of an interesting and almost inaccessible country, of curious history, habits and customs, it is well worthy of perusal. —Critic.

Bryce. J. Impressions of South Africa.

864

The natives, the politics, society, resources, and characteristics of a great country.

Dawson, S. E. North Amer. v. 1. Canada and Newfoundland. (Stanford's compendium of geog. and travel.) 83b

The object of this volume is to present in a concise form the leading physical characteristics of the immense area in North America which still owns allegiance to the British Crown.—Pref.

Gordon, Sir T. E. Persia revisited, 1895; with remarks on H. I. M. Mozuffer-ed-Din Shah, and the present situation in Persia.

This is not the ordinary work of a traveller but the contribution of a writer who is much at home in the East, and who was formerly Military Attaché and Oriental Secretary to the British Legation at Tehran. . . . The importance of his new work is that it comes from one who knows the diplomatic side of Persian life and has gained an acquaintance with the popular side as well. . . The style of the book is easy, and the volume will repay reading from cover to cover.—Critic.

Howgate, H. W., ed. Cruise of the Florence; or, Extracts fr. the journal of the preliminary Arctic expedition of 1877-78.

It was at first intended to limit the mission of this vessel to the collection of material only, but the opportunity for scientific investigation was so inviting, and

the added cost incurred thereby so very trifling in comparison with the results to be attained, that space was made on board for two observers and their necessary apparatus.—Introductory.

Schreiner, O. and C. S. C. Political situation. 86d

It is a vigorous and precise indictment, and no one can deny the right of Miss Schreiner and her friends to challenge the supremacy of Mr. Rhodes. . . . The basis of her indictment is transcendental, and transcendentalism in politics, as in philosophy, always ignores facts. . . There could be no better reply to her denunciation of the retrogressive movement than the restoration of its leader.—Saturday Review.

Woodward, F. R. E. With Maceo in Cuba; adventures of a Minnesota boy.

83e

Written by a war correspondent.

TRAVELS IN THE U.S.

Class 83c.

Field, H. M. Our western archipelago.

Alaska with its islands gives the title to this volume of travel. The acct. also covers many interesting places visited by Mr. Field in the course of his trip. The work combines impressions of travel with historical reminiscences. — Publisher's Weekly.

Garrett, E. H. Romance and reality of the Puritan coast.

The result of a bicycle trip along the Massachusetts coast.

Ingersoll, E. Golden Alaska; a complete account to date of the Yukon Valley.

Seeks to give intending travellers information as to how to go and what to take.

Reliable.-Bost. Sci. Soc.

Philadelphia and its environs; a guide to the city and surroundings.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

Davey, R. Sultan and his subjects. 2v. 1897.

The volumes give us so much illumination on everything which pertains to the Turk, his everyday existence, his social environment, his education, his politics, his religion, that those who cannot go to Turkey may content themselves with having before their own eyes a succession of really "living pictures."—The Outlook.

Turkish customs are explained with a fulness of intimate knowledge that one can scarcely find elsewhere, and the inner co-working of the peculiar social institutions of the Mohammedan world and the imperial politics of the Turkish empire is set forth in greater detail and with a more

interesting discussion of historic personalities than in any other book in the English language. - Review of Reviews.

Magness, E. Tramp tales of Europe; through the Tyrolean and Swiss Alps and the Italian lake region.

There is not a dull line in the volume, and the author's easy style, quaint humor, and beautiful flights of fancy keep the reader's interest to the end. - Chattanooga Sunday Times.

Taine, H. A. Journeys through France; being impressions of the provinces.

A posthumous work of Taine. The journeys extend all over France.-Pub. Wkly.

Issued in Eng. for the first time.—Bost. Sci. Sec.

TRAVELS IN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

Class 84d.

Conway, W. M. Alps from end to end. The journal of a three months' excursion, taking in the whole range of the Alps in their highest peaks, and covering a tramp and climb of one thousand miles, with a record of the ascent of 21 mountains and 39 passes. . . Its chief value is as a guide-book supplementary to Baedeker.—Dial.

Paton, W. A. Picturesque Sicily.

The account of a three-months' sojourn in Sicily. The writer made Palermo his headquarters, and thence took excursions into the mountains, and to such famous places as Solunto, the Albanian colony of Piana dei Greci, Cefalú, Corleone, Segesta, Castelvetrano, the ancient Selinus-Pub. Wkly.

Smith, F. H. Gondola days.

Text is the same as that of "Venice of to-day" published by H. T. Thomas Co. of N. Y.

TRAVELS IN SEVERAL QUAR-

Brooks, N. Mediterranean trip. A compendium of desirable information about localities, national customs, the usages of travel, best hotels and other appropriate matters.—Congregationalist.

Not only a guide, but a valuable condensation of history which would double the interest of any traveller in that section.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.
Clemens, S. L. Following the equator.

87a

In Following the Equator, his account of his latest journey abroad, Mr. Twain not only interests and amuses, but he instructs his readers as well, and for that the reader will thank his fate. . The reader who reads it is very much ahead. Something of the old-time Mark Twainy flavor is found in the description. could quote from this book beyond all the limits of printed space.-Laurence

Scidmore, E. R. Java, the garden of the

A picture of Dutch society and native life in Java.

An exceptionally vivacious and entertaining book of travels. . . . Sometimes her argument recalls the old defense of slavery. On its economic side the book is weak .- Outlook.

The author of "Jinrikisha Days" has a quick discerning eye, a well balanced judgment, experience as a globe-trotter wherewith to establish a just basis of comparison, a deep love of nature, a keen sense of humor, and, as a crowning gift, a trained pen. When all these advantages are applied to a land that is terra incognita, yet incomparable for natural beauty the result will be a book that is a lasting joy to the reader.-Critic.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Carter. T. F. Narrative of the Boer war.

An endeavor to give a truthful and impartial narrative of the affairs concerning the Transvaal .- Pref.

Jesuit relations and allied documents. v. 9. Ref. 92

In noticing the successive vols. of "Jesuit relations" we have so far neglected to comment upon the excellence of Mr. Thwaite's prefaces. . . . Vol. 9 brings down Le Jeune's Relation of 1636 to the end of the first part, and covers the closing months of Champlain's life.—Nation.

Phillips, W. A. War of Greek independence; 1821-1833.

The twelve years' struggle (1821-1833), beginning with the siege of the monster Ali Pasha in Janina, and ending with the assumption of the Greek throne by King Otho, was a singular mixture of heroism, cruelty, religious and political interne-cine quarrels, complicated plots and counter-plots, brilliant single battles followed by acts of absolute military incapacity, high patriotic devotion and the meanest personal ambitions. That out of this strange mingling of good and bad elements a nation evolved is one of the most wonderful happenings in history. Mr. Phillips follows the involved story with skill and discretion. His book has distinct value.

—Outlook.

HISTORY OF THE U. S.

Class 91.

Greg, P. History of the U. S.; fr. the foundation of Virginia to the reconstruction of the Union.

We have in these volumes the unbiased and impartial judgment of a distinguished English writer, on what he designates as "The three central events of American history—the Revolution, the Constitution, and the Civil War."—Wade Hampton.

[The author] a champion of feudalism and absolutism, and in particular an embittered adversary of the Amer. Union. The violence of his political sympathies has entirely spoiled his attempted "History . . ." wh. can only be regarded as a gigantic party pamphlet. —Richard Garnett, LL. D., in Dictionary of national biog.

Henry, A. New light on the early hist. of the greater Northwest; the manuscript journals of Alexander Henry and David Thompson. 8v.

One who wishes to see the life of the fur-trader, the advance agent of civilization among the savages, and the Indian himself, in a state of nature, will find it in these pages. No more frank, and appallingly ghastly, photograph of the daily life of the trader in an Indian community has ever been made. The book is for the student of primitive society, the investigator of social origins, and not for the delicate stomach of the general reader. As a contribution to the literature explanatory of the process by which civilization and savagery intermingled and the Indian was exploited the book is of the first rank.—American Historical Review.

Powell, E. P. Nullification and secession in the U. S. 1897.

A history of the six attempts during the first century of the republic.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Class 93a.

Gardiner, S. R. History of the commonwealth and protectorate. v. 2. 1651-1654.

Precision, lucidity, accuracy, are the qualities of Dr. Gardiner's style.—Daily News.

Maitland, F. W. Domesday book and beyond; three essays in the early hist. of Eng.

Made up of three "Essays"; one on "Domesday book," one on "England before the conquest," devoted mainly to the Anglo-Saxon land-books, and one to the "Hide." . . . Though it is in great measure caviare to the general, there is perhaps no work in which profound learning is so gracefully and musingly handled. —Nation.

Richardson, O. H. National movement in the reign of Henry III. and its culmination in the Barons' War.

A historical essay of a very high order. With a profound scholarship illuminated by a profounder insight, the author presents the primary forces, religious and

political, which kept the Norman Conquest from bringing England under the sway of Continental ideas, and gave to her national unity and a church and government in touch with her people.—Outlank.

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

Class 94c.

Coubertin, P. de. Evolution of France under the Third Republic. 1897.

The present volume seems to me a most admirable instance of the judicious use of the current mass of available material by a student and observer, whose methods are thoroughly workmanlike, whose temper is well-nigh perfect.—Dr. Skaw.

Legué, G. Médecins et empoisonneurs au XVIIe siécle.

McCarthy, J. H. French revolution. v. 2. 1898.

The book shows great industry and a careful study of existing material, but it is not always written with a due sense of proportion, and the author's desire to seize upon the picturesque incidents often keeps him from giving due prominence to the relation of cause and effect.—Outlook.

Williams, H. M. Narrative of events in France fr. the landing of Napoleon Bonaparte till the restoration of Louis XVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES AND CYCLOPÆDIAS.

Class 97a.

Beale, T. W. Oriental biog. dictionary; rev. by H. G. Keene. Ref.

The dictionary can be commended as trustworthy, and reflects much credit on Mr. Keene. Several interesting lists of rules are given under the various founders of dynasties.—*India*.

Cyclopædia of Amer. biographies. v. 1.
Abbe-Chrysler. Ref.

We should say that on the whole the work, judging by this first volume, was likely to be one of the most satisfactory and valuable of its kind.—Providence Fournal.

Redgrave, S. Dictionary of artists of the Eng. school.

Arranged alphabetically under names of artists, and to this adds notices of sculptors, architects, etc.—Sturgis.

LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS.

Class 97b.

Affectionately inscribed to the memory of Elder Frederic W. Evans.

A tribute to the author of "Shakers; compendium of the origin, hist. [etc.,] of the United society of Believers in Christ's 2d appearing."

Audubon, J. J. Audubon and his journals by M. R. Audubon. 2v.

Bicknell, A. L. Story of Marie Antoinette.

The lights and shadows of this most unhappy life are vividly brought out in Miss Bicknell's fluent narrative.—Pub. Wkly.

Dickens, M. A. My father as I recall him.

Of great interest.

Hawthorne, N. Hawthorne's first diary; with an account of its discovery and loss by S. J. Pickard.

The diary, though written by a boy, possesses no little interest in itself, and yet more as giving promise of the writer who was to be in the foremost rank of American authors.

McCarthy, J. Story of Gladstone's life.

Likely to dismount all the other popular presentations of Gladstone's life, and to expect a better one in the future would be unwarrantable. . . Mr. McCarthy has told the story . . . in a delightful, highly sympathetic manner.—The New Unity.

Manchester, A.. In memoriam Caleb Davis Bradlee; 1831-1897.

Marchesi, Mme. M. (G.) Marchesi and

Reminiscences of her long and varied career as an artist and teacher, which, while light and gossipy and ephemeral, are full of interesting and entertaining anecdotes concerning famous composers and performers of music. . . . Madame Marchesi . . . has the honor of counting among her grateful pupils such songstresses as Gerster, Meiba, Calvé, Sanderson, Emma Eames, and others of like celebrity.—Outlook.

Maxwell, Sir H. E., bart. Sixty years a queen; the story of Her Majesty's reign.

Meigs, W. M. Life of Charles Jared Ingersoll. 1897.

O'Driscoll, W. J. Memoir of Daniel Maclise.

Phillips, M. E. Reminiscences of William Wetmore Story, the Amer. sculptor and author.

The chief aim has been to bring out the strong and attractive personality of the man in every phase of his brilliant career, and so help the world to become better acquainted both with his artistic and literary work.—Pref.

Schofield, J. M. Forty-six years in the army. 1897.

I have not attempted to write history, but simply to make a record of events personally known to me, and of my opinions upon such acts of others, and upon such important subjects, as have come under my special notice.—Pref.

Waliszewski, K. Peter the Great.

The most consistent and intelligible survey of Russian life and character that has been offered by any of the modern historians.—Chicago Evening Post.

MISCELLANEOUS PERIODI-CALS.

Poole, W. F., and Fletcher, W. I. Index to periodical literature. v. 4. 1892-96. Ref. 100

The number of volumes covered by the supplement is 1,388 as against 1,068 in the previous ones. Mr. Fletcher's preface is an interesting summary of the development of periodicals in recent years, and his memorial sketch of Dr. Poole, which is the fitting opening to the volume, is a sincere and earnest tribute.—Library fournal.

Quarterly review. v. 185. Jan.-Apr., 1897. Ref. 100b

It is this opportunity for critical sifting, for the expression of ripe, expert opinion, to which the Quarterlies ought to hold fast. We are in serious danger of giving the man who can sift the mass for us no opportunity to do so.—Scribner's Magazine.

Times (Lond.) July-Sept., 1897.

Ref. 100e

BI-MONTHLY, MONTHLY AND SEMI-MONTHLY PERI-ODICALS.

Class 100c.

Blackwood's Edinburgh magazine. v. 161. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. Century magazine. v. 54. May-Oct., 1897.

So adequate a combination of ability and of interest, of timeliness and of permanency, of criticism and of description, of fiction and of history, and finally, of literature and of art, is not attained by any other magazine.—Boston Herald.

Chautauquan. v. 25. Apr.-Sept., 1897. Ref.

Cosmopolitan. v. 23. May-Oct., 1897. English illus. magazine. v. 17. Apr.-Sept., 1897. Ref.

Harper's new monthly magazine. v. 95. June-Nov., 1897.

Longman's magazine. v. 30. May-Oct., 1897. Ref.

Looker-on. v. 4. Jan.-June, 1897.

Ref.

McClure's magazine. v. 9. May-Oct., 1897.

Macmillan's magazine. v. 76. May-Oct., 1897.

Month in lit., art and life. v. 1-2. Jan-Aug., 1897. Ref.
Munsey's magazine. v. 17. Apr.-Sept.,

Outing. v. 30. Apr.-Sept., 1897. Ref. Temple bar. v. 111. May-Aug., 1897.

A London magazine.

WEEKLY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100d.

Athenæum. Jan.-June, 1897. Criterion. v. 15. Apr.-Aug., 1897. Critic. v. 30. Jan.-June, 1897.

A weekly review of literature and the

Graphic. v. 55. Jan.-June, 1897.

Household words. v. 31-32. May, 1896-Apr., 1897.

Founded by Charles Dickens.

Illustrated American. v. 21. Dec., 1896-June, 1897.

Illustrated Lond. news. v. 110. Jan.-June, 1897.

Littell's living age. v. 214. July-Sept., 1897.

The bound volume of Littell's Living Age, of which there are four each year, contain a fine selection of reading matter, the quality of which can hardly be appreciated by the weekly numbers. Each volume contains about nine hundred pages,—a substantial and valuable addition to any library.—Christian Register.

Nation. v. 64. Jan.-June., 1897.

Outlook. v. 56. May-Aug., 1897.

Public opinion. v. 22. Jan.-June, 1897.

A summary of the press throughout the world on current topics.

Speaker. v. 15. Jan.-June, 1897.

Spectator. [Lond.] v. 78. Jan.-June, 1897.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100f.

Daheim. v. 33. Oct., 1896-Sept., 1897. Illustrazione Italiana. v. 24. Jan.-June, 1897.

Revue des deux mondes. v. 141-148. May-Oct., 1897. 3v.

Ueber Land und Meer. v. 78. Apr.-Sept., 1897.

Vom Fels zum Meer. v. 16. Apr.-Sept., 1897.

OVER PRAISE OF CURRENT FICTION.

If the critics of this land have any one thing in common it is a wild and unreasoning desire to pitch upon some unfortunate author and fix upon him the responsibility for the With convenient great American novel. forgetfulness a new victim is discovered with every moon—for 30 days he is hounded by the groveling adoration of the newspapers. Superlatives fly up like sky-rockets on Fourth of July and from unsuspected corners. Masterpieces become more numerous than minor poets, and a novel which is anything short of a triumph for its author is utterly beneath notice. "The Damnation of Theron Ware" is undoubtedly the greatest novel ever written. "The Choir Invisible" surpasses it at every point; and now-to complete our bewilderment-comes "Hugh Wynne—Free Quaker," which if not "the long-sought great American novel," at least comes nearer to it than any novel of the decade. Pray, are all American critics women, and is hysterics their only qualification? With the mass of books they deal fairly, but let anything a trifle better come to their hands and they are promptly deranged—the critical faculty is gone. They treat it like some new saying of the Lord and metaphorically make the sign of the cross. And all to the delight of the publisher and the corruption of taste in themselves.—Chap Book, Chicago.

There is, of course, a measure of exagger ation in this, and the reflection on women is quite uncalled for, -some of the soundest of reviewers are women,—and about all the offensive ones are men. There are reviewers, here and there, not always the most famous, who manage to keep their heads, and before they praise anything as the best of its kind stop for a moment to think what such praise means. The only adequate remedy for this lack of proportion is for the reviewer not to confine his reading to the books of the cur-rent year. There have been writers before Hall Caine and James Lane Allen, though one would never guess the fact from some of the reviews that have appeared. It is an open question which is the worst, this indiscriminate puffery, or the equally indiscriminate "slating" which used to be the tradition in the heroic days when the century was young, and the Edinburgh, Blackwood's and the Quarterly were in the first cruel exuberance of their youth. The modern way may be more agreeable to the authors-unless they happen to have a keen enough sense of the ridiculous to appreciate the false position in which its puts thembut it unquestionably debauches the taste of the public—to say nothing of that of the reviewers themselves. A literary journal that can manage to treat the new books as part of the great whole of literature and not as unparalleled and unprecedented phenomena, will earn the gratitude of all readers .-Springfield (Mass.), Republican.

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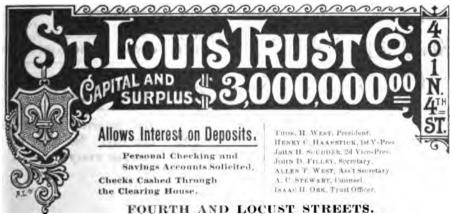


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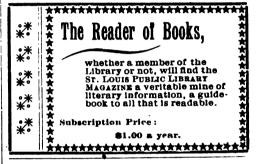
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(From Bourgeois' Century of Louis XIV.)



.. The ..

Public Library Magazine.

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. V.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH, 1898.

No. 3.

THE STUDY OF FRENCH HISTORY.

O the great majority of people the history of France is a sealed book. In the historical courses pursued in our grammar and high schools only incidental allusion is ever made to France. In only a few of our colleges is anything made of a branch of European history unsurpassed in interest or importance. The reasons for this are obvious. Our own history is, of course, of prime cousequence in the work of the secondary schools, and that history is so connected with the history of England as to make it well-nigh impossible to separate the two. So, naturally enough, special pains are taken in the arrangement of grammar and high school courses to include something of United States and English history. In the colleges, too, until quite recently, if any historical work at all was done it was often limited to a few dull lectures on the Middle Ages, or on the constitutional history of England, with a rare addition of a brief study of the Constitution of the United States.

But besides these natural and obvious reasons why little attention has been paid to the history of France, there is the fact that people in general, and among them many who are considered intelligent teachers of history, fail to see anything in French history of value or interest. They look upon it as many persons do upon the whole body of the literature of that wonderful country as something trifling and superficial; as the record of a frivolous, conceited and immoral people, whose history we should do well to avoid, except, possibly, as an instructive example of moral degeneracy. Most intelligent people know something of Louis XIV., and many more study with some care the career of Napoleon; but they are interested in them rather as spectacular characters on the stage of human activity than as a part of the bistory of a great people and the result of centuries of national evolution. We in this city ought to know something of Louis IX., St. Louis, our tutelary saint, but a very bright man surprised me not long ago by referring to Louis XV., of all men in the world, as the Saint Louis in whose honor our city was christened.

Now it may not be possible in existing circumstances to do much with French history in our grammar and

high schools, and it may not be easy to secure for it a proper place in many of our colleges. The general reader, however, who makes the Public Library his own and who is always seeking fresh subjects of interest, may well investigate the claims of the history of France to his time and careful study. It will surprise him to learn what a central, conspicuous position France has always occupied among her European neighbors, a position which gives to its history an importance, and at the same time an interest, scarcely equalled, and certainly not excelled, by any of them. He will find that from the days of Julius Cæsar to Napoleon III., in the twilight of the Middle Ages, in the dawn of glory under the Valois kings, in the high noon of monarchical power under Louis XIV., in the downfall of the Bourbons in the XVIII. century, in all the fluctuations of the last hundred years of revolutions, France and her fortunes have been the centre to which have converged the political, the military, and sometimes the religious interests of the civilized world.

Sir James Stephen has fitly compared the history of the French people "to a main channel to which the histories of all other nations of Continental Europe are tributary; or we may say," he continues, "that it resembles a range of highlands, from which extensive and commanding views of all the adjacent territory can be obtained. . . . It unites and holds together much of what we are most interested to know of the national life of the other states of the civilized world."

The student of the history of France will also find that among the temporal powers of the Western World none enjoyed as long as did France the possession of what are generally regarded as the elements of national greatness; unity, and continuity of government, military power, loyalty and love of

country, intellectual eminence, and skill in those social arts by which life is humanized and softened; and perhaps before his study is finished he will conclude that France is now, all things being considered, the most civilized country in the world.

We must grant, to be sure, that in many respects no superior nor rival can be found to England. In industry, and wealth, and commerce, in the understanding of how to rule wisely, in the love and proper use of freedom, and particularly of spiritual freedom, it will be hard to find her equal. It is also true that in Northern Italy art and science were nearing their high-noon of splendor when France was but just emerging from mental darkness. We have to confess that before France had learned to understand or to promote her own best interests, Germany was already preparing the way for the Reformation and assuming its office of conservator of the national independence in Europe.

Nevertheless, during the greater part of the last six hundred years, amid fearful and long-continued disasters, the French have been the arbiters of peace and war in Europe; they have always been closely connected with all the interests of their neighbors; they have influenced by their manners, their language, their literature and their ideas even their bitterest enemies; they have always attracted the attention of all other peoples to their policy, their institutions, and the men who have played their part upon this great stage.

The sources of information to the student of the history of France are many and varied. Dry chronicles, plain, unadorned narration, philosophical discussion—all are at hand in abundance, and in the history of every period the dry historical narrative is relieved by a wealth of letters, diaries and memoirs, so that the work can never

be heavy, tedious and dull.* No people seem to have given us in their writings so much of themselves. Our imaginations must be sluggish, indeed, if, when we read their books, we do not see the land and its people clearly pictured to the mental vision. It is because we get so much of the personal element in the narrative that the reading of French history is so different from the perusal of that of any other European nation. All this wealth of that kind of material which is found in memoirs and diaries makes the work of the historian all the more difficult, but it enhances the interest of the reader and leads him on with all the fascination of a romance.

Take, for example, the memoirs of Saint Simon, in the attractive English edition prepared by Bayle St. John, which are concerned with the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. and the early years of his successor. No ordinary historical narrative could begin to give such a startling and true picture of the selfishness, the egotism and the want of true political wisdom at the court of the most splendid king in Christendom, painted for us by the hand of a loval servant of that monarch, who unwittingly reveals to us the astounding weakness of the government of his time, and prepares us to expect the calamities which overwhelmed France less than a century later.

One who wishes to become really familiar with the history of France must read many books, the most of which are accessible in English. Still a knowledge of the French language sufficient to read ordinary prose with ease and enjoyment will add much to the student's opportunities for thorough and pleasant study. Some of the best works of French historical writers are not translated at all, or only in part. Many interesting

and valuable letters and memoirs can be found only in the original. Furthermore, as everybody is well aware, most translations want the spirit and flavor of the original.

Books upon French history, as, indeed, upon that of any nation, may be divided into two general classes:—

1. Those which include the complete history of the country from the earliest times to the present day, or to some very recent period.

2. Those treating of special periods; under which may come ordinary historical narrative, memoirs, diaries, familiar letters and novels. Other divisions may be made, but the above will serve our present purpose.

The student who wishes to make a special study of French history must have first a tolerable familiarity with general European history, such as may be obtained from "Freeman's General Sketch," or any of the many useful hand-books now offered to us, and must keep the book by him for constant reference. Then let him read a short, onevolume, complete history, such as the "Student's France," or "The Concise History of France," an abridgement of Guizot's history, which comes down to the great revolution. Duruy's "History of France," in one volume, is admirable for this purpose. After this he is prepared to take up some special period or phase of French history, and can then read in detail an extended work, as his tastes may suggest. A good historical atlas should always be at hand, showing the geograpical changes in different periods. Freeman's "Historical Geography," which has also a collection of maps, reduced from Spruner's atlas, is invaluable as an aid in this part of the work. Familiarity with the family connections of the reigning houses is of great assistance in studying the history of France. The most useful book of reference for such purpose is the "Oxford Chronological Tables." A new

The matter written on the subject is astonishing in quantity. The librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale reports 279,408 entries on French history in his catalogue.

edition of a "Genealogical and Chronological Chart," by C. S. Halsey, was prepared not long ago, which is accurate and useful. Its cost is but trifling. In reading French history, as in other serious work of the kind, always read with note-book in hand.

It may be of service to the student of French history to name here some of the books most useful in prosecuting this study. For this purpose I will make some extracts from a list prepared for the Public Library a number of years ago.

I shall mention comparatively few and those which are, or certainly should be, accessible to the general reader in either French or English, or in both languages; and I shall adhere to the order given above.

I. COMPLETE HISTORIES OF FRANCE.

Books mentioned which are not followed by class numbers are to be found in class 94c.

- (1) By J. Michelet: A lively, sympathetic and entertaining writer. His pages bristle with exclamation-points and his style is often painfully epigrammatic. He is sometimes careless in the collection and verification of his facts, but his work is one of real value. In French and English.
- (2) By F. P. G. Guizot: A good and popular history. French and English.
- (3) By Henri Martin, in 17 v. including the index: This is by far the best history of France to the year 1789. It may be mentioned in terms of praise and almost without

qualification. The only part of this work in English is a translation by Miss Mary Booth of four volumes, covering the reign of Louis XIV.

(4) Crowe's history of France, 3v.

Among shorter histories may be mentioned Jarvis's "Student's France," Masson's "Concise history of France," Lacombe's "Petite Histoire du Peuple Français," Ducoudray's "Simple Recits d'Histoire de France;" all good hand-books; and Duruy's "Histoire de France," excellent.

II. UPON SPECIAL PERIODS.

93a

- (a.) The Gauls and beginnings of the French Monarchy: Histoire des Gaulois, par A. Thierry.
- (b.) The Merovingians: Recits des temps Merovingiens, par A. Thierry.
- (c.) The Carlovingians: In the "Half-hour series" published by Harpers, is Eginhard's sketch of Charlemagne in English.
- (d.) The Capetians in direct line: Michaud's History of the crusades, in French and English.

Geoffrey de Ville-Hardouin: De la conquête de Constantinople.

Les Chroniques de Jean Froissart; also translation.

Les Chroniques de Louis IX.: Memoires du Sire de Joinville; in English, in Bohn library. 96a

Parts of Freeman's Norman conquest.

(e.) The Valois: Chroniques de Monstrelet, translated; valuable but tiresome. Ref. 94
Kirk's Charles the Bold. 97b
Memoires de Philippe de Comines; trans-

lation in Bohn library; very valuable and interesting. The reign of Louis XI. can hardly be understood without it.

Sir Walter Scott's Quentin Durward. 69b
The works of Madame Freer, in English,
cover the last half of the 16th century, and
are of value.

Marsh's Protestant reformation in France. Montaigne's Essays; showing much of the spirit of the times, rather by way of contrast.

75f

Parts of Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic and the United Netherlands. 94d
Davilà's History of the civil wars in France.
Ref.

De Thou's History of his own time. Thierry's Histoire de Tiers-Etat.

Victor Hugo's Hunchback of Notre Dame; showing the Paris of the time of Louis XI.

f.) The Bourbons to Louis XIV.:

Mémoires de Sully; French and English; of great value.

Mémoires du Maréchal de Bassompierre.

Lettres du Cardinal de Richelieu.

Mémoires de Madame de Motteville. Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz; in French and English; very valuable.

(g.) Louis XIV. to Revolution:

Charles D. Yonge: History of the Bourbons, 4 v.

Memoirs of St. Simon; English abridgment, by Bayle St. John, is the most accessible and useful for the general reader; treats of the last 35 years of Louis XIV. and of the regency.

Age of Louis XIV.; by Voltaire. Age of Louis XV.; by Voltaire.

Mémoires du Duc de la Rochefoucauld.

Lettres de Madame de Sévigné 97b Julia Pardoe: Louis XIV. and court.

Imbert de Saint Amand, Les Femmes de Versailles and Les Femmes des Tuileries; in 24 v. 97b

Parton's Life of Voltaire; excellent. 97b
Perkins: France under Richelieu and
Mazarin.

- France under the Regency.

- France under Louis XV.

E. J. Lowell: The Eve of the French Revolution.

Parkman: Old Régime in Canada. 92
—— Montcelm and Wolfe

— Montcalm and Wolfe. 92
Montesquieu: Lettres persannes (In his
Oeuvres. 1822. v. 6.) 766

Letters of Mme. du Deffand.

Horace Walpole's letters. 97b

(h.) The Revolution and Napoleon:

Alison's History of Europe: First series.

Hist. de la revolution française, by Louis Blanc, 12 v. A part only has been translated; very readable and good.

Carlyle's History of the French revolution: a commentary rather than a history; to be read after an acquaintance with some detailed narrative.

Michelet: Histoire de la revolution frangaise (translated).

Mignet: Histoire de la revolution frangaise (translated). An excellent short history.

Thiers: History of French revolution, also History of the Consulate and the Empire.

Van Laun: French revolutionary epochs.

Lamartine: Les Girondins (translated).

Madame Campan: Mémoires.

De Tocqueville: L'Ancien Régime (translated). 26a

Taine: L'Ancien Régime (translated).

Taine: La revolution frangaise (translated).

Loménie: Beaumarchais and his times.

Mme. de Staël: Considerations sur les
principaux événements de la revolution frangaise (translated).

97b

Arthur Young: Travels in France during the years 1787-88-89.

C. K. Adams: Democracy and monarchy in France. 26a

Mémoires of Weber, foster brother of Marie Antoinette.

Vizetelly. True story of the diamond necklace.

Dickens: Tale of two cities. 69b
Carlyle: Essays. 75b
Sainte-Beuve: Causeries de Lundi. 75f
Stevens. Life of Madame de Staël. 97b
Smyth: Lectures on history of French
revolution.

Stephen, Sir James: Lectures on history of France.

Thackeray: Paris sketch book. Memoirs of Mallet du Pan.

Memoirs of Lafayette. 97b
Lanfrey: Histoire de Napoleon (translated); one of the best historical books of modern times. 97b

Memoirs of Duchesse d'Abrantes. 97b Madame de Remusat's memoirs and letters. 97b

Barry O'Meara: Napoleon in exile. 97b
Bourrienne: Life of Napoleon. 97b
Ropes, John C.: The first Napoleon. 97b
Seeley, J. R.: Napoleon the first. 97b
Madame Récamier: Memoirs. 97b
Madame Récamier and her friends. 97b

Welschinger, Henri: La censure sous le Premier Empire.

III. RECENT HISTORY.

Sloane: Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. General Histories above named and: Louis Blanc: France under Louis Philippe,

Hugo: Histoire d'un crime.

X.

Lamartine: The revolution of 1848.

Lamartine: History of the restoration.

Crowe: Reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles

Guizot: France under Louis Philippe.
Coubertin: The Evolution of France under
the Third Republic.

Metternich: Memoirs. 97b
Sala: Paris herself again. 84b
Smiles: Huguenots in Francesince the revocation.

Van Laun: History of French literature.

77f

Saintsbury: Short history of French literature. 77f

Villemain: Mélanges litteraire. Sainte Beuve: Causeries de Lundi.

7.5f

Many other books belonging to each division might be mentioned, but care has been taken to name those most useful and usually found in all good public libraries. Very numerous, for example, are the books about Napoleon. Only the most important have been mentioned here. The character of this mere outline sketch of methods and books necessarily excludes even some works of considerable importance, but the effort has been made to give such direction as will be most useful.

MARSHALL S. SNOW.



LOUIS XIV IN HIS OLD AGE.

(From Bourgeois' Century of Louis XIV.)

MACBETH.

I CONFESS there is for me a certain fascination in the play of Macbeth, and I am somewhat puzzled to account for it. No element of tenderness is there; almost nothing to touch the heart throughout the whole tragedy, unless it be the scene when Macduff receives the announcement of the murder of his wife and children. The allusion to the air surrounding the old castle, when Banquo says "Heaven's breath smells wooingly here," is the only bright touch which could possibly make one think of a happy world existing somewhere.

Is it the lurking fascination for crime which attracts us in the play or makes us assume an unreal grandeur to it all? For my part I doubt it. The subject of the play is the human will. And it is the will of man which seems to link him with the gods. The story of Macbeth is the story of the struggle of the good and evil forces to get possession of one great human will. The tragedy to me suggests the "Paradise Lost" of John Milton. I think of Satan on the lake of fire "stretched out many a rood." I recall Milton's account of the battle of the angels in the skies, where they "plucked the seated hills" and hurled them at each other in mid-air.

This play is no mere tale of "murder will out." A great spiritual truth is to be evolved. Amid all the sickening scenes of blood and debauchery the play makes us feel our human kinship with the divine.

It is a story of two lives, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

I think of Lady Macbeth as a creature utterly destitute of the something we call conscience. She was, as some one has said, just a bundle of nerves. But there is nothing of what we call

spirituality there. It is physical energy; the will on the physical side, what we call in the half slang speech of our day—nerve. It is just this which gives her such marvelous control over herself, and such tremendous influence over others. In my conception of the character she has the intellectual force of the human creature, but in all other respects she is allied to the brute side rather than to the spiritual side.

There is an element of tenderness in her nature. But so there is in the brute. Then too I think she had an almost savage affection for her mate. This too is an element which may exist in the brute.

But nowhere can I see even the faintest suggestions of a conscience. Nowhere, so far as I can make out, does she show any remorse. You remind me of the sleep-walking scene? Yes, I answer, but what was it that haunted her? It was the smell of the blood. What she felt was a physical repulsion to murder. And it was this physical side which haunted her in her sleep. She could suppress it when she was awake, by the great intellectual force of her character. In slumber intellectual forces subside, and such suppression becomes then impossible.

Why does Lady Macbeth not see ghosts like Macbeth himself? Well, in the first place, I should say because she had no sense of remorse, because of this absence of a spiritual side to her nature. What she did see was the ghost of an odor, a smell, and not the ghost of a living creature.

But then there is another reason, and it is this second point about Lady Macbeth which makes you feel, after all, that we are dealing with no petty, vulgar, commonplace criminal. Nowhere in the play can we see on the part of this woman any thought or care for her own self. And this makes the extraordinary contrast between Lady Macbeth and the two brute creatures whom we know of as the two daughters of King Lear.

It was just the element of vulgar commonplace "self" which made Regan and Goneril so utterly loathsome. When the self comes in, then you do not have a battle in the skies; it is rather a battle among worms crawling inside of the damp, mouldy earth. And such slimy worms were the two daughters of King Lear.

But in Lady Macbeth there is a weird, uncanny, utter disregard for herself. If she is thinking of sovereignty it is from her half savage devotion to her mate. It is this which after all makes us feel that we are concerned with a battle of demi-gods.

Lady Macbeth saw no ghosts because she was not thinking of herself. No remorse for her own deeds was haunting her; no thought of what was going to happen to herself seems to have been in her mind from the time the crime is committed; she has but one thought and that is to uphold her mate. The ghost she saw was the ghost of Macbeth. It was this that kept haunting her; and the effort of her life was now to banish that ghost and get back the real Macbeth.

The fact that she never did really get back the original Macbeth was, I fancy, one reason that brought her to her end. The savage passion on her part for her mate lost the something it was clinging to, or around which it had at one time wound itself.

You ask where was the nerve of Lady Macbeth; why after all did she fail? Had she not been the one who had smiled at Macbeth himself when he had suggested such a possibility and had answered: "all right, let's fail." But you must remember that nerve comes

from what I call the physical side. It is just this sort of nerve which can fight a quick battle, face a sudden, quick failure and stand up against it. But when it comes to standing up against a long, slow failure, gradual decay, the slow collapse of everything you had schemed for, that is another matter. The only kind of power which can stand up against that, is spiritual force, something which we must dignify by another name than nerve. The physical energy of Lady Macbeth played out, and she just died. There is after all a significance in the fact that Shakespeare gives no intimation as to the immediate cause of her death. The fact of it is her nerve played out. The punishment meted out to her, as I conceive, was the loss of the one thing which she cared for, the mate on whom she had centered her half savage affection. All that she had left of him was his ghost. was nothing left for her but to come to an end and wait until their ghosts should meet in the sombre gloom of another shore.

In my conception of these characters there was conscience in Macbeth; there was a spiritual force in him that was wanting in the woman. And it was just this peculiar spiritual force, or this element of conscience, which at the outset made him so vacillating. I think of Macbeth as a man of immense force of will both physical and spiritual. He had both kinds of nerve.

We may divide men everywhere into three characters. To begin with there are two types of men of strong character. The one of them is the man of thought, the other, as we call him, the man of action. Then, on the other hand, there is the great class of those neither very weak nor very strong who make up the mediocrity. The utterly weak I do not count at all. They are not men, they are only things.

Now Macbeth belonged, as I under-

stand it, to the strong men of action; and the characteristic of the strong man of action is quickness and energy, the putting his thought into execution as soon as he has made up his mind. The length of time he will require to come to a decision will depend on the number of sides to his nature. Macbeth was troubled with the side we call conscience. And it was this haunting conscience which seemingly made him vacillating. What broke down the last shred of conscience in the man was the appeal of the brute nerve of the woman to the brute nerve of Macbeth himself in the fling she made at his cowardice. the man of action such a charge stings like fire. The strong man of thought can face the charge with composure, if he knows the charge to be untrue. But that is much less easy for a man of action.

In the fore part of the play you have only a rapid sketching of the lines of the various characters. When Macbeth says "I have done the deed," then the story grows interesting. From that time on we become intensely eager to know how these characters are to be worked out and what is going to be the effect of their deed on themselves.

We could fancy all sorts of possibilities. Why did not Shakespeare let Macbeth break down as the man seemed to be on the point of doing when he exclaimed "Wake Duncan, with thy knocking; I would thou couldst." What a magnificent picture it would have been to have seen Lady Macbeth come into the foreground, become the leader, take the reins into her own hands, and with her cool, conscienceless audacity cut her way through circumstances until they both held their sway of sovereignty undisturbed.

Or why did not these two demi-gods, with the good side now utterly absent from their characters, fall to abusing each other? What a tragedy we might

have had if at the end they had been punished by mutual murder!

Both these conceptions are possible. Either of them would have made a very interesting tragedy and left us no end of points about which we could have gone on speculating

You see it is much easier to read or study a play than it would be to work it out consistently for yourself. Shake-speare knew what those characters were going to be or to do in the end. And we can only stand by with a certain fascination at his peculiar, almost unearthly insight into the future and follow the trend of evolution there.

You ask perhaps what did the supernatural element mean in the tragedy? Was Shakespeare playing to the gallery when he introduces the "weird sisters?"

I must remind you of one peculiarity that may often accompany strong men of action. Strange as it may seem to us, there is often in such men a decided touch of the superstitious. I am not sure but that you will find this element more in the strong men of action than you will find it in the strong men of You ask then how could thought. Macbeth coolly be willing "to jump the life to come." I must remind you that the man who believes neither in gods nor God, neither in what we call soul nor in a life to come, this man may actually be found wearing an amulet around his neck, believing in a lucky stone, or putting faith in ghosts.

Macbeth undoubtedly, like so many men of action, did have this touch of superstition. Possibly he got it into his head that the force of circumstances justified him in seeking the crown of Scotland. That belief in the force of circumstances becomes like a witch's prophecy. Such an element develops not as the leading force in a man's life, but as an additional touch which may give the final atom of energy required

to bring him to a decision against the leadings of the other side of his nature.

But the weird sisters are even more than this. As some one has well pointed out, they make us feel the very presence of an atmosphere of evil. All the wickedness in a man's life does not start entirely of himself. He may breath it in the atmosphere. It may come as a suggestion from the evil success of other men. It may come as a distrust in the nature of things. The old theory of a Satan, an evil one, as the Tempter, with a capital T, is not a mere tradition or superstition. It is a fact. There is just such a tempting force, outside of a man as well as inside of him. And what is more, it partakes of a mysterious character, suggesting the supernatural. We are not usually definitely conscious of such tempting forces either inside of us or outside of us. They work in a subtle way, playing on us mostly when we are unaware of them. When we do become conscious of their influence, not knowing or having observed how they have been working upon us in the past, we may readily enough attribute to them a certain mystical quality. They are in a real sense the weird sisters.

And what is more, those weird sisters play not only on the soul of Macbeth, but on the soul of every living creature who has ever breathed the breath of life. If there is a force working for righteousness in the universe, there is a force working for iniquity as well.

Yes, Macbeth had done the deed. And now seemingly comes, after a short interval, a new personality to the man. Where is the Macbeth who stood with the thought of possible failure on his lips, who hesitated, shrank back,—first scheming or plotting the murder and proposing it to his wife, before he had even been made Thane of Cawdor or before Duncan had even visited his castle,

and then at the last moment wishing not to do it.

I explain it all as a true sketch of human experience. Up to that moment you might say Macbeth had been in a state of suppression. There had been an enormons mass of will force in the man which had only found slight vent in the occasional wars of the time. It was seeking for an outlet. And the question hung in the balance what direction it would take. The difficulty with Macbeth lay in the fact that he had a great deal of real good in him and a good deal of decided evil. For a time neither of these elements was strong enough to bring the man to a decision as to what course he would pursue. Just as soon as the decision had been made, as soon as he had given himself over to the one side or the other, we could feel sure that there was going to be havoc somewhere; a tremendous swath was going to be cut either on the side of good or on the side of evil.

Early in the play the decision is made. There is no longer any ground for hesitation. He has flung all the energies of his character into the cause of his ambition.

The one murder had practically cut him loose from the other side of his nature. And now the energy of the man began to have free play.

We follow him on as we would follow a kind of mad demi-god. He murders Banquo; it is just what we would expect. Scruples were now asleep. The only other side of his nature surviving was the element of superstition. And so once more he goes to the weird sisters for guidance. We see him murder the wife and children of Macduff. This is just what we would have expected. You seem to see the Titanic will, moving on ruthlessly, without scruple or without remorse, cutting down anything or everything in its way.

True, the ghost of Banquo comes to

him for a moment. It was perhaps the last flicker of conscience. The ghost of Duncan had not appeared, perhaps because Macbeth himself had committed that murder. There was nothing ghostly about it. It was just awful reality. But when he commits a murder by proxy, when his actual eye cannot look upon the one whom he has killed, then the last lurking element of conscience makes him for an instant see it all with his mind's eye.

But after that he sees no more ghosts. His will has conquered. He is riding on to rule or ruin. You say he gave in to superstition at times, that he shrank back appalled when the wood of Dunsinane began to move, or when he realized the mistake he had made about the prophecy in regard to Macduff.

That was physical. Shakespeare was also at that point true enough to human nature. But each time it only lasts for Though they have tied him an instant. to a stake, "yet bear like," he "will fight the course." Though when seemingly the wood of Dunsinane has marched toward him, and he staggers for a moment saying, "I pull in resolution," again comes that energy of will crying "Blow wind, come wrack, at least we'll die with harness on our back." So, too, after meeting Macduff, when he had realized how utterly duped he had been by the superstitious side of his nature, again the will force comes out as he cries "Yet I will try the last; before my body I throw my warlike shield." The end of course has come; but he dies in consistency with the character he had displayed when he had once chosen the side of evil.

Yes, I cling to my conviction that there is something grand about this man Macbeth. I feel myself in the presence of a demi-god on the wrong side. It is this colossal force of will which impresses me. This magnificent energy when once let loose shows us all the

power which lay slumbering in the man. We think to ourselves: what if all this will force had been on the right side? The energy itself was divine, a godgiven gift, a capacity linking man with the gods, and we only moan in awful despair in seeing it used in the wrong cause.

It is just this element which does make us profoundly pity Macbeth. I do not have this sense of pity for his mate, the woman, because for me no element of spirituality was there. In her case it was not what I call will, but rather what we call nerve, a capacity shared by brute and man alike.

But this power of will is a spiritual force that the brute knows nothing of. It can carry a man higher and higher, nearer and nearer to the real and truly divine; or by means of this force man may cut his way straight through into the gates of Hell. As I look upon Macbeth it is with the thought of all that mighty spiritual force which goes to waste.

The failure of Macbeth to me is profoundly sad, and even pitiful. He thought he could get it all when he once opened the gates for all that great force of will pent up within himself. There had been other sides to his nature, a hunger for affection, for loyalty, for human companionship, for the regard of men, for the nobler honors that went with kingship.

What broke him down after all was not the failure of the prophecy made by the witches, nor the remorse for his crimes. To me it is all contained in the one word, solitude. And I regard this as the worst conceivable punishment ever meted out by Deity to mortal man.

Macbeth had "supped full of horrors." Nothing had come to him after all, but just sovereignty. He stood forsaken of God and forsaken of man. He had jumped the life to come, and now realized that he had jumped this life too.

The other spiritual world to which his great capacity of will was allied had cast him out. The mighty spiritual energy of the man was alone in the wide universe. In this solitude life ceases to have any meaning to him. He would just as soon die as live. The only thing left for him to do is to give vent to the great energy of his will, and be true to that up to the last. But for his own soul-life, nothing survived. There stood before him to the end of his days one long experience of ghastly solitude. In the face of that he can only cry:

"I have lived long enough: my way of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow lear,
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour,
breath,

Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not."

That was to be the punishment meted out to Macbeth. Not the death which

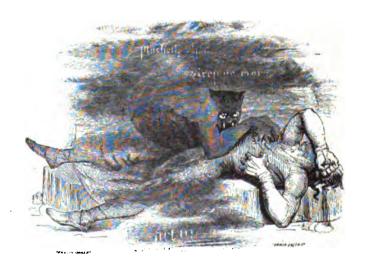
came to him, not the loss of his wife, not the defeat of his aims for sovereignty; but the sense of being cast out from all living souls. It was to be a death worse than actual dying.

I close the play hearing Macbeth moan out the collapse of his philosophy, as he says:

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighted fools. The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle: Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player. That struts and frets his hour upon the stage. And then is heard no more: it is a tale. Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing."

Yes, as I read that, somehow I seem to loose the sense of horror I had for the man, I even forget the murders he has committed; I think of the mighty force of will in him, lost to the universe; in an overwhelming sense of pity I close the tale with: poor Macbeth!

W. L. SHELDON.



THE VALUE OF THE REALISTIC PROBLEM NOVEL.

THE study of certain grades of modern fiction could be made of most practical value to humanity if it were not for two or three traditions which stand like mountains in the way. But good working influences are too scarce and too much needed to-day to be left buried under traditions. The fallibility of these and the needs which fiction could meet should be receiving general attention, before the problem becomes too great to handle successfully.

Just now, the subject is hopelessly complicated by the growing increase in the publishing of books. This will make it harder still to awaken the general interest in the possible value of the realistic novels that deal with all phases of life; (meaning by realistic, those which are true to life they portray in every detail).

Only the broadest and most impersonal critic is able to keep his balance in the midst of this deluge of publication and be just to each book. Unfortunately, the impersonal critic is never insistent. Neither does he fancy that fiction and authors are factors evolved solely to cater to his private taste. He is lenient, if not in favor of any further needs which fiction can meet, and so he rarely gets the attention and following accorded those who think differently, and who are always biased by the quantity of modern fiction.

But the quantity published has nothing whatever to do with the right of each class to have its just dues; and the critic or reader who is biased in his opinions by a sense of weariness or impatience because of the ground to be covered, should be denied all authority in deciding the uses to which fiction is to be put.

Of course it is not fiction in general that is referred to. Probably nine-tenths

of what is put upon the market has no excuse whatever for its existence. Still another proportion is the crude work of beginners which has a right to existence but cannot yet be considered as a means of education—to any one but the writers. It is possible to cultivate a taste among readers which would end the sale of the first class; and it is possible to give an education in literature, which would enable the young novelist to begin with good work, or else be less hasty in rushing into print. But since this training is not given in either case we must take these books for granted.

Still a third class contains those stories of love or adventure whose authors can distinguish the difference between love and passion and possess the rare art of making a book intensely interesting without dragging in the latter. It must be confessed that this most cheap method of getting attention is gaining alarming proportions, if only from the standpoint of the author's ability to see more than one thing in life.

There is then left a small yearly production of problem novels, written with the hope of making living easier for all, by revealing injustice or incapacity in high places and suggesting remedies. Since there is so much leniency in other directions it would seem that the good intention of this class of fiction might be sufficient excuse for its existence; especially since no clear thinker will today attempt to limit the scope of fiction by exactly the same rules governing literature. But no class of novels gets such steady and illogical opposition. I am not referring, of course, to any criticism which accepts this class and objects only to the faults within it; but to the criticism which is determined that the reading world shall subsist upon

romance alone. It would be interesting to know whence came the authority for this conviction which believes itself beyond question.

The modern realistic novel of purpose has one merit at least. It can bring to all classes of intelligence some knowledge of the forces for good or evil which are at work today, and some appreciation of the effects which these forces are having upon humanity. It is indeed the only influence which has this power to reach and educate all minds, and the defects must be grave indeed which cannot be balanced by this practical value.

Many to whom life goes on with comparative ease cannot estimate this practical value of fiction, but they should never be allowed to interfere with it. Because of their interference a most valued means of education is kept always in the background, and the great mass of readers, never being taught to select intelligently, selects only trash.

Every year there is issued a small number of novels which deal with modern problems or ideas, or with analyses of modern character, which should be studied by everyone who pretends to control a human being in any capacity; not merely read, but studied as the old literature is studied. Instead, only the smallest proportion of fiction readers ever take these books up at all, and of these, many only skim them over for the story, and with far more disposition to condemn than to appreciate. Yet these stories do no harm, even from the literary point of view, since their gravest defects—the purpose perhaps excepted—are liberally shared by the old masters. They are not so easy to read as the well written stories of love and adventure; but the taste could be cultivated and might raise the reader above the trash; while the habit of studying them would make living more successful for many human beings.

To live creditably and successfully in any responsible position to-day, one must understand the people, conditions and ideas of to-day. In many such responsible positions, splendid and conscientious effort is going to waste, if not doing actual harm, just for lack of this understanding of humanity and present conditions.

Wherever there is failure in training or reforming human beings, the fault does not lie with these beings, but with the ones who are making the attempt. Human nature is the most susceptible of all entities when the right influences are used; but the physician of soul and mind needs to understand his profession, even more than the physician of the body. Good intentions are not remedies in the two first professions any more than in the last.

But often these physicians are entirely ignorant of many subtle influences which can almost work miracles when properly applied. Still less do they recognize this need to apply remedies for reform with scientific exactness, or sense the host of adverse influences which are always at work to neutralize their best efforts.

Intimate association with many varieties of human nature will cultivate this intelligence, if one has fine intuition for reading character: such intuition and association as Maclaren reveals in the "Doctor of the Old School," for instance. But how few have this intuition and opportunity. Meantime, the real self is becoming so buried under conventionality, or the reticence of development that few come to know it, even in their most intimate associates.

But this much needed knowledge of the secret springs of human nature is to be gained by persistent and systematic study, and one text book within the reach and understanding of all, is the modern problem novel. This class of fiction must be modern, because to-day we are not dealing with humanity in primitive and easily understood conditions, but in a most complex and uncomprehended environment.

This environment of to-day, with its neglected questions, its clashing of new and old ideas, is the soul's atmosphere. All the crude and wrong opinions daily injected into it by unthinking or uninformed minds, are so much poison, which is stifling even the best and most sincere effort. But it is not the deep student of literature who discovers this fact. It is the keen and sympathetic student of human nature, with modern humanity right before him, who divines it. When this student is also a novelist, we have from his hand the analytic and problem novel-he having not yet learned that an author may not please himself in selecting his subjects. The monotonous moan of certain critics and readers over these books, their cry of joy when their number seems to be diminishing makes one wonder if courtesy is really a lost art. Must the necessities of living, be really shut out from a hearing, that might devise remedies, only because certain ones, who need not listen, find them disagreeable?

There are not many of these books, and no one is compelled to read them, though their value is beyond estimation. They add that touch of refinement to culture which can only come from the power to appreciate and sympathize with mankind. To follow a character through a realistic novel of purpose, watching the struggles and failures as well as the pleasures, is the next thing to knowing such a person intimately in life; and it is through this intimate association alone, either in life or books, that the brotherhood of man will ever be established. We can never recognize as a brother one of whom we know nothing.

Naturally this class of fiction is not so easy to read as the lighter. The authors do not write the ideal novel, painting life as it should be, rather than as it is. There is no need to; the idealist is attending to that. The mission of this fiction lies far deeper: it is meant to meet the bitter truth that to reach the ideal, poor humanity must have something more than a knowledge of and love for it.

We must be taught in detail how to get this evanescent beauty into our lives. Especially must we have pointed out on all sides the conditions which are forever shutting it out from so many. This is the work which the novel of purpose is trying to do to-day. And yet it is opposed vehemently, and not only by the care-free class which is not content to have its own "cakes and ale," but wants to abolish the dry bread of others. These do have an excuse, however uncomplimentary it may be; but what can be said of a class of cultivated, conscientious people, who condemn wholesale this modern fiction without even reading it, and who boast that they do not read it? Think of setting aside a mighty influence for good without even the courtesy of a hearing-or of silence.

As a rule, all opposition to this class of fiction is made in the name of that much abused word, literature. Too often, however, it results solely from the lack of an interest in humanity and in ideas foreign to one's own small round of interests. I am not criticizing this lack of sympathy: I only object strenuously to having it mistaken for a keen literary taste. A book is not "well written" solely because the reader likes the plot and characters; neither is it badly written because he dislikes them.

This word literature has come to be hedged about with too many purely personal meanings to have the influence it now possesses. It needs a thorough overhauling, and this closing of the century is a good time to give it. The new century will have burdens enough

for our shoulders without our carrying over any mistakes.

There is really no concensus of opinion as to the meaning of this word which yet can bar out one of the strongest existing influences for good. The nearest approach to unanimity of definition lies in the assertion that literature is only for the entertainment or recreation of mankind. But even here the definition is so carelessly worded that its application becomes an absurdity in the hands of many.

For instance, its object must be enjoyment or entertainment; for what class of mind then? There is no keener entertainment to be had from reading than the untrained taste can get out of stories overflowing with sentimental gushing or rife with accounts of adventure, written up by permanent stay-at-homes with no imagination.

Naturally this class of fiction is not literature however much it entertains. But also the novel of purpose "is not literature," though it gives unalloyed pleasure to a small class which is really not entirely lacking in good taste and judgment. This must make it plain that we need a more carefully worded expression, which excludes the personal element, always out of place in a criticism. At present there are some critics and teachers who if forced to define their position exactly, would be obliged to say, "it is not what pleases you that is literature, but what pleases Me."

This is not a dignified condition of things, and the consequences are serious; all the more so, because too subtle perhaps to be recognized by those who are not students both of humanity and fiction as a means of education. Naturally, this combination is very rare and accounts for the serious inconsistencies which exist today in the criticism of fiction.

Fiction deals of necessity with life; but the grave and absurd mistake of limiting the extent of this portrayal by the rules which limit literature, will never be discovered by the man who sits among books and takes life second-hand, if at all.

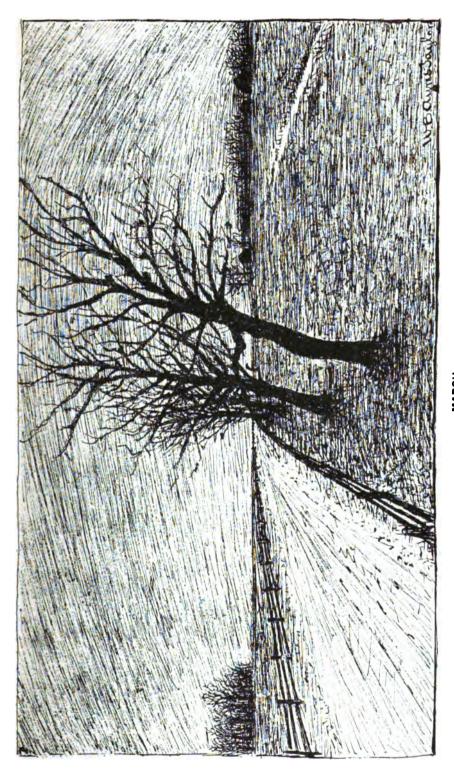
We need to have the meaning of these two words, fiction and literature, revised and freed from all inaccuracies and obscurities. Let the final decision be what it may, so that it can no longer be misapplied by any one.

Let it be so strictly defined that no one can ever again regard his own pleasure in reading as the one infallible test of "good literature." If it be decided that the dress of an idea must always take precedence, in importance, of the idea itself, or if the problem novel cannot possibly be admitted as literature, very well. But it is imperative that the most untrained critic be given no chance whatever to imply that lack of literary value means necessarily the absence of all value.

But, ah me! what would it avail after all if the meaning of culture cannot be so extended as to demand a knowledge of life and humanity as well as of literature.

MRS. C. H. STONE.

Interpretations and definitions of literature are invited. The opinions of others who are interested in the modern novel of purpose, or opposed to it, will be welcomed by Mrs. Stone and by the editor, and will be given hearing and place in these columns.



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MARCH MEADOWS.

With rim of withered grass, and frosty lining.

Beneath the cold sky's steely-gleaming arch,

They lie, unmellowed by the sun's dim shining—

The meadowlands of March.

Not yet the boldest blue-bird's song has broken
The winter-stillness that above them broods;
Not yet has come the slightest spring-time token
From forest solitudes.

Yet, soon will sound a strident call of warning,
A cry from north-bound geese, far overhead—
Will come, a spicy, forest-scented morning,
And winter will have fled.

From out Earth's many deeply-hidden pockets
Will burst a crowd of shoots and blades and slips,
And later on, a host of mullein-rockets
Will flash their golden tips.

The trailers of the dewberries will tangle
Their flowery cables through the meadow grass,
And soft blue stars of spiderwort bespangle
The ranks of sassafras.

A million waves of ruby-tasseled clover
Beneath the frozen earth and sky's gray arch
Are sleeping, while the sleety gales blow over
The meadowlands of March.

HATTIE WHITNEY.

MUSIC AND PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

IN these days of new psychology and mental therapeutics whatever difficulty may attach to the framing of a complete philosophy of medicine, one thing is quite certain, that the mind has a powerful influence on the body-that all and any medical treatment is defective that does not include a consideration of mental states. This was always true, even before the Wise Man wrote his aphorism, that "A merry spirit doth good like medicine"-perhaps, in a sense, it was always admitted by the competent physician, but, however ignored or doubted in the past by the many, it is now a recognized truth and is growing in application under new phases and scientific sanctions every "Who can minister to a mind diseased?" may still be a challenge to the void, but certainly whoever can so minister will also conduce to the bodily harmony that is health.

Without entering on the wide field for discussion opened by reference to mental aids to the sick, I may be permitted to hold such aids as now quite undeniable, and that so far as practicable they should be included in all remedial and charitable efforts. In this connection then, I would suggest and urge the adoption of music missions in public institutions -in all institutions, indeed, where there are sick, suffering and solitary people. The manner in which music affects us is obscure, but it is certainly an inarticulate language that "excites moods," changes the current of thought and relieves mental tension. From the day the gloomy-minded Saul acknowledged the spell of the harp-tone, to the last man or woman who in a sense "experienced religion" at the closing movement of Beethoven's "Pastorale." this power of music to address the soul and to elevate the thoughts, is unquestioned and unquestionable. However it may "suggest the unattainable," it needs no introduction, for it has in it the elements of universal language and finds its way to the inner sense without words—exciting interest, changing the mood, and bringing in happier and quieter feelings by a magic that is without controversy. As Amiel says: "Music is harmony; harmony is perfection; perfection is our dream, and our dream is heaven." It is a dream common to all.

Now, there are certainly in this great city many who desire to do good. Something to relieve the vast mass of human suffering, to contribute, however slightly, to the diffusion of seed that springeth up into everlasting life, and they can do this by aiding the formation of music missions for the sick poor. Begin in the hospitals, because they are the scene of the greatest suffering. It will not take much time and need not involve much expense. Performance by amateurs will do well enough. Without disparaging "flower missions' which at best appeal to one or two senses, music will be found more availing because more significant and spirit-No complexity of arrangement, no initial difficulty stands in the way, for no opposition is likely to arise, no prejudice has to be overcome. The work only requires the co-operation of a few cultivated and philanthropic persons acting upon some simple system so the occasions may be regular and permanent. There need be no orchestral effects, no loudness, only the light vibrant tones of violins, 'cellos, and such like, with vocal music whenever possible.

Take one of the long wards of an

hospital with its numerous beds and prostrate sufferers, the inevitable gloom, the pallid faces, the many-hued dejection incident to illness, the absence of all home surroundings, the constant presence of pain and hopelessness, the wearying monotony of enforced idleness, and where can one find a better scene for the influence of music? Here, then, unannounced, let the soft, delicate notes steal upon the ears—pensive, mystical and sweet, and surely hope cometh with the sound. Suggestions of happier days while the spirit tones speak of a freshness that never dies and the strength that is born of faith. Not too solemn either, but here and there a "silver shower," with bird notes telling of field and grove and that encourage and uplift; now and then, too, the deeper chords that open the vistas of the future and hint the reality of invisible nature behind and beyond the material.

"The tides of music's golden sea Setting toward eternity."

Who can tell the benefits of such occasions, or how remedial influences may be diffused through an audience softened by suffering for their reception. It will be preaching without words, a blessing coming unsought to exorcise despair. Music missions properly conducted might be made an agency for practical good, and that where some such influence is specially needed. They should appeal practically to the feminine mind,

ever ready to express sympathy and to comfort the comfortless.

Let me illustrate:—There is a society lady in St. Louis possessing a rare and exquisite voice conjoined with true musical insight—the discrimination and taste which enables her to catch the meaning of a minor chord and to voice the mystery of pathos. Often have I listened to her music voluntarily tendered for the enjoyment of a fashionable audience, or to subserve some ordinary social interest, and I have thought, does not the possession of such an organ involve a responsibility for its highest use? Its highest use! and is there a higher than to soothe the pulses of pain, to fall like a benediction on the brow of the despairing and dying? To "drink of the spirit of that sweet sound" might be the touch of a new life—something creative in its nature, and thus approximating things divine.

It is undoubtedly true that there are moods in suffering when all spoken words fail—fail in some elusive and fugitive way we cannot analyze; then it is, comes the opportunity for the touch of the harmony that carries no argument and runs counter to no experience.

"The viewless spirit of a lovely sound," whose heavenly spell adjusts itself to all forms of misery, and sprinkles its holy water of refreshment on all withered or withering flowers.

DAVID H. MACADAM.

Says the "Private Diarist" of the Cornhill Magazine: "Apropos of my remarks on the sometimes conflicting ideas of religion and gentlemanliness, a lady sends me an amusing anecdote of a friend who bewailed to her the loss of a somewhat ill-bred but extremely wealthy neighbor who had been very liberal in his help to her country charities. 'Mr. X. is dead,' said she; 'he was so good and kind and helpful to me in all sorts of ways! He was so vulgar, poor dear fellow, we could not know him in London; but we shall know him in heaven.'"

The Rt. Rev. George Herbert Kinsolving, assistant Episcopal Bishop of Texas, is a giant of six feet four inches, and walks along with an easy stride that always excites attention. One morning he was hurrying along a street in a strange city, wearing a big slouch hat, when a newsboy, who had been following him with great curiosity, at length called out: "Say mister, be you Buffalo Bill?" "No, my son," replied the Bishop, as his eyes twinkled with merriment; "I am Texas George."—Exchange.

HENRY GEORGE.

AM not a disciple of Henry George in his economic theories—possibly because I have never given them the careful and thoughtful study their importance deserves; therefore I am necessarily free from that bias of partiality which discipleship usually brings. But I yield to no one in my ardent admiration of the man; and, in my opinion, no man of our generation is more entirely worthy of such admiration than is he. "I pray thee," said Abou Ben Adhem to the angel, "write me as one who loves his fellow-men." And we are told that when the angel

"Came again with a great wakening light,
And showed their names whom love of God
had blest.

And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

Henry George was a philanthropist before he was a political economist; and his political economy has its bedrock foundation in a philanthropy so deep and intense that he could not rest content with things as they are. He was an optimist rather than a pessimist, but his was not that shallow optimism which declares that "whatever is is right," and sits down in comfortable indifference to the inexorable logic of human sin and sorrow and suffering. He believed with all his soul that very much of what is, is fearfully wrong; and believing that he saw the fruitful source of one phase of the wrong, he threw all the energies of heart and brain into an effort to right it. It matters not, in my estimate of his character, whether his diagnosis of the social disease was correct, or the remedy he proposed the proper one. That his inspiring motive in all that he did, said, and wrote was a lofty and self-sacrificing philanthropy, and a love of his fellow-men which "many waters could not quench, neither

floods drown," there can be not the smallest doubt. At the end, as we know, he sacrificed his life in a philanthropic cause, and it is sufficient praise to say that the victim was worthy of the altar.

To me the most encouraging sign of the present age is its growing disposition to do its own thinking on all subjects; to take nothing for granted because our fathers and grandfathers did; to regard nothing as right simply because it is consecrated by immemorial usage, and nothing as wrong simply because it is new; to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good." Henry George was pre-eminently a free-thinking man, at least in all questions pertaining to this world; what he thought about the other I neither know nor care. "One world at a time." said dving Thoreau to an inquiring friend. There are many who refuse to think for themselves on certain crucial questions, social and other, because, as they claim, "This is the best possible world," and if improved at all it can only be by the Creator. Henry George was not one of these. He not only did not believe that "this is the best possible world," but he believed that in some respects it is a very bad world, which man can and ought to make better. "God helps those who help themselves;" and whoever does nothing for the benefit of humanity, and waits for God to do everything, is "Stand still and liable to wait forever. see the salvation of the Lord," may be excellent advice in spiritual matters, but it is suicidal folly in matters temporal.

Henry George squarely faced the facts of the social and economic conditions, in their bearings upon the present and future of the race. Then, with a courage that never faltered, a zeal that never chilled, a hope that never weakened, he

devoted himself to the work of reformation. To what extent he succeeded or failed, it is too soon for us to know; but it is not, and never will be, too soon or too late to feel the inspiration of his example. Never was there finer illustration of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," than may be found in his books. When picturing the manifold burdens which greed and ignorance pile upon the breaking back of humanity, he is—as John Adams said of James Otis-" a flame of fire." When he tells of the awful suffering which these burdens have inflicted upon generation after generation of God's children, his pen seems to be dipped in mingled blood and tears. In these days when the making of money and the getting of things which money buys are apparently the main objects of life, it is something more than merely refreshing to see a man so terribly in earnest in behalf of

"those for whom Christ died;" and content to live poor and die poor if, perchance, he might make their lives a little brighter and better.

Well did Heber Newton call "Progress and Poverty" "an epoch-making book." Whether you agree or disagree with its conclusions, you can never forget its facts, or the eloquence with which they are set forth. Merely as a specimen of literary style, it is a wonderful book; and it is something vastly greater than a specimen of literary style. That it has achieved a permanent place in English literature, I can not doubt.

I am very glad to learn that the friends and followers of Henry George in St. Louis contemplate making the day of his death an anniversary to his memory. Unless Gibbon, the greatest of historians, is a base falsifier, he deserves such honor far more than does the patron saint of England.

THOMAS DIMMOCK.

FORGET ME, DEATH !-- O DEATH, FORGET ME NOT!

Forget me, Death, as from the meadowland
I rise with wayside song and bounding feet,
While far below me fades the valley sweet
And far above, the beckoning summits stand.
Halt me not midway up, where the dim band
Of those who watch below shall see us meet
And mark thee cut me down in the full heat
Of my soul's mounting purpose. Stay Thy
hand

As I climb on, climb on—always more nigh The sacred heights where lovest Thou to be, My heart an eagle-brood of hopes that cry To those lone crags of storm and majesty. The eaglets gone, my heart their empty nest, Strike me, quick Death, into my warm deep rest!

O Death, forget me not, till I descend!

Take not Thy place behind me, as with slow

And slower steps a waning shape, I go.
Toward the silent valley and the end.
Lest midway down I turn with rage and send
A curse at Thee, nay, seize thy blade and
mow

Myself down at Thy feet, and with the snow Of those deep years let my heart's summer blend.

O Mighty One! How were it meet for Thee To set Thy foot upon the vanquished head,

To wrest from Age a stingless victory
Whence Joy and Song and Love long, long
have fled!

Await me on the peaks of heavenward strife!

Slay me, great Death, on the young peaks of life!

Fames Lane Allen, in The Bookman.

JACK McQUOID.

A Story of Louisiana Quarantine.

IN a quaint old Louisiana town, where the sky is nearly always blue and the live oaks nearly always green; where the darkey's heart is always glowing and the Acadian maid knows no gloom, there has lived for thirty years an Irishman by the name of Jack Mc-Ouoid.

When Mr. Jack, as he is often called, came to this sweet, sunny village of Marlburn he was on his way to Texas from New Orleans, and asked for a night's lodging at the old Moise Mansion. It was the month of April, and the lane leading to the house was fragrant with jasmine and sweet olive. Not far away the orange grove was beautiful in its richest, deepest green. The purple wisteria and white honeysuckle were in bloom, and threaded themselves together so as to make a perfect screen upon the cypress latticework of the gallery.

David Moise, the owner of Marlburn's largest plantation, was an old-time Southerner, and he had made the Moise Mansion a synonym for hospitality throughout all the region from Bayou Teche to the Sabine River. He was an extensive cattle-owner, and his branded stock were herded all the way from the piny woods on the north to the Gulf marshes on the south.

In those days a few cattle buyers came into this section, an occasional Creole relative came on a visit by water or stage from the Southern country, but an Irish straggler (tramp) from Indiana was indeed somebody entirely out of the ordinary line of guests.

David Moise was about to leave home on the afternoon that Jack arrived, to look after some of his cattle in the lower marshes, but he ordered his trip to be deferred until the following day that "he might make," as he said, "a stranger so welcome that he will come again." It was frequently said of Col. Moise that he was well educated, and that his English was better than his French tongue, but he could neither read nor write, and he said "I got my learnin' from askin' some question of every man I met, and from stragglers I learned most of all."

Jack had not expected the thousand little attentions bestowed upon him. No sooner had he introduced himself to Mr. Moise than he was offered the most comfortable seat on the gallery, and presently a darkey servant appeared with a cup of black coffee and a palmleaf fan. In the years that have come and gone, Jack has often been heard to say that it was the most cordial reception he had ever received.

As Jack was about to leave on the morning following his arrival Col. Moise followed him down the shell path to the gate, and as Jack offered him his hand with "au revoir" on his lips, the Colonel said "young man I want you to stay and tutor these children of mine. I have taken a great liking to you, and believe you are just the one to put something into their heads. I've talked it over with the madam and she says they will always blame us if we let 'em grow up in this way."

Real summer breezes were beginning to waft through the long lane, and for one who had so recently come from the frozen north, there was certainly a fascination about the April showers of blossoms, the music of the birds, and the bright sunny skies. There was also a

warmth and geniality about the halfforeign ways of "Cadjan" Marlburn,
planted on the elbow of the deep bayou.
Jack's heart was already under the spell
of earth and sky and air, and he had
seductive visions of luxuriously lounging under some of the moss-hung trees
on a long summer day. Jack had received a good common school education,
and after his long tramp the idea of
settling down in such a place made no
slight impression upon him.

Col. Moise and Jack walked back again to the house, and nine dark-eyed interesting children came running down the path to find out the decision of their tutor-elect. It was an affirmative answer which Jack gave, and he added to his verbal contract: "I agree to leave you the first time I get drunk, Col. Moise." Jack remembered his failing, and the thing which had caused him to be forsaken by Annie Malony and to wander from his old Indiana home.

Jack succeeded in teaching the children and was called in those parts a great teacher.

Five years after his arrival at Marlburn there occurred an Irish-Creole wedding which has been remembered even to this day by the Acadians of that parish as "une fête royale." It was on that day that Marie Moise, eldest daughter of Col. Moise, became the wife of Jack McQuoid. Two years later, on the death of Col. Moise, Jack became manager and overseer of "Live Oak Plantation." In 1878 during the awful scourge of yellow fever, Mrs. McQuoid and her two children succumbed to black yomit.

Eighteen years had not effaced the memory of his awful loss, and when the yellow-jack reached New Orleans in September of the present year, Jack McQuoid, now mayor of Marlburn, called the citizens together in the new town hall and addressed them as follows: "Gentlemen, I speak as one who is acquainted with the distress which

may be caused by yellow fever. Here and there in groups this afternoon. I have heard our business men saying that they could not afford to jeopardize their business interests by doing away with traffic and passengers for even one month. I know those who spoke were men whom we all esteem as thrifty and industrious, but who know not the desolation of this dreaded disease. One night eighteen years ago there stopped at my house a cattle-buyer from Morgan City. The next morning he was taken sick, and died three days afterwards. In three weeks from that time, I had no wife or children. I was robbed of a life of pleasure and joy. It is incomparable with poverty, for it is a hundred fold worse. It is a theme too sad to dwell Gentlemen, I am in favor of establishing rigid quarantine. I am in favor of living on rice, syrup and sweet potatoes for two months, rather than risk one life within our gates. We can make an impenetrable wall around our village of fifteen hundred souls, and I volunteer to do service this night as guard on McKinney's road."

Other speeches were made and many thought it might work hardship, but every man in that audience volunteered to take his turn on the watch.

It was seven o'clock and Jack Mc-Quoid stood at his post on McKinney's Road. The sun set that September evening in gorgeous, but direful heaps of rising clouds. The heliotropes and purples were rapidly fading into blackness and the lights of Marlburn had begun to flicker here and there over the much scattered town, when a flash of lightning in the northwest brightened up the road enough so that Jack could see in the distance a dark object which resembled a prairie schooner. Toward this Jack walked that he might tell them, if strangers, to turn around before they reached the turnpike. When he was within speaking distance he shouted "halt!" and turned his lantern on the wagon.

"What's the matter? Hold us up if you want to!" shrieked a woman with a shrill, piercing voice.

"I do not care to hold you up, madam, I am the quarantine officer and beg to ask where you are from," Jack answered.

"From Indiana, if it is any of your business," was the reply.

"Certainly it is my business, and from what town were you yesterday?" asked Jack.

"From Mawaqua yesterday, but we have been detained in a very great number of places by this quarantine business and my husband's illness." The woman by this time had lowered her voice, and her last few words about her sick husband touched Jack, and he answered, "I cannot let you into this town to-night, but over yonder in that bunch of umbrella trees is a deserted house where you can put up for the night, you will see it when it lightnings again," and he pointed toward it.

Then a man with a low, feeble voice stuck his head out between the flaps of the canvas curtains and said, "I've he'erd about Southern hospitality, but I guess there ain't no such thing."

Jack only replied: "Sir, there is no hospitality in a Louisiana quarantine."

The rain was beginning to fall and Jack turned to go back to his post and a youth yelled at him, "Have you no pity in you, rebels?" "I am no rebel,"

Jack replied, but the wind and rain were, too strong to stand out. Jack went to the nearest house and had them send for a health-officer. He had also some hot victuals sent to them.

It was late when the doctor arrived at the house. The oil in the lantern was growing less and less, and the life in the man was almost gone. The man was a consumptive and they had set out hoping to benefit him, but the journey had been too severe. His courage was ended and the physician said he would not last until morning.

In the old Acadian house they built a roaring fire, but the Indiana man never heard the crackling of the pine, for his soul had gone to a place where there are no rebels or quarantines.

Next day in the cove cemetery were buried the remains of Edward Atkins, and Jack McQuoid saw that every rite was performed.

The day after the funeral Jack McQuoid visited the widow of Edward Atkins to pay his respects and explain his attitude as guard.

The landlord of "Marlburn Inn" says he introduced himself in this manner: We may lose our friends on the fairest day; we may find them on the darkest night, allow me to introduce myself, Annie Malony, as Jack McQuoid.

There is to be a wedding in January, and the rough quarantine officer has promised that he will never get drunk again.

W. B. AYRES TAYLOR.



MEMOIR OF TENNYSON.

(Condensed from Literature.)

BIOGRAPHY of a great poet from the hand of one who stood to him in the three-fold relation of son, secretary, and constant literary confident must needs be full of interest for the world; and Lord Tennyson's personal share in this memoir of his illustrious father abounds naturally enough in matter of the highest value. But the additions, copious in amount and various in kind, with which he has been able to enrich it indefinitely increase its worth. It may be doubted, indeed, whether any work of this description has ever before so munificently enlarged the stock of public knowledge concerning the inner and spiritual life of a profoundly thoughtful philosopher-poet, the opinions and judgments of a life-long student of English poetry, and the artistic development and methods of the most exquisite of poetic artists. The book contains letters of the highest interest from and to the late Laureate, an abundance of his own literary memoranda, a faithful record of his conversations, ranging over a wide field of subjects, a collection of critical pronouncements, always weighty and illuminating, on the literature of the past, and, most precious of all, a singularly large array of hitherto unpublished pieces from the hand of the poet himself. It is only by the biographer's resolute self-effacement that room has been found even within the thousand pages of these two substantial volumes for the mass of illustrative matter with which they present us. "According to my father's wish," writes Lord Tennyson, in the modest and judicious preface with which he introduces the work,

"throughout the memoir my hand will be as seldom seen as may be;" and he goes on to plead this excuse, unneeded. it appears to us, for its "occasionally fragmentary character." It will surprise none who can recall certain famous and trenchant utterances of the poet that he "disliked the notion of a long formal biography." "He wished, however," adds his son, "that if I deemed it better the incidents of his life should be given as shortly as might be without comment, but that my notes should be final and full enough to preclude the chance of further and unauthentic biographies." His wish has assuredly been fulfilled in this work. It is not always that what may be called the "official biography" of an eminent person is, or indeed deserves to be, the final one; but here the claim to finality is quite indisputable. What the biographer has given us about the poet's "birth, home, school, college, friendships, travels, and the leading events of his life" supplies an ample account if not, to use his own words, of all that "people naturally wish to know," yet certainly of all that people have any sort of right to learn. Those who wish to know more will belong essentially to that class of persons upon whom the Laureate half humorously, half seriously imprecated the "curse of Shakespeare." . . .

We catch a glimpse for the first time, for instance, of the poet's grandfather—the wrongheaded and capricious old gentleman who left his landed property away from his elder to his younger son, and who deserves immortality if only for the monumental infelicity of the prophecy of which he delivered himself in handing to the youthful Alfred

Alfred Lord Tennyson: A Memoir. By his Son. 94+6in. 516+551 pp. London, 1697. Macmillan. 36/-n.

the honorarium for a poem which the lad had composed "by desire" on his grandmother's death, "Here is half a guinea for you, the first you have ever earned by poetry, and, take my word for it, the last." Had the unlucky old man contented himself with the less specific prediction that the boy would never become a poet, he might even now be sturdily defending it in the Elysian Fields as a matter of individual opinion. But the hard fact that his grandson left behind him the largest fortune ever amassed by the exercise of the poetic art must be beyond the power of the venerable shade to explain away. Another quaint picture sketched from the Tennysons of an earlier generation is that of the poet's rigidly Calvinistic aunt who wept over the infinite goodness of the Deity in damning "most of her friends," while she, who was "no better than most of her neighbours," had been picked out for eternal salvation—a reflection quite in the manner of Browning's "Johannes Agricola;" and who one day remarked encouragingly to her nephew, "Alfred, Alfred, when I look at you I think of the words of Holy Scripture, 'Depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting fire!" " Something, too, we hear, and would fain have heard more, of Alfred Tennyson's brothers and sisters, the other members of that extraordinary family of twelve-remarkable alike for longevity and genius-which has produced two poets of distinct mark besides the Laureate himself, and is even at this date represented by five survivors, the eldest upwards of ninety and the youngest approaching her eightieth year. The poetic instinct appears to have developed itself almost as early in Alfred's two elder brothers as in himself, and, indeed, was in all of them, it would seem, an inheritance from their father. In an interesting fragment of autobiography he writes:-

According to the best of my recollection when I was about eight years old, I covered two sides of a slate with Thomsonian blank verse in praise of flowers for my brother Charles, who was a year older than I was, Thomson then being the only poet I knew. Before I could read I was in the habit, on a stormy day, of spreading my arms to the wind and crying out, "I hear a voice that's speaking to the wind," and the words "far, far away" had always a strange charm for me. About ten or eleven Pope's "Homer's Iliad" became a favourite of mine, and I wrote hundreds and hundreds of lines in the regular Popeian metre -nay, even could improvise them, so could my two elder brothers, for my father was a poet and could write regular metre very skilfully.

Again he writes:-

At about twelve and onward I wrote an epic of six thousand lines a la Sir Walter Scott—full of battles, dealing, too, with sea and mountain scenery—with Scott's regularity of octosyllables and his occasional varieties. Though the performance was very likely worth nothing, I never felt myself more truly inspired. I wrote as much as seventy lines at one time, and used to go shouting them about the fields in the dark. Somewhat later (at fourteen) I wrote a drama in blank verse, which I have still, and other things. It seems to me I wrote them all in perfect metre.

Specimens of his father's earliest poetic efforts are given by Lord Tennyson at the end of the chapter from which the above extracts are taken, and among them is a scene belonging doubtless to the blank verse drama referred to. Of the matter there is not much more to be said than what always has to be said of a clever boy's first offering to the dramatic muse.

Ha! by St. James,
Mine was no vulgar mind in infancy. . . .

On the school and college career of Tennyson there is little more to be known than has been gathered, either from already published correspondence or from incidental references to it in the Tennysonian poems. His friendship with Spedding (of the "Life of Bacon"), with Monckton Milnes, Brookfield, Charles Buller, and, of course,

Arthur Hællam, have long been matter of literary history, and to have preserved the tradition of their talk and symposia and aspirations generally is perhaps the only one among the acts of "the Apostles" by which that academical body is at all likely to have preserved its own memory to future generations. Fitzgerald, however, although he did not lay the foundation of his life-long intimacy with Tennyson until the latter had completed the University course, has left an interesting account of his Cambridge coterie which is given in the memoir from his unpublished MS. notes:-

The German school, with Coleridge, Julius Hare, &c., to expound, came to reform all our notions. I remember that Livy and Jeremy Taylor were the greatest poets next to Shakespeare. I am not sure if you were not startled at hearing that Eutropius was the greatest lyric poet except Pindar. You hadn't known he was a poet at all. I remember A. T. quoting Hallam (the great historian) as pronouncing Shakespeare "the greatest man." I thought such dicta rather peremptory for a philosopher. "Well," said A. T., "the man one would perhaps wish to show as a sample of mankind to those in another planet." He used sometimes to quote Milton as the sublimest of poets, and his two similes, one about the "gunpowder ore" and the other about "the fleet," as the grandest of all similes. He thought that "Lycidas" was a "touchstone of poetic taste." I don't know how it is, but Dryden always seems greater than he shows himself to be.

Among new particulars of Tennyson's University days we read of his having been attacked, though apparently in a mild form, by that Spanish revolutionary fever of which John Sterling, as Carlyle tells us, had so much more violent a seizure. In the summer of 1830 he started off for the Pyrenees in the company of Arthur Hallam, with money for the insurgents under the command of Torrijos, and the two young men disappearing from the ken of their friends for several weeks held a secret meeting with the heads of the conspiracy on the Spanish frontier. The

well-known cloak and sombrero of the poet's later days would have lent themselves admirably to the purpose of such an expedition. Less hot-headed, however, than Sterling's cousin, the unfortunate Boyd, they refrained from any active participation in the revolt, and instead of getting himself shot by a file of Spanish soldiers on the esplanade at Malaga, Tennyson happily returned home with no more compromising document in his pocket than the unfinished, MS. of "Œnone," the beautiful opening lines of which had been inspired by the scenery of the valley of Cauterets.

There is much in the earlier chapters of the memoir and in the picture of the young poet's domestic life over which one would gladly linger if space permitted. But it is with the story of his literary and artistic career that in these columns we are more closely concerned. and to this, therefore, we cannot much longer delay to pass. Before doing so, however, a word or two must be said on those portions of this memoir in which the twin threads of the biography and of the literary history are of necessity intertwined. Surveyed in this aspect it reveals to us a figure which the countrymen of Tennyson, though they have no doubt formed a correct conception of it, have never yet realized in all the nobility of its true proportions. Generally speaking, of course, they were aware that his early career was beset with pecuniary difficulties. His circumstances stand recorded in fact in his reluctant acceptance of that Civil List pension for which Carlyle, according to the well-known anecdote, only succeeded in enlisting the late Lord Houghton's interest by reminding him that on the Day of Judgment it would not do to lay the blame of the refusal on his constituents, but that it was Richard Milnes himself who would be damned. But few people probably, either then or since, were in a position to estimate the full measure of the poet's needs or the duration and steadiness of the struggle which he had waged with poverty. The death of his father in 1831 left the widow with straitened means. eldest brother was absent from England; Charles had his clerical duties to attend to; and upon Alfred devolved the care of his mother and unmarried sisters. It was under his superintendence that the household was transferred from Somersby Rectory to High Beech on the borders of Epping Forest, and finally settled after various migrations at Boxley, near Maidstone. Misfortune, assisted in some measure by imprudence on their own part, if not by dishonesty on that of others, followed their footsteps. A certain Dr. Allen prevailed upon Alfred to invest not only the money for which he had sold a little estate in Lincolnshire, but also a legacy of £500, in an enterprise which seems to have been as unpractical from the commercial point of view as it was artistically unsound. The calamity, indeed, becomes doubly painful to contemplate when we consider its cause. Tennyson, if we are not mistaken, had yet to make the acquaintance of Mr. Ruskin, otherwise it would have given the keenest of pangs to that eminent doctor in æsthetics to find that a personal friend and a poet, promising even then to attain a place among the Immortals, had wrecked his fortune on a scheme for carving oak panels and oak furniture by machinery. "The entire project," writes the present Lord Tennyson, "collapsed; my father's worldly goods were all gone, and a portion of the property of his brothers and Then followed a season of real hardships and many trials for my father and mother, since marriage seemed further off than ever.'' It was. indeed, not till 1850 that the union took place, after an engagement prolonged, through sheer want of the means to marry, over some twelve or fourteen years. The patience with which Tennyson underwent this protracted delay, and the steady courage and perseverance with which he laboured the while to perfect himself in his art, must impress every reader of the simple and matter-of-fact narrative in which his son has related the story of this long proba-His father's letters abound with references to "the eternal want of pence," but they are in every instance references of a merely casual and uncomplaining No murmur of dissatisfaction escapes him at the prolonged failure of exceptional and acknowledged poetical genius to earn even a modest competence for its possessor; nor does he ever seem to have shown a moment's wavering of the purpose to which he had dedicated his life. In short, the career of Tennyson, from his twenty-first to his fortyfirst year, when the tide of worldly success turned at last in his favour, presents an example of single-minded devotion to a lofty ideal which it would not be easy to match in the history of literature.

It is always interesting to note how far a poet is consciously influenced by his models; or, if he does not himself perceive, or will not admit, that any such influence has been at work, there is almost as much interest in the inquiry as to how far the history of his poetic preferences during the period of development of his genius renders it probable that he worked unwittingly to himself under the spell of those particular forerunners whom he most reverenced. The testimony of Tennyson's tastes is highly instructive in this connection. We know from a well-known anecdote that Byron was the idol of his "green, unknowing youth," and we know also that the idolatry did not survive the devotee's If, therefore, twentieth year. "Poems by Two Brothers" could without overstress upon marks of heredity,

be affiliated to any poetic style or spirit, it would be to the Byronic. On the other hand, the descent of Tennyson from Keats has been again and again pointed out and, indeed, in "The Palace of Art," for a capital instance, is too patent for a moment's denial; so that it is peculiarly gratifying to the inquirer to note the frankness of enthusiasm with which the author of that masterpiece of splendidly sensuous imagery records his admiration for the poet of the "Eve of St. Agnes." Keats, as may be remembered from one of the extracts which we quoted last week, had been raised by young Cambridge to the rank of one of the twin Dioscuri of English song, Shelley being the other; but it is very noteworthy that Tennyson should have devoted himself with so much more ardour to the cult of the former than to that of the latter. Of no other poet, indeed, of the last two centuriesassuredly not of Shelley, to whom the references in this volume are singularly few—has he spoken in such terms as of Keats, who, he declared, "with his high spiritual vision"-an adjective much more appropriate, one would think, to Shelley's--'would have been, if he had lived, the greatest of all of us (though his blank verse was poor)," adding truly, and with admirable precision of aim, that "there is something magic and of the innermost soul of poetry in all that he ever wrote."

His apparent lack of interest in Shelley is curious, and not altogether to be accounted for by the lack of affinity between their respective forms of poetic genius. For nothing is more remarkable or more significant of the fine catholicity of Tennyson's critical appreciation than his quick sensibility to the special force and merit of various forms of poetry. One sees from his attitude towards Wordsworth that he was no less fully alive to the aged poet's power in his inspired moments than

conscious of the melancholy bathos to which the sudden withdrawals and prolonged absences of Apollo inevitably depressed him.

But to the inspired Wordsworth, to the Wordsworth of the Sonnets and of the great Ode on the "Intimations of Immortality," there is abundant evidence that Tennyson rendered ample justice; and the devout Wordsworthian, even more puzzled than pained at the blasphemies of the unconverted, will nowhere find a better key to the distressing mystery than in the younger poet's extremely happy adaptation of two of the elder's lines:--" You must love Wordsworth ere he will seem worthy of your love." Equally sure and discriminating were his pronouncements on the poetry of Burns, and the amusing conflict between his judgment and that of Wordsworth on this subject gives as perfect a measure of their respective critical capacities as could well be obtained. "Read the exquisite poems of Burns," he once exclaimed-

In shape each of them has the perfection of the berry, in light the fragrance of the dewdrop; you forget for its sake those stupid things his serious pieces. The same day (adds Mr. Aubrey de Vere, who tells the story) I met Wordsworth, and named Burns to him. Wordsworth praised him, even more vehemently than Tennyson had done, as the great genius who had brought Poetry back to Nature, but added, "Of course I refer to his serious efforts, such as 'The Cottar's Saturday Night;' those foolish little amatory songs of his one has to forget."

To the poetry of Coleridge, perhaps the only poet, or the only one since Milton, who ranks with him as a master of melody, Tennyson was devoted, his especial favourites being "The Ancient Mariner," "Christabel," and that fragmentary strain of unearthly dream-music "Kubla Khan." Of Coleridge's hitherto inexplicable criticism on the Poems of 1830, that their author had "begun to write verses without very well understanding what metre is," an explanation

was suggested many years after by Tennyson which may partially, but can only partially, account for it. From what he had heard it occurred to Tennyson as possible that Coleridge had been misled by the young poet's "absurd antipathy to hyphens'' into reading certain words dactylically which were not intended to be so scanned. "If that was the case," added Tennyson "he might well have wished that I had more sense of metre. But so I, an old man who get a poem or poems every day, might cast a casual glance at a book, and, seeing something that I could not scan or understand, might possibly decide against the book without further consideration." It is, however, evident from Coleridge's previous remarks that though he had not read through all the poems, he had taken much more than a casual glance at the contents of the volume. On the whole, therefore, the sweeping dismissal of a poet who was a born metrist, displaying from the very first that acute sensibility to rhythm and melody which in its fullest development was destined to rank him beside the "mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies" of his own Alcaic Ode, remains one of those few but amazing ineptitudes in the criticism of poets by poets which literature records.

Of the generous admiration with which Tennyson regarded Browning, and which Browning no less generously reciprocated, there is no need to speak, as it was, of course, matter of common knowledge during the lifetime of both poets.

His relations with his literary contemporaries generally are here revealed, in so far as they were not known already, in pages which abound with interest but which have already been freely quoted from in other columns than ours. Perhaps the most curious testimony to his attraction for one of the most "difficult" of these contemporaries is to be found in the letter evoked by the Poems of 1842 from Carlyle. Well might the author of that dithyrambic utterance volunteer the half-ashamed apology which he makes for his inability to keep silence from good words:—

If you knew what my relation has been to the thing called English "poetry" for many years back you would think such fact almost surprising. Truly, it is long since in any English book, poetry or prose, I have felt the pulse of a real man's heart as I do in this same. A right valiant, true fighting, victorious heart; strong as a lion, yet gentle, loving, and full of music. What I call a genuine singer's heart! There are tones as of the nightingale: low murmurs of wood-doves at summer noon; everywhere a noble sound as of the free winds and leafy woods. The sunniest glow of life dwells in that soul chequered only with dark streaks from night and Hades; everywhere one feels as if all were filled with yellow glowing sunlight, some glorious golden vapour, from which form after form bodies itself; naturally golden forms. In one word, there seems to be a note of the eternal melodies in this man for which let all other men be thankful and joyful!

Who would imagine that this eloquent rhapsody came from one who, with exception made in favor of Shakespeare, and, perhaps, Burns, had almost as grave doubts of the value of poets and poetry as he had of romance in general and of Scott's achievements therein in particular? No wonder Carlyle was disposed eight years afterwards to take so gloomy a view of Monckton Milnes's eternal future in the event of his neglecting to secure due provision for the temporal future of so admired a poet. Of Tennyson's intercourse with Rogers we get a very pleasant picture, and one which should beneficially correct the forbidding outlines in which that once famous figure has been too often presented to the world. And tragi-comic as it isnay, perhaps more tragic than comic when one looks at the empty niche where the old man in imagination saw his statue—one could ill spare either the following anecdote or the trenchant comment upon it of its contributor, the late Mr. Locker Lampson:—

"He liked me," Tennyson said, "and thought that perhaps I might be the coming poet, and might help to hand his name down to future ages. One day we were walking arm-in-arm and I spoke of what is called Immortality, and remarked how few writers could be sure of of it. Upon this Rogers squeezed my arm and said, "I am sure of it." Tennyson was fond of Rogers and told me this with no unamiable intention, but, on the contrary, in all kindliness and good faith."

"Most poets," adds Mr. Locker Lampson with pungently satirical effect, "have felt at times as Rogers felt on this occasion but with this difference, that they had not an Immortal's arm to squeeze."

We must now, however, take leave of these interesting volumes, in which there is only one thing that we miss: a fuller study of that mystical side of Tennyson's nature and his power—a power exceptionally marked, no doubt, in his case, though common to all minds which are at once powerfully imaginative and profoundly meditative (not itself, however, a very common combination)—of attaining to that sort of trancelike condition which Professor Tyndall in his extremely interesting contribution to the memoir describes as "an apparent isolation of the spirit from the body."

ABOUT LIBRARIES.

The town of Joliet, Ill., has been presented with \$30,000 for a library fund, by John Lambert.

J. S. Brumback left by will to the city of Van Wert, O., \$45,000 for the purpose of erecting a library building.

Red Oak, Ia., has been given \$5,000 as a trust fund for the founding of a library, by G. J. Diedericks.

W. G. Robie left to the town of Wayland, Mass., \$28,000 and a building lot for its free library, which has been in existence for fifty years.

Hagerstown, Md., is promised \$50,000 for a library building by B. F. Newcomer, and a building site worth \$20,000 by E. W. Mealey, on condition that the town guarantees \$20,000 for equipment and \$2,500 for running expenses.

The public library of Gardiner, Me., has received \$2,500 from the citizens, and an additional \$2,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Twenty-one citizens of Reading, Penn., subscribed \$10,500 for the purpose of making the public library of the town free.

A donor, whose name is withheld, has given \$30,000 to the library in Evanston, Ill., which already had \$10,000 promised to it.

Faribault, Minn., a little town of a few thousand inhabitants, recently opened its new public library building, which cost \$30,000.

The citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., are making strenuous efforts to raise \$30,000 before the fourth of June, in order to claim the \$60,000 left to the public library of that place on condition that the same sum should be raised by the townspeople. Senator Sawyer promised the first thirty of the required sixty thousand.

Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago when its public library was founded in 1872, has recently given to the library a handsome, illustrated nine-volume edition of Boydell's imperial folio Shakespeare.

READING.

44 DEAD good books an hour every day and you shall become learned," said Emerson. Books are the Professors, Libraries the Universities of the People. It is an elective system of education; you may choose your own course of study, sit at the feet of whichever teacher you will. The few only can go to a university or college, and when they have been there they are yet undergraduates in the world of learning. They must learn, then, as the lay reader learns, by the study of books and contact with men.

President Harper electrified his auditors with the statement that Chicago University had lost several students by starvation and that hundreds were insufficiently fed. The life of foreign students in Paris is notoriously pitiable—a nightmare sort of existence. Take a fraction of the outlay and buy books, read them as seriously as you would listen to the Professor of Greek, read while the Sophomore is at the vaudeville, and you may learn as well and suffer less. A man always finds time to visit his sweetheart. If you love a book you will find stray minutes and hours for it between every two sunrises, and in every year you may add to your store of learning and intelligence.

Of all the happy inventions of the social or co-operative idea, the free Public Library heads the list. You, my dear fifteen-year-old reader, may walk as boldly as the savant or the statesman into the presence of the most august company that ever is gathered on the face of the earth, the authors of all ages. You need no fine clothes nor society manners, nor formal introduction to the writers. They are happy if you will but allow them to tell you what they learned by years of thinking and wrote

with ever so painstaking care. Do you but listen and the world's wisdom and pathos and wit will pour themselves like orchestral music into your soul. If you are fifty instead of fifteen you may seek the solace of the wise; if you are troubled there is among them someone just fitted to dissolve your clouds.

What will you read and how? You can, if you will, read very poor stuff, very bad stuff; you can read with the eye and not the mind; your emotions may be excited but your heart not stirred nor your convictions strengthened. You may kill time at reading as well as at progressive euchre. Start with a purpose, and if you don't know how to start, go to a well-read friend or to the librarian for advice. Follow a course of reading and some side reading will do no harm. Never ask a bookseller or librarian for "something good." you must so far reverence the author as that you know his name and work, and that it is he you want. Read no book till it is famous, is a perfectly safe rule for lay readers, you will find yourself busy enough with the monumental books. Let not fiction take possession of you, but take it as dessert—which some people discard altogether for daily diet. Rather exclusive novel-reading, read nothing. Mazzini advised a corresponent who desired to start upon a course of serious reading, first astronomy, that you shall have some conception of the universe; then geology, that your world may be known to you; you will then have a foundation and perspective for studying the world of men and things.

Look to the Public Library as a Temple of the gods—better gods than filled the Parthenon. Worship them with the reverent love that is due to virtue, intellect and benevolence. They are the Aristocracy of Genius, the makers of the world's indelible character. Nations vanish, literature remains.

The Library and the book-shop have been my educators—come with me while I introduce you to some of my distinguished teachers. My first was Plutarch and what an impulse my boyish blood got from Marius and Sylla, Brutus, Cæsar and the heroes of Rome. Weems' mythical Washington was followed by Bancroft's United States, but you are more fortunate to have Mc-Master and sturdy John Fiske, the one as full of detail as a school-girl, the other a philosopher and poet, turning prosy history into fairy-tales. was of course Robinson Crusoe and Kit Carson, Pilgrim's Progress, Pickwick, John Halifax and the rest. The beginning of my serious reading was Macauley's Essays. No reader will complain if I persuade him to begin with Macauley's Warren Hastings and Bacon and Clive and Burleigh. Dickens' Tale of Two Cities will give you a dramatic suggestion of the terrors of class hatred and you cannot find any history quite so fascinating and unreliable as dyspeptic old Carlyle's French Revolution. In your school readers you got a taste of the American authors, that galaxy of transcendentalists who were in their glory in my boyhood.

Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Lowell, Willis, Longfellow, Whittier, these gods of the book-case were the living luminaries in my school days of the fifties. They have always seemed and do yet seem like family friends, of a time when the world seemed a universe of marvelous distances and countries and men.

There are a few books that every reader should own, among them Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, Ruskin's Time and Tide, George's Social Problems, Thoreau's Walden, Shakespeare, A'Kempis' Imitation, Mazzini's Duty. You should have these or others of their kind, as intimate friends to turn to daily, to draw inspiration from to make you something besides an intelligent animal or social bandit.

If you live in the country, or in a city so lacking in civil spirit as to have no library, get up a reading club and write to the State librarian at Albany, New York, or the Public Librarian, St. Louis, Mo., or the Leclaire Library, Edwards-ville, Ill., and they will put you in the way of getting a "Traveling free Library" that you and your friends may read and in due time exchange for others.

In this great University of books you have neither tuition nor board to pay and you may follow your own taste in selection of studies. School education is usually cramped, rigid and mechanical; reading is broad, elastic and intellectual. Reading is accessible to every class and condition, its influence is the most potent of any in the world and its intelligent pursuit yields the most rational enjoyment.

N. O. NELSON.

The public library is a part of the educational system. To the great mass of people it comes as their first and only educational opportunity. The largest part of every man's education is that which he gives himself. It is for

this individual, self-administered education that the public library furnishes the opportunity and the means. The schools start education in childhood; libraries must carry it on.— John Cotton Dana.

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

To attend to a living child is to be baffled in your humour, disappointed of your pathos, and set freshly free from all preoccupations. You cannot anticipate him. . . . With the uncovenanted ways of the child you keep no tryst. They meet you at another place, after failing you where you tarried; your former experiences, your documents, are at fault. . . .

A child, unconscious little author of things told in this record, was taken lately to see a fellow author of somewhat different standing from her own, inasmuch as he is, among other things, a Saturday Reviewer. As he dwelt in a part of the South-west of the town unknown to her, she noted with interest the shops of the neighbourhood as she went, for they might be those of the fournisseurs of her friend. "That is his bread shop, and that is his book shop. And that, mother," she said finally, with even heightened sympathy, pausing before a blooming parterre of confectionery hard by the abode of her man of letters, "that, I suppose, is where he buys his sugar pigs."

In all her excursions into streets new to her, this same child is intent upon a certain quest—the quest of a genuine collector. We have all heard of collecting butterflies, of collecting china dogs, of collecting cocked hats, and so forth; but her pursuit gives her a joy which costs her nothing except a sharp look-out upon the proper names over all shop-windows. "I began three weeks ago next Monday, mother," she says with precision," and I have got thirtynine." "Thirty-nine what?" "Smiths." —From Alice Meynell's The Children.

Now the petty bullying of hazing and the whole system of college tyranny is a most contemptible denial of fair-play. It is a disgrace to the American name, and when you stop in the wretched business to sneer at English fagging you merely advertise the beam in your own eyes. It is not possible, surely, that any honorable young gentleman now attending to the lecture of the professor really supposes that there is any fun or humor or joke in this form of college bullying. Turn to your Evelina and see what was accounted humorous, what passed for practical joking, in Miss Burney's time, at the end of the last century. . . .

The bovine or brutal quality is by no means wholly worked out of the blood even yet. The taste for pugilism, or the pummelling of the human frame into a jelly by the force of fisticuffs, as a form of enjoyment or entertainment, is a relapse into barbarism. It is the instinct of the tiger still surviving in the white cat transformed into the princess. I will not call it, young gentlemen, the fond return of Melusina to the gambols of the mermaid, or Undine's momentary unconsciousness of a soul, because these are poetic and pathetic suggestions. The prize-ring is disgusting and inhuman; but at least it is a voluntary encounter of two individuals. But college bullying is unredeemed hrutality. It is the extinction of Dr. Jekyll in Mr. Hyde. It is not humorous, nor manly, nor generous, nor decent. It is bald and vulgar cruelty, and no class in college should feel itself worthy of the respect of others, or respect itself, until it has searched out all offenders of this kind who disgrace it, and banished them to the remotest Coventry.

The meanest and most cowardly fellows in college may shine most in hazing. The generous and manly men despise it. . . . The hazers in college are the men who have been bred

upon dime novels and the prize-ring in spirit, at least, if not in fact—to whom the training and the instincts of the gentlemen are unknown.

The soul of the gentleman, what is it? Is it anything but kindly and thoughtful respect for others, helping the helpless, succoring the needy, befriending the friendless and forlorn, doing justice, requiring fair-play, and withstanding with every honorable means the bully of the church and caucus, of the drawing-room, the street, the college? Respect, young gentlemen, like charity, begins at home. Only the man who respects himself can be a gentleman, and no gentleman will willingly annoy, torment, or injure another.—From Ars recte vivendi, by G. W. Curtis.

Some examples of the quack advertisements inserted in the newspapers of this time have just been quoted. Here is another specimen extracted from the issue of the "Evening Post" for August 6, 1717, the candour of which is quite refreshing:—

This is to give notice, that Dr. Benjamin Thornhill, sworn servant to his Majesty King George, Seventh Son of the Seventh Son, who has kept a stage in the rounds of West Smithfield for several months past, will continue to be advised with every day in the week, from eight in the morning until eight at night, at his lodgings at the Swan Inn, West Smithfield, till Michaelmas, for the good of all people that lie languishing under distempers, he knowing that Iulenta in agro non est abscondita-that a talent ought not to be hid in the earth. Therefore he exposes himself in public for the good of the poor. The many cures he has performed has given the world great satisfaction, having cured 1,500 people of the king's evil, and several hundreds that have been blind, lame, deaf, and diseased. God Almighty having been pleased to bestow upon him

so great a talent, he thinks himself bound in duty to be helpful to all sorts of persons that are afflicted with any distemper. He will tell you in a minute what distemper you are troubled with and whether you are curable or not. If not curable he will not take any one in hand if he might have five hundred pounds for a reward. N. B. The Doctor has an infallible cure for the gout, which in a few hours gives ease, and in a short time makes a perfect cure; likewise a never-failing remedy for the colic.

The writer of this bold and impudent advertisement, who was popularly known as the "Stuttering Unborn Doctor," enjoyed an extensive practice in Smithfield, and, if Steele is to be credited, "died worth five hundred pound per annum, though he was not born to a halfpenny." Asked by a patient upon one occasion to explain the extraordinary title with which he had dubbed himself, the fellow stammered, "Well, you s-s-s-see, s-s-sir, I w-w-was not born. a d-d-d-doctor, and s-s-so I am an u-unb-b-born d-d-d-doctor!" Logically conclusive of course! It was mainly, as may be supposed, with a view of counteracting the baneful influence exerted by such notorious cheats as these that one of the craft caused the following paragraph to be inserted in the "Original Weekly Journal" of December 28, 1723:-

"An appeal to the judicious part of mankind (it runs), if it is not the grossest imposition imaginable to cram the public prints in so fulsome a manner with infallible specifics, Arcana's Italian boluses, and innumerable quack medicines put to sale at toy shops and other places, only to hide the shame and to screen from the resentment of injured people the preparers. For your own sake apply to some man of ingenuity and probity, who appears to justify his practice by his success, one of which invites you to his house at the Golden Heart and Square Lamp in Crane Court near Fetter Lane, Ask for the surgeon, who is to be advised with every morning till eleven o'clock, and from two till nine at night, in any distemper.—Sidney's England and the English in the Eighteenth Century.

Extract from a letter of Edward Fitzgerald.

I remember A. T.* admiring the abstracted look of a Murillo Madonna at Dulwich; the eyes of which are on you, but seem "looking at something beyond; beyond the Actual into Abstraction." This has been noticed of some great men; it is the trance of the Seer: I do not remember seeing it in A. T. himself; great as he was from top to toe, and his eyes dark, powerful and serene.

He was still afraid of blindness, which his brother Frederick said might accompany the perception of the inward Sublime as in Homer and Milton. The names of Dante and Michael Angelo in (the original form of) this poem remind me that once looking with A. T. at two busts of Dante and Goethe in a shop window in Regent street, I said, "What is there wanting in Goethe which the other has?" "The Divine!"

After visiting Italy some twenty years after this poem was written, he told me that he had been prepared for Raffaelle but not for Michael Angelo: whose picture at Florence of a Madonna dragging a "ton of a child" over one shoulder almost revolted him at first, but drew him toward itself afterwards, and "would not out of memory." I forget if he saw the Dresden Raffaelle, but he would speak of the Child in it as "perhaps finer than the whole composition, in so far as one's eyes are more concentrated on the subject. The child seems to me the furthest reach of human art.

His attitude is a man's; his countenance a Jupiter's—perhaps too much so." But when A. T. had a babe of his own he saw it was not "too much so." "I am afraid of him: babies have an expression of grandeur which children lose, a look of awe and wonder. I used to think the old painters overdid the expression and dignity of their infant Christs, but I see they didn't. This morning . . . lay half an hour worshipping the bed-post on which the sulight flickered (pure nature worship). "If," as old Hallam said, "one could have the history of a babe's mind!""

Tennyson admired Samuel Johnson's grave earnestness, and said that certain of his couplets, for these qualities and for their "high moral tone," were not surpassed in English satire. However, he ventured to make merry over:

"Let observation, with extensive view, Survey mankind, from China to Peru."

"Why did he not say 'Let observation, with extended observation, observe extensively?" . . .

Tennyson liked Jonson's "It is not growing like a tree," and Marvell's "To a Prude," "but," he added, "I can't read Ben Jonson, especially his comedies. To me he appears to move in a wide sea of glue." I said, "Do you like Goldsmith's 'When lovely woman stoops to folly?" and he replied, "I love it." He also greatly praised the Vicar of Wakefield.

He told me that he was moved to write "Tears, Idle Tears," at Tintern Abbey; and that it was not real woe, as some people might suppose; "it was rather the yearning that young people occasionally experience for that which seems to have passed away from them forever." That in him was strongest when he was quite a youth. He said, "Old Carlyle, who is never moved by poetry, once quoted those lines of mine, while we were out walking.".

^{*} Fitzgerald always referred to Tennyson as A. T.

Through Lowell the Pennsylvanians asked for a poem on Penn, which my father felt himself at that time unable to write, although he had a great love for Penn.

Lowell said in his letter:

I think it pretty that they should recognize you as the Laureate of the Tongue and not only of the Nation.

I send also a small tribute of baccy. I can't see that it does you any harm if I may judge by your later harvest.

Very sincerely yours,

J. R. Lowell.

To which Tennyson answered:

"Just now it seems to me that a verse upon anything is beyond my power; but does that matter much while you have your noble old Longfellow among you and other poets, who might be more likely than myself to give you something which would not fall below the subject? I do not say that I will not make the attempt, but I cannot promise you anything, except that I will be with you in spirit on the 8th of November (1883), and rejoice with your rejoicing; for, since I have been ill, I have read the life of your noble countryman and and mine, William Penn, and find him no 'comet of a season,' but the fixt light of a dark and graceless age, shining on into the present, not only great but good. . . .

My father said to me: 'I am never in the least shy before great men. Each of them has a personality for which he or she is responsible; but before a crowd, which consists of many personalities, of which I know nothing, I am infinitely shy. The great orator cares nothing about all this. He takes them all as one man. He sways them as one man.'

So Gladstone spoke for himself and for my father in acknowledgement of the honour done to them, and ended his speech as follows:

"Mr. Tennyson's life and labours

correspond in point of time as nearly as possible to my own, but Mr. Tennyson's exertions have been on a higher plane of human action than my own. He has worked in a higher field, and his work will be more durable. We public menwho play a part which places us much in view of our countrymen—we are subject to the danger of being momentarily intoxicated by the kindness, the undue homage of kindness, we may receive. It is our business to speak, but the words which we speak have wings, and fly away and disappear. The work of Mr. Tennyson is of a higher order. I anticipate for him the immortality, for which England and Scotland have supplied in the course of their long national life many claims. Your record to-day of the additions which have been made to your municipal may happen to be examined in distant times, and some may ask, with regard to the Prime Minister, 'Who was he and what did he do? We know nothing about him.' But the Poet Laureate has written his own song on the hearts of his countrymen that can never die. Time is powerless against him, and I believe this, that were the period of the inquiry to be so long distant as between this day and the time when Maeshowe was built, still in regard to the Poet Laureate of to-day there would be no difficulty in stating who he was, and what he has done to raise the intellects and hearts of his fellow-creatures to a higher level, and by so doing acquire a deathless fame."

It seemed to me that, in the conversations between my father and Gladstone, my father was logical and brilliant in his talk, made his points clearly, and every word and phrase of his, as in his poems and plays, bore directly upon the subject under discussion; that Gladstone took longer to go from point to point, and wrapt up his subject in analogies which he thoroughly thrashed out before he returned to his thesis. What struck me most in Gladstone's expression of his thoughts was his eagerness and mastery of words, coupled with a self-control and a gentle pursuasiveness; and a certain persistence in dwelling on those topics which he himself had started for discussion. Yet, like my father, he was always most anxious to learn from any one whom he thought better informed than himself on the matter in hand. He made some remarkable statements, such as that "No man since Aeschylus could have written the Bride of Lammermoor."-From the Memoir of Lord Tennyson, by his son.

CROSSING THE BAR.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound or foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless
deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For the from out our bourne of Time and Space
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to meet my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

"Southern Asia, in general, is the seat of awful images and associations. As the cradle of the human race, it would alone have a dim and reverential feeling connected with it. No man can pretend that the wild, barbarous, and capricious superstitions of Africa, or of savage tribes elsewhere, affect him in the way that he is affected by the ancient, monumental, cruel, and elaborate religions of Indostan, etc. The mere antiquity of Asiatic things, of their in-

stitutions, histories, modes of faith, etc., is so impressive, that to me," says a celebrated modern author, "the vast age of the race and name overpowers the sense of youth in the individual. Even Englishmen, though not bred in any knowledge of such institutions, cannot but shudder at the mystic sublimity of castes that have flowed apart, and refused to mix, through such immemorial tracks of time: nor can any man fail to be awed by the name of the Ganges or the Euphrates. It contributes much to these feelings, that Southern Asia is, and has been for thousands of years, the part of the earth most swarming with human life-the great officina gentium. Man is a weed in those regions. The vast empires, also, into which the enormous population of Asia has always been cast, give a further sublimity to the feelings associated with all Oriental names and images."-From Jenning's The Indian religions.

His love of good eating and drinking is not an unpleasant feature of the man, [Ouin] and has certainly given us some of his best sayings. It is said that he thought angling a very barbarous diversion; "For," said he, "suppose some superior being should bait a hook with venison and go a Quinning, I should certainly bite, and what a sight I should be, dangling in the air!" Every one knows his plaintive wish as he passed beneath Westminster Bridge: "Oh that my mouth were that centre arch, and that the river ran claret!" So keen was he about certain articles of food. that he is reported to have visited Plymouth on several occasions, merely for the purpose of eating John Dories. . . . Garrick, who wrote epigrams on the foibles of all his friends and contemporaries, has a capital mock soliloguy of Quin, "On Seeing the Embalmed Body of Duke Humphrey at St. Albans:"

"O plague on Egypt's arts, I say!
Embalm the dead! On senseless clay
Rich wine and spices waste!
Like sturgeon, or like brawn, shall I
Bound in a precious pickle lie,
Which I can never taste!

"Let me embalm this flesh of mine
With turtle-fat, and Bordeaux wine,
And spoil the Egyptian trade!
Than Humphrey's Duke more happy I—
Embalmed alive, old Quin shall die,
A mummy ready made."

with some of his great friends, some dunder-headed peer, in the midst of the laughter, exclaimed: "What a pity it is, Quin, my boy, that a clever fellow like you should be a player!" Quin flashed his eye, and replied: "What would your lordship have me to be—a lord?"—From Parry's Life of Charles Macklin.

The question of "furnishing," which is a cause of such anxious consideration to so many worthy householders, was solved by Thoreau with his usual boldness and expedition. "Furniture!" he exclaims in an outburst of pitying wonder at the spectacle of men who are enslaved by their own chattels. "Thank God, I can sit and I can stand without the aid of a furniture warehouse." His furniture at Walden, which was partly of his own manufacture, consisted of a bed, a table, a desk, three chairs, a looking-glass three inches in diameter, a pair of tongs and andirons, a kettle, a skillet, and a frying-pan, a dipper, a wash-bowl, two knives and forks, three

plates, one cup, one spoon, a jug for oil, a jug for molasses, and a japanned lamp. Curtains he did not need, since there were no gazers to look in on him except the sun and moon, and he had no carpet in danger of fading, nor meat and milk to be guarded from sunshine or moonbeam. When a lady offered him a mat, he declined it as being too cumbrous and troublesome an article; he preferred to wipe his feet on the sod outside his door. Finding that three pieces of limestone which lay upon his desk required to be dusted daily, he threw them out of the window, determined that if he had any furniture to dust, it should be "the furniture of his mind." With a house thus organised, housework, instead of being an exhausting and ever-recurring labor, was a pleasant pastime. . . . Having thus chosen his surroundings, he was free to choose also the most congenial manner of life. He rose early and took his bath in the pond, a habit which he regarded as nothing less than "a religious exercise." . . . After a morning spent in work, whether manual or literary, he would refresh himself by a second plunge in the pond, and enjoy an afternoon of perfect freedom, rambling, according to his wont, by river and forest, wherever his inclination led him. He had also his entire days of leisure when he could not afford "to sacrifice the bloom of the present moment to any work, whether of the head or the hands."-From Salt's Life of Thoreau.

-The following, from the pen of Mr. Zangwill, is quoted in the Bookman:

Wherefore do the critics rage? 'Tis the Biographic Age.
Every dolt who duly died
In a book is glorified
Uniformly with his betters:

All his unimportant letters
Edited by writers gifted,
Every scrap of of MS. sifted,
Classified by dates and ages,
l'ages multiplied on pages,
Till the man is—for their pains—
Burled 'neath his own Remains.

THE BOOK DEFACER.

By John Parsons.

What is the source of the impulse which causes certain persons to mark books which do not belong to them and which they probably will never see again? We can appreciate the sense of marking one's own book, of jotting down references or making notes on the margin. To do so may fix an impression more deeply in the mind, may, so to speak, deposit a thought which might otherwise be left in solution; or, at the least, such a note may at a future reading show how in a different mood the passage struck the reader's mentai attitude at the passing moment. These motives may explain the marking of one's own book, but what can explain the marking of another's book, and of all things a library book? Is there in all of us a latent predisposition to the disease known as cacoetheces scribendi. a kind of writer's itch that almost compels the victim in whom the disease has developed, to be active with his fingers? Are some souls so diseased, so under compulsion to get their ideas before the world, that they must disfigure another man's work and public property to gain expression? Can it be that the disease is allied to that other disease of fools, especially rampant in boys, which finds relief in all kinds of display on fences, walls, high places and public edifices? Alas! for the thirst for fame and glory! Alas!

for the yearning to place one's ideas before the world. The book marker, like the fence and wall scratcher, is a public nuisance, and has his work for his pains. Generally his remarks are senseless, or if there be any sense to them, the next reader wonders at the stupidity of the fellow who thought himself alone bright enough to think of the proper thing at that moment. And when reading along with pleasure one's attention is suddenly diverted by a lot of scratches or exclamation points or interrogation marks, which either emphasize the wrong point or betray the marker's prejudice and bias, one is tempted to use vigorously impolite language at the scratcher and would be pleased to assist in his summary execution. So, at every point the marker of books fails of his point. If he seeks a shadowy, ghostly kind of fame, he gets instead a very solid execration; if he aims to impart his exploding wisdom, he writes himself down an ass, and if he tries to correct the author he betrays himself as one who has no authority. However, since wisdom is not born with men, we must make up our minds to tolerate the book scratcher, simply doing what we can, by destroying each one, as he is discovered, to rid the world of this kind of vermin also.

THE LITERARY CLAQUE.

Mark Twain somewhere relates that when he delivered his first humorous lecture he was in some trepidation lest his jokes shouldn't take. He knew an old lady in the town who was gifted with a most boisterous and contagious laugh. He resolved to take no chances and, thereupon, engaged the old lady to come to his lecture and start the laugh. He was to signal her when to laugh, by looking at her. As may be imagined, his jokes took so well that there was no occa-

sion to give the old lady the signal. Realizing, however, that a continuous succession of jokes might prove tiresome, Mark began to mix pathos with his humor. He succeeded so well that he had his audience alternately convulsed with laughter and bedewed with tears. In the midst of one of his most pathetic passages, however, he inadvertently looked toward the old lady, who, to his horror, immediately rent the air with a loud peal of laughter.

We were reminded of this story by a recent instance of literary claque. A well-known English novelist was about to publish a new novel. Either he or his publishers signaled the claqueurs at the wrong time; for the praise of the book actually began before it was published. The public on both sides of the sea was regaled with laudatory accounts of what the book was going to be. The author was diligently interviewed by the London newspapers. He was rewriting the book for the third time. He had poured his vitality into it to such an extent that he was physically exhausted and almost prostrated. Evidently the author was about to be delivered of an oracle. The whole literary claque seemed to be ostentatiously intoning, as a grace before meat: "For that which we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful." The public was supposed to be hanging on the author's words, in the interviews, for some, even the slightest, intimation as to what direction its gratitude should take. Of course, when the book was finally published, the edition was immense, the demand tremendous, and the sales-ah! the sales, that was the object of all this heralding, trumpeting and fanfaronade. "Well, this beats the devil," said the American whose Irish friend was showing him through the Dublin cathedral. "That's the intintion, Sorr," replied the quick-witted Celt. The intention of the literary "boom" is not less evident. The claque is deftly manipulated, with a particular object in view. It is unfortunate that a new book should be heralded like a new patent medicine. But the object is the same in both casessales, not the cure of human ills.

We are led to these remarks from no animosity toward any particular book. It is not even our purpose to discourage the sale of "boomed" books. But when literary journals, wittingly or unwittingly, assist in heralding a new book with a blare of trumpets, they not only increase the sale of the book at the book stores, they create an artificial demand for it at our public libraries. Alibrary cannot buy the whole edition of a book, nor any large part of it. It would take several hundred copies of a book that had been skillfully "boomed" to supply the demand for it at the delivery desk of any public library in a large city. Moreover such books are apt to have only an ephemeral popularity. Literary claques may

> "Disturb our judgment for the hour, But at last silence comes."

Emerson's advice was, not to read a book until it was at least a year old. If the users of the library were to use this advice, there would be much less difficulty in meeting the demand. The best books are not heralded and applauded by claques. A really great book needs no such questionable methods to bring it to the attention of people of taste. And we beg leave to remind those who inquire at the delivery desk for the latest literary fad, and find that every copy is "out," that there are standing on the shelves many other books of greater purity, truth and power. And not the least attractive thing about them is that they are not advertised like a new brand of soap. - Carnegie Library Bulletin.

THE CITY DREAMS.

The City dreams—what dreams!—the City dreams;
Or, like a dragon dozing, by the light
Of one green eye, plots mischief in the night.
What curses violent and stifled screams
Rise faint o'er the hushed thoroughfares! The streams
Of life have ebbed; the serpent's gilded scale,
He wore by day, is doffed now, and the trail
Of slime is over all; the City dreams.
What dreams! what dreams! From out the eternal deep,
Even now, a child is born; and, on the far
Confines of life, the arms of mortals are
Raised Godward, lest they topple down the steep.
The City dreams; we wake, sin, pray, and sleep
In the calm promise of the Morning Star.

EDWARD BATES.

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No. 3.

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.

STRELE.

A new journal in connection with library work is *The Library Assistant*, published in London. It is to afford a field for the discussion of library organization, training, problems, suggestions—everything in connection with library science. The projectors hope to stimulate the higher education and broader culture of library assistants and to urge the necessity of professional training for librarians. A prominent place in the first number is given to the American view of English librarianship, which is a quotation from our Melvil Dewey:—

The librarian is no longer a keeper of books, but a helper to the proper study of books.

The training of the librarian is just now attracting attention in England. There is a growing feeling in favour of establishing a professional training-school, where library assistants can undergo a course of study. as candidates for the bar or medicine undergo. Librarians are beginning to see that Government must recognize public libraries as forming an absolutely essential half of the educational system of the country. Public education consists of two parts—the school supplies the tools and the library the materials.

In America our idea is that the Library should be the centre of home education, as distinct from school education. But the most important development in recent years, in connection with library work in America, has been the establishment of library schools, where the would-be librarian can receive the best and broadest training for the very responsible duties he seeks to take up.

The general attitude of The Library

Assistant is shown in this sentence:-

To junior assistants we would say that if you desire to be worthy of the high and honorable posts you may one day come to fill, as executive officers in charge of the greatest educational institutions, you must qualify for the posts as you would qualify if you were a teacher, a solicitor, or a doctor!

Any person who may have reports of this library for the years 1876,1878-9. 1889-90, and 1892-3, which are of no special value to the owner, will confer a favor upon the library by returning these publications to us.

It is with pleasure that we present to our readers this month a poem by Miss Hattie Whitney. We shall be glad if, by calling attention to Miss Whitney's work, we can be instrumental in introducing her writings to a wider circle of appreciative readers in this the city of her birth. Miss Whitney's name is a familiar one in many of the Eastern magazines, but few St. Louisans, we imagine, are aware that the writer of the graceful poems which appear over her name is a native and resident of our Miss Whitney began her modest literary career by contributing scraps of verses to Demorest's magazine when it was issued under its old form. She contributes now to Lippincott's, to the Youth's Companion, to the Woman's Home Companion, to the Ladies' World. to Carter's Monthly (the new Chicago publication edited by Opie Read), and to others. It is in Munsey's, however, that her name has oftenest appeared of late, where her dainty verses, finished in the fashion set by Dobson and Bunner, and replete with delicate fancy and courtly sentiment, help to constitute one of the most pleasing features of the magazine. Miss Whitney's prose sketches have appeared in Short Stories and elsewhere. Miss Whitney is very modest in estimating her work, and is in no way desirous that the public should take her literary efforts too seriously. but we are sure no one will make a mistake in looking for her name in the periodicals and giving her that appreciative reading which the excellency of her work deserves, and which is in some measure due from the St. Louis public to a St. Louis writer.

In 1842 R. Jones Woodward, proprietor of the City Circulating Library, established at 32 Chestnut st., opposite the post-office, published a catalogue of the 10,000 volumes, which constituted his stock in trade, and also, as he claimed, the largest circulating library in the United States at that time. His collection of French books was a considerable one, and he stated that he had been "sedulous in selecting the standard works of American and English authors which have received the approbation of all."

If these be standards—why, our standards have changed, as all else. With the exception of Scott and an occasional entry under Goldsmith or Dickens, and a few others, the names he lists are almost unknown. The Court Intrigue, or the Victim of Constancy, The Child of Woe, and The Infidel Mother, or Three Winters in London, strike no familiar chord, even in the bosom of a librarian. The authors of these productions were the M. J. Holmes, the Duchesses and the Bertha M. Clays of their day.

Mr. Woodward's terms seem reason-

ble enough at \$6.00 per year for regular subscribers, when one considers how much greater was the cost of books at that period. But he exercised what might be considered invidious discrimination in his rates to non-subscribers. Such persons could take out a duodecimo volume for 12½ cents a week, an octavo for 183 cents, and a quarto for 25 cents. A regular subscriber who detained an octavo longer than three weeks, or a duodecimo longer than two weeks, would, however, be put on the same terms as a non-subscriber. One hears sometimes now of libraries arranged according to the size of the books, but Mr. Woodward placed a premium on brevity.

SEC. 2. Each non-subscriber will be charged double for an octavo volume, after the third week; for a duodecimo, or smaller volume, double after the second week, in all cases.

SEC. 3. Subscribers and non-subscribers to pay the value of books detained beyond a certain period, in addition to the amount due for detention, viz.: For a duodecimo, after four weeks; for an octavo or quarto, after six weeks. If the volume thus detained be a part of a set, the value of the whole set is to be paid.

Sec. 8 is very imperative:

It is hoped no subscriber will be so ungenerous as to lend a book belonging to the Library; but if such an act be discovered, the amount of subscription will be forfeited.

Our frontispiece this month is a reproduction of a portrait of the famous moralist, Jean de La Bruyère, from Bourgeois' Century of Louis XIV. The very feminine character of the interesting face does not suggest his book, Caractères de Théophraste, published in 1688, which showed with merciless clearness the follies and artificiality of his age. Living in a chamber proche du ciel, under the roof of the great Condé, La Rousse says:

La Bruyère was admirably situated for writing this great book. Living, not in the midst, but to one side of that court at once so haughty and so servile, protected by his simple and unambitious character from all the prejudices which moved that artificial world, he could study at his ease and without opposition, all the weaknesses, all the vices, all the contradictions of the human heart.

Voltaire said:

The Characters may justly be ranked among the extraordinary productions of the age.

BOOK NOTES.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the interest and value of Mr. Henley's notes (in The works of Lord Byron, edited by W. E. Henley.) They show a minute and intimate knowledge of the men and manners of the first quarter of our century, such as it is likely that few living men possess; and in fact they contain the raw materials and suggestions for a history of that remarkable period which Mr. Henley himself aptly describes in these sentences of his Preface:

"The years whose voice-in-chief was Byron have always seemed to me among the most personal, so to speak, as they are certainly the worst understood in the national existence. They were years of storm and triumph on all the lines of national destiny; and they gave to history a generation at once dandified and truculent, bigoted yet absolute, magnificent but vulgar (or so it seems to us), artistic, very sumptuous and yet capable of astonishing effort and superb self-sacrifice. It was a generation bent above all upon living its life to the uttermost of its capacity; and though there are still those living who can remember when its masterpoet was gathered to his fathers, so great a change has come upon his England in the interval between the obsequies at Hucknall Torkard and the writing of this Preface, that it is practically not less remote from ours than the England of Spenser and Raleigh."

In the preparation of his notes, Mr. Henley has drawn upon the most varied sources of information-upon memoirs and letters, upon histories and newspapers, upon squibs and pasquinades and popular songs and pamphlets, and upon private sources that are available to very few. The result is extraordinarily interesting, and brings up most vividly an environment whose contemplation justifies Mr. Henley's view of its intellectual and social remoteness from our own generation. In many respects it is much nearer to the England of Swift than to the England of Tennyson. Take this bit, for instance, from Mr. Henley's account of that strange personality, Lady Caroline Lamb, afterward Lady Melbourne, whose relations with Byron formed only one of her innumerable escapades. Mr. Henley quotes from her own story of her first meeting with Lord Byron:

"Rogers and Moore were standing by me. I was on the sofa; I had just come in from riding. I was filthy and heated. When Lord

Byron was announced I flew out of the room to wash myself. When I returned, Rogers said: 'Lord Byron, you are a happy man. Lady Caroline has been sitting in all her dirt with us; but when you were announced she flew to beautify herself.'"

One can scarcely turn a page without find ing something of curious interest relating to every possible sphere of life, the highest as well as the lowest. Here are the contemporary annals of the prize-ring, in which Mr. Henley is evidently deeply learned. Here is a sketch of the career and personality of Lord Yarmouth, afterward Marquis of Hertford, whom Disraeli drew as Monmouth in Coningsby, and whom a greater than Disraeli consigned to a fearful immortality as Lord Stevne in Vanity Fair. Mr. Henley points out that these two delineations of the same dissolute noble are not only both masterpieces but masterpieces that supplement each other, in that Disraeli dwells more upon the magnificence of his subject, while Thackeray, whose picture will always be uppermost in the reader's mind, gives us rather the debauched patrician, an awesome figure with red hair and jarring voice and gleaming tusks. How he left to John Wilson Croker (who figures in Thackeray as Mr. Wenham) over £20,000, while the Countess Zichy and his other mistresses got more than £200,000; how his valet, who appears in Vanity Fair as M. Fiche, enriched himself with a sum almost as large; how the Marquis once kicked the Prince of Wales, and how a contemporary lampoon (which Mr. Henley quotes) described this and many other odd but characteristic details, are all set down in full.

Mr. Henley devotes much space to Thomas Moore, and has the courage and the honesty to do full justice to his powers as a writer of light, brilliant, and scarifying insolence, and to the exquisite rhythmical quality of his songs. Leigh Hunt is flayed in a most savage manuer; but after all, the harshest things set down by Mr. Henley are not his own but are quotations from Keats and Moore, and from Byron himself, upon whom this insolent yet fawning creature fastened like a leech and finally, as Sir Walter Scott declared, exhumed and rent like a hyena-after which utterances the picture of him as Harold Skimpole, drawn by Dickens in Bleak House, seems almost complimentary. Mr. Henley deals with Lady Byron in a spirit of fairness and self-restraint;

and while giving a sufficiently full account of Mrs. Leigh, furnishes no information upon which the tooth of scandal can seize. He dismisses the notorious charges of Harrie Beecher Stowe with terse contempt.

Altogether this, the first volume of Mr. Henley's great work, is a remarkable and fascinating one, and it is earnestly to be hoped that at some day or other the author may be induced to expand his wealth of materials into a well-rounded and symmetrical history of the later Georgian era in which lived (to quote again from Mr. Henley), "the sole English poet bred since Milton to leave a master-influence on the world at large."—Harry Thurs ton Peck, in The Bookman.

"Dariel" is a literary event, a novel to rejoice in, to turn about as one turns a jewel, that the light may flash from its many angles. The plot is full of movement and interest; the characters are firmly drawn, and the English characters certainly are charmingly natural and vital; the style is luminous, and the book is rich in its scattered thoughts. . . . It seems to be accounted a literary sin for a novelist to be at all instructive, but when he is so delightfully instructive as Mr. Blackmore, we must forgive him that he leaves us not only charmed by his art and enlightened by his wisdom, but with the boundaries of our positive knowledge enlarged.

Not the least of the merits of "Dariel" is its thorough and wholesome purity.—The New York Times.

Max Muller's Contributions to the science of mythology.

This superb work might form a fitting close to the laborious life of its distinguished author, and he almost admits that it will be practically his last work. In it he has put together, in systematic form, all the materials which have been accumulating in his "workshop" during the greater part of his life as bearing upon the subject of mythology. But by mythology he does not mean universal savage and barbaric lore and philosophy, at least the work is almost entirely confined to one great race of men-to the Aryan race or stock-only rarely and collaterally mentioning even the Semitic mythologies, and leaving wholly out of view the vast mass of story that is now being so actively studied among the many outlying races of Asia, Australia, Africa, and America. While there is not so great a difference as might be supposed between the early mythology of India and, for example, the aboriginal mythology of America, the former

acquires a vastly increased interest from the fact that upon it has been built the whole philosophy of the civilized world, while the latter leads nowhere and represents the last stage of a group of races that are disappearing as races from the earth. . . . We . . . will commend the whole work to the reader, certain that no amount of praise will be esteemed too great.—Public Opinion.

Professor Hart's "American History Told by Contemporaries" is a contribution to the source, or laboratory, method of teaching history. . . . Professor Hart holds to the source method in its more conservative form. and has undertaken to prepare a series of volumes of sources to promote its use. . . . The selections are well made, well arranged, and well printed; and . . . cannot fail to receive a warm welcome from all teachers and students of American history. We have heard a very competent professor of American history express regret that the apparatus of annotation and criticism is not more abundant; and the point seems to be well taken. Still, considerable assistance of this kind is afforded the reader. The book takes it place at once on the shelf as indispensable.—Dial.

The aim of the interesting little volume entitled "Genesis of the Social Conscience" is, as indicated in the sub-title, to show "the relation between the establishment of Christianity in Europe and the social question." . . . The germination and growth of a new valuation of the individual man are traced through the ages of Christian history. . . The book is more than a tacit protest against the materialistic explanation of history. It takes life at a higher level than the phrase "Man is what he eats." It assumes that man cannot live by bread alone, and indicates the social power of forces that seem small and dim only because attention is not bestowed upon them. The pages glitter with bright sayings and there are many attractive passages. . . . The absence of events gives at times a rather unearthly impression, but the modern instances quickly remind one that a thoroughly practical man is teaching him. - Dial.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox sometimes writes bright, helpful little poems, witness her Two Kinds of People:

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean, Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go, you will find the world's masses Are always divided in just these two classes. And oddly enough, you will find too, I ween, There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear Your portion of labor and worry and care?

But the heroine of her latest long poem certainly dwelt in a humid atmosphere.

Five desolate years
She walked robed in weeds, and bathed ever in tears.

When a heart from its sorrow time cannot estrange, God sends it another to alter and change The current of feeling. Zoe's mother, her one Tie to earth, become ill. When the doctors had done All the harm which they dared do with powder and pill, They ordered a trial of Dame Nature's skill,

But 'twas in vain.

Mother Nature's heart grieved o'er the mother of Zoe, Who came but to die on her bosom.

The poem closes with a hint of Mrs. Wilcox being the recipient of some valuable suggestions, which, perhaps, it would be too much to ask her to heed.

By night and by day
These mystical messengers people my way.
They bid me hearken, they bid me be dumb,
And to wait for the true inspiration to come.

The Theology of an Evolutionist. By Rev. Lyman Abbott. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Eleven years ago the reviewer published "Our Heredity From God," to show that evolution did not make us out to be mere brute ascendants of brutes; but that it demonstrated also our relation to the eternal Life and Father. It is pleasant to read this book by Lyman Abbott, and see that to-day this doctrine is taught in the pulpits freely, and without offence. It is a capital resume of what some of us have believed for twenty-five years. Dr. Abbott bears a marked contrast to his predecessor Henry Ward Beecher, in that he is a guilder, which Mr. Beecher never was. Whatever he undertakes to say is said with much clearness and precision—such straightforwardness and manliness that it goes with equal readiness to the intellect and the heart.—E. P. P. in The New Unity.

The Procession of the Flowers. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

A selection of nature-sketches detached from other essays, and wrought with a new design. There are half a dozen of them: "The Procession of the Flowers," "April Days," "Water-Lilies," "My Out-Door Study," "The Life of Birds," and "A Moonglade." To this is added an index of plants and animals mentioned in these discursive papers on out-of-doors.

The best qualities of Colonel Higginson's mind are exemplified in the compressed quintessence of these sweet earth-smelling pages—pages saturated, as it were, with the fragrant moisture that all green things distil after a day of rain. Or, to use a figure of his own, his leaves, like those other leaves of the water-lily, are not merely "christened with dewdrops, but are baptized by immersion all the time"—an immersion that suffuses all his work with a beauty that is full of sweet suggestions, thoughts that come home like doves to their windows; quiet, restful, healthful thoughts

"That for themselves a cooling covert make 'Gainst the hot season."

Poetic beauty, tranquillity of thought and emotion, sensitive perceptiveness, based on a close, loving observation of Nature, and bathed in an atmosphere of love for sentient and growing things, "an inborn sympathy between the creature and the creation around it," such as Wilkie Collins lacked, these are the humanising and alluring elements which Colonel Higginson has fused into literature—"literature," as he puts it, which "learns from nature the use of materials: either to select only the choicest and rarest, or to transmute coarse to fine by skill in using."—Bookman.

Old Virginia and her Neighbors. By John Fiske. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1897.

These volumes, though in one sense parts of a series, coming in between the author's "Discovery of America" and his "Beginnings of New England," yet deal with a part of history that can be studied by itself as a sequence of causes and effects.

To some readers the broad philosophical view which traces effects to causes and shows the successive stages in the advance of human progress, is the chief attraction of history; others delight in stirring incidents, vivacious narrative, and graphic details. Neither class will be disappointed in these interesting volumes. Prof. Fiske stoutly stands up for our boyhood's hero, Capt. John Smith, his three Turks' heads, his Lady Tragabigzanda, and his rescue by Pocahontas. The present reviewer, though strongly of opinion that (to put it delicately) a rigid herald might have insisted on Smith's adding a point sanguine to the blazon granted by Prince Sigismund, is yet glad to find his veracity so courageously championed by Prof. Fiske, partly because one hates to lose any romantic trait in so picturesque a figure, but chiefly because his map of the Chesapeake Bay and its shores is in itself a wonder that makes any other achievement credible.—Nation.

The growing interest in literary study is evidenced by the multiplication of books of literary scholarship, until it begins to be a question whether there may not be danger that text-books will be substituted for literature itself. In nothing, however, is the advance in method more distinctly evident than in the modern books about literature. Professor Saintsbury's Flourishing of Romance and the Rise of Allegory illustrates the freshness and vitality of the best writing in this department. This is the initial volume in a series of twelve books which are to cover the successive periods of European history, beginning with the Dark Ages and ending with the present century. The central idea of the series is to treat the literary development of Europe as a whole during these successive periods; for Europe, as Matthew Arnold long ago said, is, for intellectual and spiritual purposes, one great confederation. If all the volumes in this series are as admirable in knowledge, insight, and general interest as Professor Saintsbury's book, literary students will welcome an invaluable addition to their working libraries. Professor Saintsbury has a great field to cover, and shows his sagacity and sound instinct in keeping de-

tails well in hand, and giving prominence to the main lines of development. He has to deal with a great formative, but extremely fragmentary, period in literary history. He writes of the Latin hymns; of that enormous volume of French verse which centered about Charlemagne, and which is commonly called "Chansons de Geste;" of the second great body of verse which centers about Arthur, and the third, which centers about Alexander; he describes the making of English verse; he gives an account of the middle High German poetry, so full of interest to every student of literature; he devotes a long chapter to the Fox and the Rose; he tells the story of Icelandic and Provengal poetry during the early period; and he gives some account of the literature of the Peninsulas. Some of his views are radical, and some of them audacious; as, for instance, his thesis that the legends of Arthur have an English rather than a Celtic origin. The style throughout is vivacious, though often extremely awkward and careless, (for Professor Saintsbury has apparently no ear for his own style); but it has the great advantage of being alive.-Outlook.

When a monumental work like this [Fesuit Relations] is so adequately executed, the critic has no choice but to become the eulogist. It seems to me impossible to suggest any important point in which these five volumes might be bettered.—Charles G. D. Roberts, in The Bookman.

"The most beautiful thing he has done to my mind—is his epitaph. There are but eight lines of it, but I know nothing finer in its way:

"'Under the wide and starry sky
Lay me down and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will!
This be the verse you grave for me;
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the Sailor, home from sea,
And the Hunter home from the hill!

"Sleep there, bright heart! In your waking hours you would have laughed at the exaggerated praises which do you such poor service now!"—David Christie Murray on Stevenson.

Here is a skit quoted from "Echoes from the Oxford Magazine" and labeled "Truth Stranger than Fiction:"

"You ask me, Fresher, who it is
Who rhymes, researches, and reviews,
Who sometimes writes like Genesis,
And sometimes for the 'Daily News;'
Who jests in words that angels use,
And is most solemn with most slang:
Who's who—who's which—and which is whose?
Who can it be but Andrew Lang?

BNVOY

"Fresher! he dwelt with Torpid Crews, And once, like you, he knew the pang Of Mods, of Greats, of Weekly Dues, And yet he is an Andrew Lang!"

REVISED LIST OF DELIVERY STATIONS.

	. NORTH SIDE.	
Station No. 1	LOCATION. Garrison and Easton Ave	DELIVERY DAYSMonday and Thursday.
2	W. B. PilkingtonGrand Av. and N. Market St.	Monday and Thursday.
8	W. D. TemmGrand Av. and Nat. Bridge Rd.	Monday and Thursday.
4	A. J. Hoenny	Daily.
5	Hahn's Pharmacy. E. Grand Av. and 20th St	Monday and Thursday.
6	Theo. H. Wurmb.	Monday and Thursday.
7	Theo. H. Wurmb.	Monday and Thursday.
29	Alfred W. PauleyBenton and 22nd Sts	Monday and Thursday.
80	J. A. Fritz.	Monday and Thursday.
J. J. Griffin. SOUTH SIDE.		
g	Gravois Av. and Arsenal St	DELIVERY DAYS. Tuesday and Friday
	B. Tost.	
	Bates St. and Virginia Av	•
10	Park and Mississippi Avs	Tuesday and Friday.
11	6400 Michigan Av.	Tuesday and Friday.
12	Arnold Dreisoerner	Daily.
	W. H. Lamont B'way and Schirmer St	
	L. F. Waibel.	•
	Pestalozzi and Salena Sts	•
	Meramec St. and Virginia Av. R. C. Reilly.	
	B'way and Keokuk St	•
24		Tuesday and Friday.
25	Lafayette and Nebraska Ava	Daily.
26	Union Station	Tuesday and Friday.
31	Terminal PharmacyGrand and Shenandoah Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Wm. F. IttnerChouteau and 12th St	
	W. F. Augermueller.	
	WEST SIDE.	DELIVERY DAYS.
		•
17	Olive St. and Vandeventer AvF. H. Swift.	Wednesday and Saturday.
18	Cabanne Arcade A. E. Suppiger.	Wednesday and Saturday.
19	Semple and Easton Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
20	46th and Easton Av	Daily.
21	J. B. Menkhaus. Taylor and Finney Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
22	Chas. D. Merrem. Grand and Finney AvaGrand and Finney Ava	Daily.
27	F. C. Garthoffner. Grand and Lindell Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
28	D. A. Byrne.	Thursday.
32	Goehring's Pharmacy. Laclede and Boyle Avs.	Wednesday and Saturday
88	Geo. W. Smith.	Wednesday and Saturday.
	F. M. Buch.	

RECENT ADDITIONS.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class 2.

Hermes Trismegistus. Theological and philosophical works. 1882.

Mr. Chambers's translation and notes are carefully executed, and he points out the relations between the writings of Plato, Hermes, and the Sacred Scriptures.

—Tablet.

James, W. Will to believe; and other essays in popular philosophy.

One may . . . regard this volume as in recent years the most striking and powerful product of American thought employed upon serious philosophy.

The work teams with matter tempting or challenging to the critic.—Inter. Four-Ethics.

Rickaby, J. First principles of knowledge. (Manuals of Catholic philosophy.)

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

Clarke, R. F. Logic. (Manuals of Catholic philosophy.) 4c

Worthy of the highest praise.—Catholic World.

Maher, M. Psychology. 4h

An elementary work giving the substance of Scholastic psychological teaching, seems to be a disideratum; and I cherish the hope that the reader who has hitherto known the doctrines of the Schoolmen only under the form in which they are ordinarily exhibited by British writers, will find them considerably more reasonable than he had imagined.—Pref.

Morgan, C. L. Habit and instinct.

The book is one of the most important in the recent literature of the problem of instinct—yet both the observations and discussions could have been put into much less space at half the price.

Nation.

Rickaby, J. Moral philosophy; or, Ethics and natural law. (Manuals of Catholic philosophy.) 5

The most pleasing feature of Father Rickaby's work is the fairness with which he states the position of his opponents and his readiness in accepting and acknowledging whatever is true and valuable in them. . . No better book can be placed in the hands of youthful students of morals.—Catholic World.

Stoeckl, A. Handbook of the hist. of philosophy; tr. by T. A. Finlay. 3

Readers of Ueberweg's History of philosophy will notice that in many parts of his work Dr. Stöckl has followed not only the thought but the very words of that writer. In the German text of his book, Dr. Stöckl is careful to acknowledge by italics what he borrows from Ueberweg. In the translation these italics are not always inserted.—Translator's pref.

Thomas Aquinas. Aquinas Ethicus; or,
The moral teaching of St. Thomas. 1896.

A translation of the principal portions of the second part of the Summa theologica.

RELIGION.

Abbott, L. Theology of an evolutionist.

Rf

This book, the outgrowth of a series of Plymouth Church sermons, forms a companion volume to "The Evolution of Christianity" and "Christianity and Social Problems." Dr. Abbott's point of view was made evident in these earlier works; he is a Christian evolutionist, and his books assume the truth of the principle of evolution as interpreted by such scientists as Le Conte, who defines evolution as "a continuous progressive change, according to certain laws, and by means of resident forces." This principle Dr. Abbott seeks to apply to the fundamental problems of religion.—Review of Reviews.

Bible. Whole. Eng. Sacred books of the Old and New Testaments; ed., with the assistance of H. H. Furness, by P. Haupt. [Polychrome ed.] v. 7, 10, 14.

Ref. 7

V. 7. Judges: tr. by G. F. Moore.—v. 10. Isaiah; tr. by T. K. Cheyne.—v. 14. Psalms; ed. by J. Wellhausen.

A book of monumental importance. This work has a double object. It aims to represent to the eye by a simple device the results of the higher criticism, so far as definite results have been reached, respecting the material out of which certain books of the Old Testament have been composed, and approximately the date of their composition.

—Outlook.

Catholic world. v. 65. Apr.-Sept., 1897. Ref. 6b

A monthly magazine of literature and science.

Faber, F. W. Bethlehem.

"A treatise considering the three and thirty years of the life of our Lord, em-

bracing the sacred infancy, the holy childhood, the hidden life, the public ministry, the passion and the risen life or great forty days."

Jennings, H. Indian religions; or, Results of the mysterious Buddhism; concerning that also which is to be understood in the divinity of fire.

16

A treatise specially addressed to thinkers, and to them alone.—Pref.

Kirby, W. F., comp. Hero of Esthonia; and other studies in the romantic lit. of that country. 2 v. 15

There can be little doubt that lovers of folk-lore will read the amazing adventures of the hero with interest, and be reminded of several kindred stories in other legends. . . It is not likely that many of our countrymen will feel inclined to go to the fontes of Esthonian lore. They will content themselves with the highly readable work of Mr. Kirby, who will tell them all that they want to know about the country, its people, and their traditions.—Athenaum.

Maurice, J. F. D. Gospel of the kingdom of Heaven; a course of lectures on the Gospel of St. Luke. 8

Mueller, F. M. Contributions to the science of mythology. 2 v. 15

Prof. Max Müller is to be congratulated on having been permitted, like Mr. Herbert Spencer, to "crown the edifice." The recently published "Contributions to the Science of Mythology" fills the gap left between the "Lectures on the Science of Language" and the author's voluminous writings on the "Science of Religion" and the "Science of Thought."—Nation.

Nash, H. S. Genesis of the social conscience; the relation between the establishment of Christianity in Europe and the social question.

In luminous and epigrammatic statement, in compactness of thought and in a thorough mastery of the whole subject, he ranks among the best writers on sociology who have appeared during the last twenty years, and we believe his book will come to be recognized as one of the most valuable and helpful treatises in the language.—Tribune, N. 1.

Smith. H. P. Bible and Islam; or, The influence of the Old and New Testaments on the religion of Mohammed. (Ely lectureship on the evidences of Christianity. 1897.)

Dr. Smith has produced the nearest approach yet made to a "systematic theology" of the Koran, a work especially timely now, when Moslems who have been trained in the best European society are

claiming for Islam superiority in religious and moral purity and adaptability over all other religions. . . . The work has many valuable exegetical and historical remarks, and its conclusions appear to be in general sound.—New World.

Wallace, A. R. Miracles and modern spiritualism. 13b

Watson, J. Christianity and idealism; the Christian ideal of life in its relations to the Greek and Jewish ideals and to modern philosophy.

6f

The book is strong, unusually thoughtful and mature. In fact, it is one of the best works of the sort that the year 1897 has seen.—Critic.

DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.

Faber, F. W. Blessed sacrament; or, The works and ways of God. 11a

"An attempt to popularize certain portions of the science of theology in the same way as hand-books have popularized astronomy, geology and other physical sciences."

Gallwey, P. Watches of the sacred passion with before and after. 2 v. 11

Hunter, S. J. Outlines of dogmatic theology. 3v. 11

An outline of a 3-year course such as is offered to students for the priesthood in Catholic seminaries.

Manning, H. E., cardinal. Grounds of faith. 11c

Schanz, P. Christian apology. 3v. 11a

The name of its author is an ample guarantee that this work is at once Catholic in tone, and fully abreast of the learning of the day. Dr. Shanz is one of the most distinguished savants of Catholic Germany.—Pref.

HORTATORY THEOLOGY.

Class 11b.

Drummond, H. Ideal life.

Very few men have had the genius to touch the religious and moral life of the time with such insight, skill and suggestiveness as the author of "The Ascent of Man." The Ideal Life contains a series of fifteen addresses, hitherto unpublished, on various aspects of the religious life approached from the practical side and discussed with reference to the bearing of truth on character. The range of the volume is indicated by such titles as "Ill-temper," "The Eccentricity of Religion," "The Three Facts of Salvation," "What is God's Will." "Penitence," and "How to Know the Will of God."—Outlook.

PATENTS.—HIGDON, LONGAN & HIGDON, Attorneys, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis. We have list of all patents relating to applied mechanics, electrical appliances, compressed air, Hydraulic and kindred devices.

Faber, F. W. All for Jesus; or, The easy ways of divine love.

An aim to make piety bright, happy and attractive to those that need such help.

- Foot of the cross; or, The sorrows of Mary.
- Growth in holiness; or, The progress of the spiritual life.

"This book was written to put before the reader things to remember, and in such a way as he will best remember them."

- Precious blood; or, The price of our salvation.

"In this book I have tried to tell you all I know about the Confraternity of the Precious Blood; and I have tried to tell you as easily and simply as I could."

Thomas á Kempis. Imitation of Christ; tr. by W. Benham. Ref.

This new edition of the "Imitation" may fairly be regarded as a work of art. It is well and clearly printed; the paper is excellent; each page has its peculiar border, and it is illustrated with fifteen etchings. Further than that the translation is Mr. Benham's we need say nothing more.

— Magazine of Art.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Adams, W. H. D. Curiosities of superstition and sketches of some unrevealed religions. 1832. 12m

A popular exposition of some of the leading points in these curious and interesting religions and superstitions.

Hefele, K. J. History of the councils of the church fr. original documents. 5v.

12b

A work of protound erudition, and written in a most candid spirit. . . . The book will be a standard authority on the subject.—Spectator.

Huc, E. R. Christianity in China, Tartary and Thibet. 2v. 12c

Phelps, E. S. Story of Jesus Christ; an interpretation. 12d

A series of word-pictures of Gospel scenes. . . . We detect no anachronisms, nothing incongruous with what is known of the civilization of the first century and the domestic and civic life of Palestine in that century.—Outlook.

Shea, J. D. G. History of the Catholic missions among the Indian tribes of the U. S.; 1529-1854.

Intended to comprise all missions within the present territory of the U.S., from the discovery to the present time.—Pref.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

Class 12a.

Allies, M. H. History of the church in Eng.; to the death of Queen Elizabeth. 2v.

.As a narrative the volume is capitally written, as a summary it is skilful, and not its least excellence is its value as an index of the best available sources which deal with the period it covers.—Birmingham Daily Gazette.

Allies, T. W. Formation of Christendom. v. 7-8.

Contents:—v. 7. Peter's rock in Mohammed's flood.—v. 8. The monastic life.

Those of our readers who remember the article on his writings in the Katholik know that he is esteemed in Germany as one of our foremost writers.—Dublin Review.

- Holy see and the wandering of the nations.
- Per crucem ad lucem. 1879. 2 v.
- See of S. Peter: the rock of the church, the source of jurisdiction and the centre of duty.

The philosophic breadth of his survey of results in the spiritual and material order, impress the student with the force of a new revelation.—Catholic World.

--- Throne of the fisherman built by the carpenter's son. 1887.

The argumentative power and value of the work is of a very high order, and it has the interest of the most attractive and instructive kind of historical writing. We cannot too earnestly commend it to all intelligent readers, and especially to Catholics.—Catholic World.

Bellesheim, A. History of the Catholic church of Scotland; tr. with notes and additions by O. H. Blair. 4 v.

The name of Dr. Bellesheim, to all who are acquainted with his erudition, research, and indefatigable industry, is a guarantee for the trustworthiness of the records which he has brought together.

—Translator's pref.

Bridgett, T. E., and Knox, T. F. True story of the Catholic hierarchy deposed by Queen Elizabeth.

We gladly acknowledge the value of this work on a subject which has been obscured by prejudice and carelessness.

—Saturday Review.

Digby, K. H. Mores Catholici; or, Ages of faith. 1845-48.

Doellinger, J. J. I. von. The first age of Christianity and the church. 1877.

Fouard, C. Saint Peter and the first years of Christianity; tr. fr. the 2d ed. by G. F. X. Griffith.

We have every reason to believe that the present translation is a faithful transcript of the original, expressed in idiomatic English.—F. Card. Gibbons.

Gasquet, F. A. Henry VIII. and the English monasteries; an attempt to illustrate the hist. of their suppression. 2v.

A very important chapter of English history is here treated with a fulness, minuteness, and lucidity which will not be found in previous accounts, and we sincerely congratulate Dr. Gasquet on having made such an important contribution to English historical literature. —Athenæum.

— and Bishop, E. Edward VI. and the Book of common prayer; an examination into its origin and early hist.

No student of the English Prayer-Book, or, indeed, of the history of the period of the English reformation, can feel sure that he s master of this subject unless he has read this book.—Catholic World.

Healy, J. Insula sanctorum et doctorum; or, Ireland's ancient schools and scholars. 1897.

These blog. may be read w. interest by all who care for religious hist., romantic legend, or the study of human character.

—Athenœum.

Newman, J. H., Cardinal. Church of the fathers.

Beginning with Greece and Asia Minor, and then visiting, in succession, Syria, Egypt, Africa, Spain, and Gaul.—Introd.

Noelthen, T. Compendium of the hist. of the Catholic church to the ecumenical council of the Vatican.

The 18th ed. of a work, the popularity of which is attested by the publication of a 3d ed. six months after the first issue.

Reeve, J. General history of the Christian church fr. its first establishment to the [18th] century.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Class Ref. 17.

St. Louis republic almanac. 1898.

Contains Prof. Lillingston's weather forecasts.

Whitaker, J. Almanack. 1898.

Is now thirty years old, and long ago became a thoroughly useful and informative volume.—Athenœum.

World Almanac. 1898.

POLITICS.

Civil service guide; a manual for applicants for government positions under the U.S. civil service examinations. 1897.

Containing the complete revised civil service rules, specimen examination questions, requirements of applicants, salaries, etc., and full instructions for applicants for positions in all branches of the classified civil service of the U.S.

Missouri. Sec. of State. Official manual. 1897-98. Ref. 26c

A book of more than 500 pages. It is something that every politician, editor and everybody else who takes any interest in the State of Missouri has use for almost every day in the year.—Globe Democrat.

Republican National Committee. Republican campaign text-book. 1892.

Ref. 26 Russell, J. R., 1st Eurl. Essay on the hist of the Eng. government and constitution, fr. the reign of Henry VII. 1865.

A short, concise acct. of events in Eng. hist.

Thurston, L. A. A hand-book on the annexation of Hawaii. Ref. 28d U.S. Comm'n on Boundary bet. Venezuela and Brit. Guiana. Report and accompanying papers. v. 1, 4. Ref. 28d V. 1. Historical.—v. 4. Composed of 76 maps of the Orinoco-Essiquibo region wh. were prepared fr. hist. and geograph-

LEGISLATIVE ANNALS.

ical data gathered by the Comm'n.

Ref.

Pennsylvania. Secretary of Internal Affairs. Annual rept. 1896, pt. 1-2.

27b
Land office, boundary lines, state weath-

u. S. Congress. Congressional record. v. 30. 55th cong. 1st sess. 1897.

— 53d cong., 3d sess, 1894-95. House.

Misc. docs. v. 1, 18. 27a

V. 18 contains the Special consular repts. on Amer. lumber in foreign markets.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

American journal of sociology. v. 2. July, 1896-May, 1897. Ref. 29

The editors hold very positive opinions about sociological methods. The *Your-nal* is backed by the University of Chicago.

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CURES

LA GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

Insomnia and all Nervous Conditions from Overwork. 1418 Washington Ave.

Devas, C. S. Studies of family life; a contribution to social science. 1886.

... 29d

Arranged in three groups, called Fore-Christian, Christian, and After-Christian.—Pref.

Dupanloup, F. A. P. Study of freemasonry. 29d2

Forster, J. Studies in black and red. 29c Jeune, Lady M. (M.) Lesser questions.

Not only are these great questions in themselves, but they involve either directly or indirectly some of the greatest questions of our time—nothing less than the social welfare and prospects of the whole body politic. On these questions Lady Jeune writes from direct experience, and often with excellent judgment, with full judgment, with full sympathy, and yet not with unregulated enthusiasm.—The Times.

Nisbet, J. F. Marriage and heredity; a view of psychological evolution. 1890.

29m

"A theory of psychological evolution," based upon the speculations of Wallace, Weissman, and others. . . The volume gives rise to curious, important, and not wholly unpleasant speculations concerning the future of the race and of civilisation. The facts . . . contained in it are worthy of thoughtful and weighty consideration.—Scotsman.

U. S. Bureau of Amer. Republics. Bulletin. no. 9. Mexico. Ref. 30b

Contains a historical sketch of Mexico, description of its resources, newspaper and mercantile directories, etc.

--- State Dept. Index to consular repts., vols. 32-41. 1890-93. Ref. 30b

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Devas, C. S. Political economy. (Manuals of catholic philosophy.)

Written by the examiner in political economy at the Royal University of Ireland.

Liberatore, M. Principles of political economy. 1891.

Not addressed to the learned.—Pref.

Pennsylvania. Factory Inspector. Annual rept. 7. 1896. Ref.

STATISTICS.

Class Ref. 30a.

Commercial year book. v. 2. 1897.

It is some time since so comprehensive a history of banking has been attempted. indeed, it is probable that nothing upon so complete a scale has ever before appeared.—London's Banker's Mag.

Pennsylvania. Insurance Dept. Annual report. 24. 2 v.

Fire and marine and life insurance.

U. S. Census Office. 11th census. 1890. Report on population of the U. S. pt. 2.

Statistics rel. to ages, school att-ndance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, citizenship of foreign males, occupations, soldiers and widows and inmates of soldiers' homes. The app. consists of a monograph on education compiled fr. school returns.

Vermont. Insurance Comm'rs. Report. 1890-92.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.

Class 80c.

South Dakota. Secretary of State. Biennial rept. 2-8. 1894-1896. 2 v.

Ref.

U. S. National Woolgrower's Assoc. Memorial, with accompanying papers, asking protective legislation for sheep husbandry and specified textile fibers. 1897.

Ref.

Whitehead, T. Virginia; a hand-book.
Giving its history, climate and mineral wealth.

FINANCE.

Class 30d.

Harper, J. W. Money and the social problems.

Mr. Harper is to be congratulated on placing in the hands of the public a book which clearly sets forth the problem to be solved, and the outlines of a possible solution.—Glasgow Herald.

Iowa, Treasurer. Biennial rept. 1897.

Ref.

Statement of all funds paid out fr. July 1, 1895-June 1, 1897.

Pennsylvania. Banking Dept. Annual rept. 4, pt. 2 to 5, pt. 1. 1895-96. 2v.

Ref.

A report of building and loan associations, banks, savings institutions and trust companies.

— Treasurer. Report. 1896. Ref. Philadelphia. Controller. Annual rept. 43. 1896. Ref.

Roberts, I. P. Fertility of the land.

A companion to Professor King's book, treating the subject from the standpoint of the actual farmer, rather than that of the laboratory.

South Dakota. Public Examiner. Biennial rept. 1895-96. Ref.

U. S. Treasury Dept. Morgan's U. S. tariff. 1897

EDUCATION.

Collins, J. C. Study of English literature. 1891. 31d

Mr. Collins writes forcibly, learnedly, and persuasively.—Times.

The purpose of the author is to show the need of the instruction of which the best literature, properly interpreted, is and can be the only medium, and to meet the objections of those who urge that literature is not susceptible of systematic treatment in teaching.—Pref.

Haldeman, S. S. Pennsylvania Dutch; a dialect of South Ger. with an infusion of Eng. 32

Very interesting to German and English philologists, to students of dialects, and to phoneticians—those men who, like poets, are born, not made.—Athencum.

Hanschmann, A. B. Kindergarten system; its origin and development as seen in the life of Froebel; tr. by F. Franks.

31d 3k

It is . . . an excellent lesson for the young teacher to watch the care and conscientiousness with which this born educator prepares himself for his office.

—Preface.

Pennsylvania. Supt. of Common Schools. Report. 1896. Ref. 31a3

Richardson, C. F., and Clark, H. A. eds. College book. Ref. 31a
Contains a list of the colleges and uni-

versities of the U.S.

U.S. Bureau of Education. Report of the comm'r. 1895-1896. v. 1.

Ref. 31a2

One would hardly look for "literature" in the annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, but the first volume of that valuable work for 1895-96 contains at least one paper of high literary value. It is the account of "Early Educational Life in Middle Georgia," prepared for the Bureau of Education by Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, author of Old Times in Middle Georgia.—Book reviews.

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL ARTS.

Allen, G. Force and energy; a theory of dynamics. 41

Written with extreme lucidity. We can safely assure our readers that whatever view they may take, they will find Mr. Allen's book pleasant and profitable reading.—Engineer.

Atwood, L. C. Practical dynamo building; with detail drawings and instructions for winding.

43a

Giving correct sizes of wire, dimensions of iron, etc.; also diagrams for house wiring.

Buchan, W. P. Ventilation: with a sup. chapter upon air testing. 1891. 40f

Knight, J. H. Electric light for country houses. 43a

Practical handbook on the erection and running of small installations; the cost of plant and working.

Molloy, G. Gleanings in science. 1888.

Nature. v. 56. May-Oct., 1897.

Ref. 35a

Pennsylvania. Cotton States and Internat. Exposition Commn. Pennsylvania at the Cotton States and Internat. Exposition, Atlanta, 1895. Ref. 35

Profusely illustrated, mainly with portraits of the commissioners.

Phillips, P. Forth bridge in its various stages of construction and compared with the most notable bridges of the world.

Ref. 40a

This handsome volume, written by a man who has been familiar with the work from the beginning, and copiously illustrated with plates of the Bridge in all stages of construction, forms a valuable memorial of the greatest engineering feat of modern times.

The whole story of the building of these caissons on land, of launching and tugging them afloat to the point where they were to be sunk in the estuary, is the very romance of engineering.—The Times.

Sloane, T. O. Standard electrical dictionary. 2d ed. 1897. Ref. 43

A concise and practical book of reference.

Waring. G. E., jr. Street-cleaning and the disposal of the city's wastes. 1898.

40f

Since Col. Waring commenced to instruct the public in sanitary matters the whole science of bacteriology has come into being; but he explains very clearly the relations of the beneficent bacteria to the purification of air and soil. We can hardly overestimate the value of the knowledge that he imparts in a peculiarly lucid and attractive style.—Independent.

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ENGINEERING.

Class 40.

Cassier's magazine. v. 12. May-Oct., 1897. Ref.

An illustrated engineering magazine.

Engineering and building record. v. 36.

June-Nov., 1897. Ref.

Engineering magazine. v. 13. Apr.-Sept., 1897. Ref.

An industrial review.

Kempe, H. R. Engineer's year-book of formulæ, [etc.] in civil, mechanical, electrical, marine and mine engineering.

The aim of the compiler has been to produce a work which being carefully brought up to date shall take its place as the standard book of reference in the profession.—Pref.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Hicks, I. R. Almanac. 1898. Ref. 47
In his introd. the Rev. Hicks makes a protest against the reports of his death which have been circulated.

Higginson, T. W. Procession of the flowers; and kindred papers. 46

A book of delightful out-of-door essays.

-Miss Hewins.

National Geographic Society. Physiography of the U.S. 1897. 46g

Ten monographs of much value.

Scudder, S. H. Guide to the genera and classification of the North American orthoptera found north of Mexico. 50c

The author contemplates a general work on the classification of our Orthoptera, of which this is merely a Prodromus and which may serve its purpose until the material at hand has been more thoroughly studied.—Pref.

Wynn, M. B. History of the mastiff.

50a

The earliest chapters of the book are by far the most interesting.—The field.

ETHNOLOGY.

Class 51.

Buckland, A. W. Anthropological studies

Her object has been so to popularise her subjects as to induce her readers to pursue the study for themselves, and if a pleasing literary style, and an admirable faculty of clear and lucid description are the essentials of success in that object, she may be assured that she will achieve it.—Athenœum.

Elliot, Sir H. M. Memoirs on the hist., folk-lore and distribution of the races of the northwestern provinces of India. 2v.

Replete with curious and valuable information, especially as regards the tribes and clans of Brahmans and Rajputs.

—Prof. H. H. Wilson.

Journal of the anthropological institute of Gt. Britain and Ireland. v. 1-18. 1871-May, 1889. 18v. Ref.

Thein, J. Christian anthropology.

A store-house of knowledge on every-day questions of scientifico-religious controversy, and a monument of learning, of study, and of research.—C. G. Herbermann's Introd.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Ref. 51a.

Burgess, J. Buddhist stupss of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta in the Krishna district; surveyed in 1882; with translations of the Asoka inscription at Jaugada and Dhauli by G. Bühler.

Mr. Burgess, aided by Messrs. Fleet, Thomas, and other scholars, in the execution of the pleasant, though laborious, duty confided to him, has lett little to be desired.—Quarterly Review.

Report of the Buddhist cave temples and their inscriptions; results of the archæological survey of Western India; 1876-79.

It is not one of the least merits of the work we are reviewing that, for the first time, the plans and elevations of this remarkable monument are drawn to scale, and with such minute accuracy that professional men can now realise exactly and estimate justly the value of this wonder of Indian cave architecture.—Times.

— Report on the Elura cave temples and the Brahmanical and Jaina caves in Western India; the results of the archæological survey; 1877-80.

Abundant engravings, accompanied with descriptions more or less full, have been given of all the principal caves, including those of Bhaja, Kondane, Pitalkhora, Kuda, Karadh, Junnar, Nasik, Ajanta, Kanheri, &c., a great amount of valuable information with respect to the various inscriptions found in them, and useful sheet of alphabets, from the earliest inscriptions of Asoka, at Girnar (B.C. 250), to about A. D. 800.—Athanæum.

MEDICINE.

Burlingame, H. J. Hermann, the magician, his life, his secrets. [c1897.] 37e

Mr. Burlingame is the inventor and maker of most of the apparatus used by up-to-date conjurers.—Pub. Wkly.

Congress of Amer. Physicians and Surgeons. Transactions. 4th trien. sess. 1897. Ref. 53c Pennsylvania. State Bd. of Health and Vital Statistics. Annual rept. 12, pt. 2. 1896. Ref. 57d

Sanitarian. v. 38-39. 1897.

Ref. 53c

Sportsman in Ireland, by a cosmopolite.

A condensed edition of a work published in two volumes in 1840.—Herbert Maxwell.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

American architect and building news. v. 57. July-Sept., 1897. Ref. 61b

Hasluck, P. N. Milling machines and processes; a practical treatise on shaping metals by rotary cutters.

61a

A treatise on shaping metals by rotary cutters. Including information on making and grinding the cutters.

Pennsylvania. Adjutant General. Annual rept. 1896. Ref. 60

Secretary of Internal Affairs. Annual rept.; pt. 4; railroad, canal, navigation, telegraph and telephone companies. 1896.

Ref. 62c

Rotter, H. Deutsche Hallschrift. 62b For the use of stenographers, etc.

Webb, W. H. Plans of wooden vessels built by W. H. Webb in N. Y. fr. 1840-1869. 2 v. Ref. 61d

MANUFACTURES.

Class 61c.

Hasluck, P. N. Metal turner's handybook; a practical manual for workers at the foot-lathe.

The book will be of service alike to the amateur and the artisan turner. It displays throughout knowledge of the subject.—Scotsman.

— Wood turner's handybook; a practical manual for workers at the lathe.

We recommend the book to young turners and amateurs. A multitude of workmen have hitherto sought in vain for a manual of this special industry.—Mechanical World.

Hobbs, A. C. Construction of locks; ed. by C. Tomlinson. [1868.]

Hurst, G. H. Lubricating oils, fats and greases, their origin, preparation, properties, uses and analysis. 1896.

Lister, J. Cotton manufacture; a manual of practical instruction.

Manual of instruction in the processes of opening, carding, combining, drawing, doubling and spinning cotton, the methods of dyeing.

Lomas, J. Manual of the alkali trade; incl. the manufacture of sulphuric acid, sulphate of soda and bleaching powder.

A work which manufacturers can put into the hands of their managers and foremen, as a useful guide in their daily rounds of duty.—Pref.

Monie, H., jr. Sizing ingredients, size mixing and sizing.

A practical work dealing with every thing connected with, and relating to the modern processes of sizing.

Philipson, J. Art and craft of coachbuilding. 1897.

Sloane, T. O'C. Rubber hand stamps and the manipulation of rubber.

Practical treatise on the manufacture of india-rubber hand stamps, small articles of india-rubber, the hektograph, inks, cements and allied subjects.

Standage, H. C., comp. Cements, pastes, glues and gums.

Guide to the manufacture and application of various agglutinants required in the building, metal-working, wood-working and leather-working trades, and for workshop, laboratory or office use.

Sutcliffe, G. L. Concrete; its nature and uses.

A book for architects, builders, contractors and clerks of works.

Watt, A. Art of leather manufacture.

A handbook, in which the operations of tanning, currying and leather dressing are fully described, and the principles of tanning explained.

PRODUCTIVE ARTS.

Buckland, A. W. Our viands. 63c

She has succeeded in giving us a very interesting history of her own ordinary dishes, and of the most curious and characteristic of other countries.—Spectator.

Jones, R. H. Asbestos and asbestic; their properties, occurrence and use.

638

In every case I have sought the highest and best authorities for the statements made, and have freely availed myself of the Government Reports, Maps and Plans furnished by the Geological Surveys, of Ottawa and Ontario.—Preface.

TO OPIUM HABITUES: If you were guaranteed a thorough and complete cure of the Morphine, Opium or Cocaine Habit within a week without the slightest pain or bad results, would you investigate it? Recent science has placed this in your reach. Call or write. Confidential. F. V. WESTFALL, M. D.,

810 Olive St., Rooms 503 and 506.

Ortner, J. Practical millinerv. 1897.

The present work is an attempt to place at the disposal of conscientious instructresses the result of many years' trade practice and successful teaching.—Pref.

Pennsylvania. Inspector of Mines. Reports. 1896. Ref. 63a

A summary of coal production.

- State Commrs. of Fisheries. Report: 1897. Ref. 68d

Contains a hist, of trout culture in Penn. by W. E. Meehan. Illustrated with colored plates.

AGRICULTURE.

Class 68b.

Crole, D. Tea; a text book of tea planting and manufacture; with some acct. of the laws affecting labour in tea gardens. 1897.

Comprising development of the industry, cultivation and preparation for market, the botany and chemistry of tea.

D'Ombrain, H. H. Roses for amateurs; a guide to the selection and cultivation of the best roses.

As a grower of Roses for twenty years, as the founder of the national Rose Society, and one of its Honorary Secretaries since its foundation. and as the Editor of the "Rosarians' Year Book," I have been brought into contact with the varied phases of Rose Culture.—Pref.

Drury, W. D. Popular bulb culture.

A guide to the culture of bulbous plants both in the open and under glass.

Mathews, F.S. Beautiful flower garden; its treatment with regard for the picturesque.

There is but one way, I believe, for us to make our garden look truly beautiful; we must choose the simplest and most natural methods for the display of its flowers. It is the aim of this little volume to cover that point completely.—Pref.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Yearbook.

1896.

Contains the rept. of the Sec. of Agriculture, monographs on weeds and insect pests, tables of statistics, etc.

ART.

Berenson, B. Florentine painters of the renaissance. 65c

"A work of what we might call the 'higher criticism' in art, is ingenious and instructive."

Hamerton, P. G. Man in art; studies in religious and hist. art, por. and genre.

Ref. 65

Hamerton during his lifetime exercised a great influence in his own country, and still more in America. . . As an educator of the public taste in art he did a great deal, and mostly in the right direction.— Bookman.

Music. v. 12. May-Oct., 1897.

Ref. 65f

An illustrated magazine.

Rimmer, C. H. Animal drawing.

Ref. 65c

This work developed fr. some lessons in figure drawing for children.

Werner's magazine. v. 19. Jan.-Aug., 1897. Ref. 64

ARCHITECTURE.

Class Ref. 65a.

Billings, R. W. Architectural illustrations, hist. and description of Carlisle cathedral.

Pugin, A. N. W. Contrasts; or, A parallel between the noble edifices of the middle ages, and corresponding buildings of the present day; showing the present decay of taste.

This publication took his own profession and the public by surprise by its originality and earnestness. The history of the pillage and destruction of Gothic Churches, the remarks on the present degraded state of ecclesiastical buildings, and his reasons for the decline of Gothic art might have received general acquiescence, but the "conclusion" on "the wretched state of architecture at the present period" was expressed in so undisguised and unmistakable a manner, that it irritated the feelings of many by telling "the bluntest and most disagreeable truths in the bluntest possible manner."—Dictionary of National Biography.

True principles of pointed or Christian architecture.

Shaw, H. Details of Elizabethan architecture.

His celebrity is due to his unrivalled skill as a draftsman in ornamental art. Whether copies of mediaval relics or original designs, his drawings are scrupulously exact, brilliant and spirited.—Imp. Dicty. of Biog.

POETRY.

Adams, E. D., ed. Sea song and river rhyme; fr. Chauger to Tennyson. 67

An attractive volume. . . . Mr. Swinburne's very spirited and patriotic lay appropriately heads the collection, while in addition to this . . . poem the editor has included some judicious selections from the poet's works.—Saturday Review.

Blackie, J. S. Lays and legends of ancient Greece. 67b

There is no one who loves these grand old stories of early Greece but will rejoice to see them rendered into vigorous, spirited, and musical English verse; and few will complain because sparks from the Professor's own imagination have mingled rather plentifully with the "Greek fire" of the original.—Scotsman.

Courthope, W. J. History of Eng. poetry. v. 2. 66a

The period included in this volume, 1450-1600 implies transition from the Middle Ages to modern times, and is full of opportunities for the critic and the literary historian. The Renaissance, the Reformation, sixteenthcentury French poetry and poetic theories in their effect on England, the far-reaching and very various influences of Italian literature, Spain in its relations to English Euphuism and English romance, the moral plays or moralities—whence they came and whither they were going; the rise of comedy and tragedy-such are some of the subjects with which Mr. Courthope had to concern himself. Every one of these catchwords suggests a host of subordinate but intensely interesting topics.—Nation.

Gyp, pseud. Mademoiselle Ève. 68f1

Her ideal French girl whom she has sketched with more or less detail in most of her books,—a slangy, impulsive tomboy, half child, half woman, with a superb sense of right and wrong and an ineradicable habit of saying what she thinks.—Critic.

Theon, H. John Gabriel Borkman. 1897.

Ibsen, in all the social dramas a master of construction, has excelled himself in this play. . . In its technical construction . . . the greatest play of the greatest dramatist of the century.—Bookman.

POETRY: AMERICAN AUTHORS Class 67a.

Field, E. Lullaby-land, songs of child-hood. [c1897.]

There is no sweeter, purer, wholesomer, happier poetry for children in the English language to-day.—Literary World.

Riley, J. W. Rubáiyát of Doc Sifers. 1897.
Riley's latest tale in verse. The hero is a country doctor.

Visscher, W. L. Black Mammy; a southern romance.

Col. Visscher has only voiced the sentiment of more than one grateful "white" in his tribute to "Black Mammy." The little book of verse is especially appropriate. It rings with the tinkle of the banjo; there, too, is the soft song of the octoroon, and the gurgle of the Yazoo river slipping past its banks.

Wilcox, Mrs. E. W. Three women. [c1897.]

ENGLISH NOVELS.

Class 69b.

Amicis, E. de. Won by a woman; a story fr. life; fr. the Italian.

The characters of the book are not of the customary type in a romance, and are of interest to an American as showing a phase of Italian life. . . . The author has woven the romance about [a] young desperado and the young teacher of the night class.—Public Opinion.

Becke, L. Pacific tales.

All are seething stories of life told with a vigor that outmatches Kipling, and a fitness of scene and incident that is the very framework of genius.—Boston Herald.

Boyle, Mrs. V. F. Brokenburne; a southern auntie's war tale.

Story of the old South . . . equal to the best of Mr. Page's work.—Book-man.

The story has genuine pathos in it, but it is over-written, and there is an excess of the dialect—which, by the way, is by no means equal to the negro dialect of Mr. Page, Mr. Edwards, or Mr. Harris.—Outlook.

Bunner, H. C. "Made in France;" Fr. tales retold with a U. S. twist.

Those who cannot read Maupassant in his own French cannot do better than procure Mr. Bunner's volume. — St. Fames's Budget.

Church, S. H. John Marmaduke; a romance of the Eng. invasion of Ireland in 1649.

Quite up to the high-water mark. . . . Mr. Church has before now written, but in a graver vein, of the Cromwellian epoch, and his study of the time has informed his lighter work with an air of knowledge and conviction. . . . The Cromwells, Ireton, Prince Rupert, and others appear not ineffectively.—Atkenæum.

Collins, W. W. Frozen deep; and other tales.

- Little novels.

A collection of ingenious stories, told with some of the marvellous skill that made the author famous.—Catholic World.

Flammarion, C. Lumen.

"Lumen" is the soul of a man (a Frenchman of course), who, after his death, in 1865, flies to the star Capella.

Nation.

Fox, J., jr. Kentuckians.

Not only the best piece of work he has yet done, but it is the most intelligent interpretation and explanation of the Tennessee mountaineer and of his character which has yet been made.—Outlook.

Gissing, G. Whirlpool.

Has for its structural theme the fatal excitement and extravagance of the social life in Lond. . . . It is, perhaps, the most vigorously designed of all the remarkable series of novels Mr. Gissing has given us.—H. G. Wells in Contemp. Rev. Gould. S. B. Perpetua.

What lends the book a distinction rarely encountered in works of this sort, is the unconventionality of its portraiture and the vivid use to which the author turns his historical, antiquarian, and geological knowledge.—(London) Spectator.

Grand, S., pseud. Singularly deluded.

A story we recommend to the lover of an ingenious and adventuresome plot, who does not stickle for the unities. . . . [A] cleverly told tale.—Critic.

Hobbes, J. O., pseud. The school for

Dealing largely with political life in Erg. during the late sixties and also in some degree with exciting contemporary events in Spain, it is a world away from any recent example of the politicohistorical novel. . . One confidently expects Mrs. Craigie to be brilliant to the last degree, and she does not disappoint the expectation.—Critic.

It would be mistaken kindness to re-

It would be mistaken kindness to refrain from saying that this novel is dull and that Mrs. Craigie has exceeded her limitations.—Public Opinion.

Jacobs, W. W. Skipper's wooing, and

The brown man's servant.

The story is full of preposterously funny surprises. A short tale of the horrible fills out the book and affords a striking contrast.—Outlook.

Lyall, E., pseud. Wayfaring men.

A well-written and vigorous story. —Observer, N. Y.

Newman, J. H., Cardinal. Callista; a tale of the 3d century.

.Pater, W. H. Gaston de Latour; an unfinished romance.

An infinitely curious book . . . of great delightfulness and some disappointment. . . Contains some work in Pater's best vein. . . The scene is alluring in itself.—Outlook.

Pemberton, M. Queen of the jesters, and her strange adventures in old Paris.

Pendleton, L. In the wire-grass.

Story of southwestern life. With an interesting romance are combined very good descriptions of local scenes and manners.—Leypoldi and Iles.

Rayner, E. Free to serve; a tale of colonial New York.

The book is praiseworthy for its whole-some interest.—Buffalo Express.

Stephens, R. N. Enemy to the king.

The scene of this romance is France, the time during the reign of Henry III., with a court divided in its allegiance to the King and to the Duke of Guise. The story is one of stirring personal adventure and intrigue.

Stuart, Mrs. R. M. Carlotta's intended; and other tales.

A perfectly charming collection of short stories.—Critic.

Summer stories.

Thanet, O., pseud. Book of true lovers.

Here is not only literary workmanship of a very high quality, but a healthful and hopeful interpretation of the unpowdered, unpainted, and unspoiled "common people," full of genuine humor, pathos sentiment, and feeling.— Outlook.

Werner, E., pseud. Fickle fortune.

- Success and how he won it.

GERMAN NOVELS.

Class 69c.

Carlén, E. F. Kleine Novellen.

Elbe, A. von der. Lueneburger Geschichten.

Fontane, T. Poggenpuhls.

In this book, Theodor Fontane has shown an artistic master-hand, giving in an interesting manner, a description of royal families and those of officers. Deutsche Revue.

Ganghofer, L. A. Der laufende Berg; ein Hochlandsroman.

Heiberg, H. Graf Jarl.

Healthy and pleasing reading matter. Anthor shows lively imagination, good observation, delineation and artistic honesty.—Gegenwart.

FRENCH NOVELS.

Class 69e.

Achard, L. A. E. Belle-Rose.

Berkeley, C. de. Marcelle; et Aventure en voyage.

A pretty little love-story in the style of Ludovic Halévy's "Un Mariage d'Amour," told in a series of letters and ending in the appropriate manner. The volume contains a second story, "Aventure en voyage," in which the author fairly revels in the traditional possibilities of love in burning Italy; but he is moral throughout.—Nation.

Bernard, C. B. D. de la V., called C. de. Écuell.

— Gerfaut.

- Homme sérieux.

— Paratonnerre.—Peine du talion.—Pied d'argile. 1886.

Beyle, M. H. Rouge et le noir.

Stendhal [Beyle] forms a connecting link between the *conteurs* of the 18th and the novelists of the present century. . . . A genius of no common order.—*Bookman*.

Bourget, P. Irreparable. — Deuxième amour.—Profils perdus.

Bourget is in the realm of romance what Frederick Amiel is in the realm of thinkers and philosophers—a subtle, ingenius, highly gifted, but partial student of his time. . . . A wonderful dexterity of pen, a very acute, almost womanly, intuition, and a rare morbidity of grace about all his writings.—Forum.

Capendu, E. Roi des gabiers. 3v. Cochin, H. Manuscrit de M. C. A. L. Larsonnier. 1881.

Daudet, A. Petit chose. 1897.

A good novel for the young.

Duruy, G. Unisson.

Féval, P. H. C. Fée des Grèves.

Feydeau, E. Sylvie.

Greville, H., pseud. Rose Rozier.

Gyp, pseud. Plus heureux de tous.

Gyp is always readable.—Bookman.

Halévy. L. Famille Cardinal.

Loti, P., pseud. Ramuntcho.

An interesting book.—Bookman.

Maupassant, H. R. A. G. de. Pierre et Jean.

[Maupassant] recorded what came under his vision with a fearlessness and an accuracy, and an exact felicity in the choice of the word which made his masterly little sketches as delightful in their pitiless precision as are any one of those sketches by Grandville . . . at Nancy.

—Literature.

Murger, H. Buveurs d'eau.

Reybaud, L. Jérome Paturot.

Rabusson, H. Mari de Mme. d'Orge-

M. Henry Rabusson is a writer of undoubted talent, and his books are both interesting and well written.—Nation.

Robida, A. Mystère de la Rue Carême-Prenant

Admirable character studies, charming pictures of scenery, and really strong analysis of gossip and tattle in a small seaside town.—Nation.

Sandeau, L. S. J. Sacs et parchemens. Theuriet, A. Michel Verneuil.

Touching, tender, and human, a poet and a painter in one, he moves the heart and gratifies the poetic fancy at the same time.—Nation.

Urbanowska, S. Princesse.

Excellent reading. . . . Can be recommended for much genuine and good realistic work.—Nation.

Vandérem, F. Deux rives.

However little one may agree with M. Vandérem's hasty and sweeping division of Paris and Parisians, it still must be said that his book is full of an ability which quite surpasses mere cleverness. It shows much observation, much faithful repre-

sentation of character and of life, and is full of interest from beginning to end. It is, in fact, one of the best novels of the year.—Nation.

JUVENILE LITERATURE. (ENGLISH.)

Class 70.

Baylor, F. C. Miss Nina Barrow.

Perhaps it is a mistake to class this among children's books. At least, we find a very positive lesson for parents lurking behind the child's story.

Birds; a monthly serial; illus. by color photography. v. 1-2. 1897.

Designed to promote knowledge of birdlife.

Drummond, H. Monkey that would not

Written originally for Wee Willie Winkie, an English magazine for children, when Prof. Drummond was for a few months occupying the editorial chair, while the editors were in Canada.—Pub. Weekly.

Harper's round table. v. 18. 1897.

Hill, C. T. Fighting a fire.

Thoroughly explains how the fire department of a great city is organized and how the firemen are trained, and gives a graphic picture of the New York fireman's life in all times and seasons.—Argonaut.

Home, Mrs. M. P. (E.) M. Mamma's black nurse stories; West India folk-lore.

A most interesting collection of West Indian Folk-Lore Tales, preceded by a charmingly written preface, and accompanied by a glossary, which last is, indeed, very necessary to the right understanding of these quaint Anansi stories.—Alkenaum.

Marshall, Mrs. E. (H.) Haunt of ancient peace; memories of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar's house at Little Gidding, and of his friends Dr. Donne and Mr. George Herbert.

Stories of English life in the seventeenth and eighteenth century; semihistorical.

Molesworth, Mrs. M. L. (S.) Oriel window.

Is as wholesome in tone and as attractive in character sketching as her many other books.—Lit. World.

Moncrieff, A. R. H. Black and blue.

The experiences of a lad in England and Scotland. Good lessons of contentment and consideration of others.—Chr. Reg.

Plympton, A. G. Wanolasset, the-little-one-who-laughs.

An interesting and profitable narrative, and will be read with eagerness by the average boy and girl.—Lit. World.

Verne, J. Purchase of the north pole; a sequel to "From the earth to the moon."

JUVENILE LITERATURE.

(German.)

Class 70g.

Ebner von Eschenbach, M., Freiis. Die Prinzessin von Banalien.

A clarified wisdom and tenderness distinguish all she writes, a sincerity which has not been common in fiction since the death of George Eliot.—Atlantic.

Hofmann, E. 's Annebaerbele; eine Erzählung für junge Mädchen.

Else Hoffman is a talented pupil of Emma Biller. In this book she has brought into contact people of the middle and higher classes, describing their intercourse clearly and gracefully.—Gegenwart.

Wuttke-Biller, Frau E. Juengste.

A poetic feeling runs through this story of a noble young girl.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Askew, J. B. Pros and cons; a newspaper reader's and debater's guide to the leading controversies of the day. 78

The very book for which members of debating societies have been longing.

—Sheffield Independent.

Burdette, R. J. Chimes from a jester's bells. 1897. 72c

Pennsylvania. Library. Report of the librarian. 1896. Ref. 78a1

Reade, C. Readiana; comments on current events. 71

Saphir, M. H. Konversations—Lexikon für Geist, Witz und Humor. 4 v. in 2.

The best work the author has produced. Shows admirably his keen wit and humor. Scott, T. Book sales; a record of books sold at auction. 1897. Ref. 78c

Contains complete indexes of names and subjects, also the names of purchasers and prices paid.

ESSAYS.

Clarke, J. F. Nineteenth century questions. 75a

Dr. Clarke selected the papers in this volume for publication shortly before his death, and in the main they justify his approbation.—Nation.

Goldbaum, W. Entlegene Culturen. 1877. 75g

Meynell, Mrs. A. C. (T.) Children.

The eighteen essays . . . are packed almost as closely with information as with the graces of expression, and seem at moments almost overweighted with their burden of excellence.—Critic.

75b

LITERARY HISTORY.

Dowden, E. History of French literature. (Literatures of the world.) 77f A critical and historical résumé of French lit.

Duentzer, J. H. J. Sämmtliche Erläuterungen zu den deutschen Klassikern. 15v. 77g

For teachers and scholars of Ger. classic literature

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best lit. v. 25-26.

Ref. 77

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Class 78b.

Collier, J. P. Bibliographical and critical account of the rarest books in the Eng. language. 1865. 2v. Ref.

There is no one book, the merits or peculiarities of which are discussed in these volumes, that has not passed through my own hands and been carefully read by my own eyes.—Pref.

Cotton, H. Editions of the Bible and parts thereof in Eng.; 1505-1850. Ref.

My object in the present compilation has been to provide an Appendix to the works of Lewis and subsequent writers on the same subject: by enumerating all the editions, either of the whole Bible or of any detached portions of it, which can now be ascertained, and specifying the public libraries or private collections, in which copies of them may be seen.—Author's note.

Finotti, J. M. Bibliographia Catholica Americana: pt. 1, 1784-1820. Ref.

A list of works written by Catholic authors and published in the U. S.

Meader, C. L., ed. List of books for a high school classical library. 1897.

In the present edition the bibliographical details have been carefully revised, and the titles of several important books published in 1896-97 have been added.

Note to 2d ed.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MAGA-

ZINES.

Class Ref. 78m.

Book buyer; a review and record of current lit. v. 14. Feb.-July, 1897.

Contains signed reviews of the newest fiction.

Book news. v. 18. Sept., 1896-Aug.,

Endeavors to tell in a paragraph or two the essential things to be known about new books as they appear. Hogan, E. Distinguished Irishmen of the 16th cent. 1st ser.

Originally published in The month.

Planché, J. R. Conqueror and his companions. 1874.

An account of William of Normandy and "those personages who are recorded by contemporary or nearly contemporary writers as having been present in the Norman host at Hastings, or at least conspicuous in England during the four years immediately following."—Anthor's introduction.

Pollen, J. H. Acts of Eng. martyrs; hitherto unpub. 1891.

Sadlier, A. T. Names that live in Catholic hearts. [c1882.]

Concents:—Cardinal Ximenes, Michael Angelo, Samuel De Champlain, Oliver Plunkett, Charles Carroll, Henri De La rochejaquelein, Simon De Montfort.

— Women of Catholicity; memoirs.

Margaret O'Carroll, Isabella of Castile, Margaret Roper, Marie de L'Incarnation, Marguerite Bourgeoys, Ethan Allen's daughter.

Times. (Lond.) Eminent persons; biographies reprinted from the Times. 6v.

LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS.

Class 97b.

Broegger, W. C., and Rolfsen. N. Fridtiof Nansen, 1861-1898; tr. by W. Archer.

Has been criticised as trivial and disappointing.— J. Ritchie, jr., in Bost. Sci. Soc. Occasional Pub. no. 2.

It is magnificent, and it is biography, as well as biology, journalism, history, and geology.—Spectator.

Cary, E. George William Curtis. (American men of letters.)

A biography of uncommon merit —Leypoldt & Iles.

Faber, F. W. Life and letters of F. [ed.] by J. E. Bowden

An acc't of his conversion fr. Anglicanism to the Roman Catholic Church.

Fouard, C. Saint Paul and his missions; tr. by G. F. X. Griffith.

Francisco Xavier, St. Life and letters by H. J. Coleridge. 1890.

Garlepp, B. Germany's iron chancellor [Bismarck]; tr. fr. the Ger. and ed. by S. Whitman. Ref.

The man, his pedigree and his domestic environment especially, are well brought out for study and reflection by the writer and the photographer.—Nation.

Gerard, J. During the persecution; autobiography.

The written experience of an actual participator in the events described.

—Pref.

Hollingshead, J. My lifetime. 2v.
Interesting literary and theatrical recollections.

Knight, A. G. Life of Columbus.

Meline, J. F. Mary, Queen of Scots and her latest Eng. historian. 1893.

A narrative of the principal events in the life of Mary Stuart, with some remarks on Mr. Froude's history of England.

Molloy, J. F. Most gorgeous Lady Blessington. 2v.

Mr. Molloy has the merit of a genuine enthusiasm for his subject, and can hardly fail to infect his readers with a similar sentiment toward his gifted and gorgeous heroine.—The World.

O'Meara, K. Frederic Ozanam; his life and works.

[A] model biography. . . . The book is deserving of the highest praise. . . represents accurately an important historical epoch.—Catholic World.

Parry, E. A., Charles Macklin. 1891.

A conscientious piece of biography, carefully planned, prepared, and written.

—Nation.

Pennsylvania. House of Representatives. Proceedings on the occasion of the death of P. M. Cook. Ref.

Senate. Memorial proceedings upon the death of John A. Lemon. Ref.

Ramsay, W. M. St. Paul the traveller and the Roman citizen. (Morgan lectures, 1894, and Mansfield college lectures, 1895.)

The author's style is fortunately vivacious and reasonably clear. . . . As a whole this book bears out the promise of "The church in the Roman Empire." . . . "Every minute fact stated in the Acts has its own significance."—S. Math-

ews, in the Dial.

Rose, S. St. Ignatius Loyola and the early Jesuits.

It has been the wish of the author to reproduce, as far as possible, the surroundings of the story as they were in the days of the Saint.—*Pref.*

Ross, J. D., comp. Burns' Clarinda: brief papers concerning the poet's renowned correspondent [Mrs. M'Lehose].

Dr. Ross has decorated the letters... with transcripts of the views of those who from time to time have commented on that curious ebuillition of sentimental rhapsody. Prof. Blackie, Dr. Hately Waddell, Principal Shatrp, and others have thought it worth their while to express their estimates of the incident.—Athenæum.

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Every reader of the marvelous story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin'? will find this Life peculiarly interesting, and will be grateful that Mrs. Fields has recounted Mrs. Stowe's remarkable career so as to do justice to one of the noblest women America has produced.

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The poet's son has done his duty in a way which should be an example; and many choice spirits among Tennyson's closest friends have added their recollections and impressions with generous and loving hands. Such a book is a new and priceless gift from the spirit of one of the loveliest and purest poets who have set human speech to immortal music. -The Century Magazine.

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Ward, H. S. and C. W. Shakespeare's town and times.

Each epoch gives a proof of the fascination exercised by Shakespeare, and the present volume deserves to rank high in the list of tributes to his memory offered by the present generation.—Manchester Courier.

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Fortnightly review. v. 67. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

Fresh and vigorous.

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Class Ref. 100e.

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St. Louis post-dispatch. Oct.-Dec., 1897. St. Louis star. Oct.-Dec., 1897.

LEADING NOVELS OF 1897.

With Notes from THE NATION and PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY.

Allen, J. L. Choir invisible.

So delightfully realistic in depicting scenery and past-away phases of American life belonging to Kentucky of little more than one hundred years ago that its wordpainting captured the critics of two continents.

Altsheler, J. A. A soldier of Manhattan. The adventures of a young soldier of the Royal American troops at Ticonderoga and Quebec.

Barnes, J. Loyal traitor. A story of the war of 1812. Barr, Mrs. A. E. (H.) King's highway. - Prisoners of conscience.

Barr, R. The mutable many.

Bellamy, E. Equality.

Boyle, Mrs. V. F. Brokenbourne.

Brodhead, Mrs. E. W. (M.) Bound in shallows.

Burnham, Mrs. C. L. (R.) Miss Archer Archer.

Sweet and wholesome.

Caine, T. H. H. The Christian.

Its freshness and vitality are most remarkable considering how long the author has been in the traces.

Catherwood, Mrs. M. H. The days of leanne D'Arc.

A very careful study.

Chambers, R. W. Lorraine.

A drama of the Franco-Prussian war.

Craddock, C. E., pseud. The juggler. Crawford, F. M. Corleone.

Attractive "Don Orsino" of the third generation of the Saracinesca family is its hero. . . A fine study of the Mafia.

- A rose of yesterday. Dealing with the divorce question as Americans look at it.

- Crockett, S. R. Lochinvar.

Davis, R. H. Soldiers of fortune.

Is charmingly up to date.

Doyle, A. C. Uncle Bernac; a memory of the Empire.

Du Maurier, G. The Martian.

Its value lies in its autobiographical

Ebers, G. M. Barbara Blomberg.

A story of the Protestant struggle in Germany.

Ford, P. L. Great K. & A. robbery. An amusing railway story.

Story of an untold love.

Full of an old-fashioned delicacy and tenderness and a most unusual charm.

Fox, J., jr. The Kentuckians.

Goodwin, Mrs. M. W. Flint, his faults, his friendships, and his fortunes.

Wholesome and rich in an unusually youthful effervescent spirit. Harrison, Mrs. C. (C.) A son of the

old Dominion.

Before and during the Revolutionary War.

Harte, F. B. Three partners.

A characteristic story of early California.

Hope, A. Phroso.

Hornung, E. W. A bride from the bush. Depicts Australian life.

Hotchkiss, C. C. A colonial free-lance. Howells, W. D. The landlord of Lion's Head.

A careful study of American life and character in the White Mountains.

- An open-eyed conspiracy.

An idyl played at Saratoga.

James, H., jr. The spoils of Poynton. - What Maisie knew.

Jokai, M. The green book.

- Peter the priest.

Keightley, S. R. The last recruit of Clare's.

Kirk, Mrs. E. W. (O.) The revolt of a daughter.

Sweet and wholesome.

Lush, C. K. The federal judge.

McLennan, W. Spanish John.

Merriman, H.S. In Kedar's tents.

Dealing with love and intrigue.

Mitchell, S. W. Hugh Wynne.

The illusion of time and scene is so perfectly carried out in this story that one lives and thinks again with the Quakers and Tories of the old Philadelphia of a hundred years or so ago.

Montrésor, F. F. At the cross-roads.

Moore, F. F. The jessamy bride.

Morris, W. The water of the Wondrous

Norris, W. E. Marietta's marriage.

Parker, G. The pomp of the Lavilettes.

- A Romany of the snows.

Prince, H. C. A transatlantic chatelaine. Written in a fine and lofty style, and teaches a rare and noble lesson—that of fidelity to duty.

Raine, A. Mifanwy, a Welsh singer. Roberts, C. G. D. The forge in the forest.

Rodney, G. B. In buff and blue. Covers most of the events of the Revolutionary War. . . . A pretty love story.

Ross, C. Chalmette.

Purports to be the experience of a soldier who fought with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in 1812.

Seawell, M. E. The history of the Lady Betty Stair.

A charming addition to fiction, covering the period when Charles X. sought refuge in Scotland during the reign of the "Terror."

Sienkiewicz, H. Hania.

- Let us follow him.

Steel. Mrs. F. A. On the face of the waters.

A story of India. Historically correct. Stevenson, R. L. St. Ives.

One of the most notable books of the vear.

Stockton, F. R. The great stone of Sar-

Trask, K. John Leighton, jr.

Received with unusual favor.

Voynich, E. L. The gadfly.

A wonderfully graphic and powerful story with a forcible and unusual plot.

Ward, H. D. The burglar who moved Paradise.

In light, bright, and charming vein. . . Thoroughly pleasing.

Watson, Mrs. A. C. Beyond the city gates.

New York in the days of the Patroons and the bold Captain Kidd.

Whiteley, I. The falcon of Langéac.

Wilkins, M. E. Jerome, a poor man. Gives the author a place among our leading novelists.

Woods, K. P. The son of Ingar. Yeats, S. K. L. Chevalier d'Auriac.

COLLECTIONS OF SHORT STORIES.

Chopin, Mrs. K. (O.) A night in Acadie. Stories of Creole life.

Deland, Mrs. M. W. (C.) The wisdom of fools.

Takes up familiar social problems. Fox, J., jr. Hell-fer-sartain.

Stories of the mountain-folk of West Virginia and Kentucky.

Garland, H. Wayside courtships.

Johnston, R. M. Old times in middle Georgia.

Matthews, J. B. Outlines in local color.
Studies of significant phases of New York life.

Stimson, F. J. Mrs. Knollys.

Stockton, F. R. A story-teller's pack.

When Mr. Stockton returns to his short stories he comes again into his own and we into ours.

Stuart, Mrs. R. M. In Simpkinsville.

Character-tales of the "poor whites" of the South.

Thanet, O., pseud. A book of true lovers.

— A missionary sheriff.

Wister, O. Lin McLean.

Depicting the American cowboy at his best.

The London Speaker calls for a new fashion in titles of novels. "The present generation," it says, has outlived the quotation epidemic, which started. I believe, with "It is Never Too Late to Mend," "Put Yourself in His Place." "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," and other monstrosities of Charles Reade, and stalked unchecked through the 'seventies and early 'eighties with "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "The Wooing o't" (why not "Ha! Ha! the Wooing o't"?), "Red as a Rose is She," "As He Came Up the Stair," and the like. A recognizable variant took the form of polite interrogation-"What Will He Do With It?" "Can We Forgive Her?" "Ought We to Visit Her?" A little while ago we were weltering amid conjunctions of abstract nouns and proper names - "The Reputation of George Saxon," "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick," "The Silence of Dean Maitland," "The Indiscretion of the Duchess," "The Redemption of Stella Maberley," "The Damnation of Theron Ware" Mr. Ian Maclaren tried a "throw-back" to Charles Reade with his "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and "In the Days of Auld Lang Syne"; but, fascinated perhaps by John Oliver Hobbes's "The Gods, some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," has declined in his latest novel upon "Kate Carnegie and Those Ministers." (The two titles, by the way, might be run together with very pretty effect.) Who can tell? But for an accident of fashion we might be knowing "Hamlet" to-day as "A Ghost, Some Mortals and the Prince of Denmark"; "Timon of Athens" as "Ought we to Call on Him?"; and "Paradise Regained" as "The Sorrows of Satan."—Literary Digest.

The separation of a class of books for the use of the young specifically, is not now to be avoided, but in the thoughtlessness with which it has been accepted as the only literature for the young, a great wrong has been inflicted. The lean cattle have devoured the fat. I have great faith in the power of noble literature when brought into simple contact with the child's mind, always assuming that it is the literature which deals with elemental feeling, thought, and action, which is so presented. I think the solution of the problem which vexes us will be found, not so much in the writing of good books for children as in the wise choice of those parts of the world's literature which contain an appeal to the child's nature and understanding. It is not the books written expressly for children so much as it is the books written out of minds which have not lost their childhood that are to form the body of literature which shall be classic for the young .-Horace E. Scudder, in Childhood in Literature and Art.

Let no man think achievement is not for him simply because the family record sums up his years to a threatening total. "The sixties," said Red Jacket to his young braves, "have all the twenties and forties in them."—New Unity.

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Prescott, G. B. The speaking telephone, electric light and other recent electrical inventions. 1879.

Ram, G. S. The incandescent lamp and its manufacture. 1893.

Randall, J. E. Practical treatise on the incandescent lamp. 1891.

Raphael, F. C. Localisation of faults in electric light mains; a hand-book for central engineers. n. d.

Reagan, H. C., jr. Electrical engineers' and students' chart and handbook of the Brush arc light system. 1895.

Robb, R. Electric wiring for the use of architects, underwriters and the owners of buildings. 1896.

Russell, S. A. Electric light cables and the distribution of electricity. 1892.

Salomons, Sir D., bart. Electric light installations and the management of accumulators. New ed. 1890.

Same. 6th ed. 1891.

- Same. 7th ed. 1893-4. 3 v.

Contents:-v. 1. The management of accumulators.-v. 2. Apparatus.-v. 3. Application.

Sawyer, W. E. Electric lighting by incandescence and its application to interior illumination. 1881.

Slingo, W., and Brooker, A. Electrical engineering for electric light artizans and students. 1890.

Same. New ed. 1895.

Trevert, E. Practical directions for electric gas lighting [etc.]. 1895. (With his How to make a dynamo.)

Urquhart, J. W. Electric light, its production and use. 2d ed. 1888.

Westinghouse Electric Co. Incandescent lamp as an article of manufacture. 1889. (With Hunting, F. S. Dynamos).

Whipple, F. Municipal lighting. 1888. Wittbecker, W. A. Domestic electrical work. 1895.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Class 43a.

Atkinson, P. The electric transformation of power and its application by the electric motor, incl. electric railway construction. 1893.

Crosby, O. T. and Bell, L. The electric railway in theory and practice. 2d ed.

Haupt, H. Street railway motors. 1893. Hedges, K. American electric street railwavs. 1894. **62**c

Hering, C., comp. Recent progress in electric railways. 1892.

Same. 1897.

Houston, E. J., and Kennelly, A. E. Electric street railways. 1896. (Elementary electro-technical ser.)

Perry, N. W. Electric railway motors.

Trevert, E. Electric railway engineering. 1892.

ELECTRIC WIRES.

Class 48a.

Abbott, A. V. Evolution of a switchboard. (In Univ. of Wis. Bull. engineering ser. v. 1., no. 4.) Ref. 40 Badt, F. B. Incandescent wiring handbook. 5th ed. 1896.

Hering, C. Universal wiring computer. 1891.

Noll, A. How to wire buildings; a manual of the art of interior wiring. 3d ed. 1894.

Robb, R. Electric wiring for the use of architects, underwriters and the owners of buildings. 1896.

Russell, S. A. Electric light cables and the distribution of electricity. 1892.

Webb, H. L. A practical guide to the testing of insulated wires and cables. 1891. Wittbecker, W. A. Domestic electrical work; practical explanations on how to wire buildings for bells, alarms, annuncia-

tors, and for gas lighting from batteries.

1895.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Class 48a.

Bedell, F., and Crehore, A. C. Alternating currents. 2d ed. 1898.

-- Same. 3d ed. 1895.

Benjamin, P. The voltaic cell. 1st ed. 1893. 43

Biggs, C. H. W., ed. Practical electrical engineering. n. d. 2v.

Clark, L., and Sabine, R., comp. Electrical tables and formulæ, for the use of telegraph inspectors and operators. 1871.

Clough, A. L. What an engineer should know about electricity. [c1894.]

Davis, C. H., and Rae, P. B. Handbook of electrical diagrams and connections. 2d ed. 1877.

Derr, W. L. Block signal operation. 62c

Desmond, C. Electricity for engineers.
7th ed. 1896. 2v. in 1.

Contents.—Pt. 1. Constant current.—

Pt. 2. Alternate current apparatus.

Ferguson, L. A. Electrical engineering in modern central stations. (In Univ. of Wis. Bull.: engineering ser. v. 1., no.

Ref. 40

Kapp, G. Alternating currents of electricity; with an introd. by W. Stanley, jr.

8.)

Kempe, H. R. The electrical engineer's pocket-book of rules, [etc.] 2d ed. 1892.

Tho engineer's year-book of formulæ, [etc.] 1897.

Slingo, W., and Brooker, A. Electrical engineering for electric light artisans and students. New ed. 1895.

Trevert, E. Electric railway engineering. 1892.

Watson, A. E., ed. Electrician's handy-book of useful information. 1897.

ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS AND STANDARDS.

Class 43.

Carhart, H. S., and Patterson, G. W. Electrical measurements. 1895.

Day, R. E., Exercises in electrical and magnetic measurement. 6th ed. 1893.

Flather, J. J., Dynamometers and the measurement of power. 1898.

Haskins, C. H. Galvanometer and its

uses. 4th ed. 1890. Kempe, H. R. A hand-book of elec-

trical testing. 5th ed. 1892. 43a Leblond, H. Electricité expérimentale et pratique. 1889-90. 3 v. in 1. Lockwood, T. D. Electrical measurement and galvanometer. 2d ed. 1890.

Nipher, F. E. Theory of magnetic measurements, with an apx. on the method of least squares. 1886.

Parker, H. C. Systematic treatise on electrical measurements. 1897.

Price, W. A. A treatise on the measurement of electrical resistance. 1894.

Trevert, E. Electrical measurements for amateurs. 1894.

ELECTRICITY, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF.

Class 48a.

Abbott, A. V. The electrical transmission of energy. 1895.

Badt, F. B. Electric transmission handbook. 1st ed. 1891.

Higgs, P. Electric transmission of power. 1879. 43

Houston, E. J. The electric transmission of intelligence. 1898. 43
—— and Kennelly, A. E. The electric motor and the transmission of power. 1896.

Snell, A. T. Electric motive power. 1894.

ELECTROLYSIS.

Class 43a.

Fontaine, H. Electrolysis 1885. Gore, G. The art of electrolytic separa-

tion of metals. n. d. 43

Watt, A. Electro-deposition; with chapters on electro-metallurgy. 3d ed. 1889.

Note. Contains a list of works relating to electro-deposition.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Class 48.

Chapman, L. L. Chapman's principia; or, Nature's first principles; theory of universal electro-magnetism simplified. 2d ed. v. 1. 1855.

Thompson, S. P. Lectures on the electro-magnet. 1891.

ELECTRO-METALLURGY.

Class 43a.

Borchers, W. Electric smelting and refining.

Langbein, G. A complete treatise on the electro-deposition of metals. 1891.

—— Same. 2d ed. 1894.

ELCTROMOTORS.

Class 43a.

Atkinson, P. Electric transformation of power and its application by the electric motor. 1893.

Bottone, S. R. Electro-motors, how made and how used. 1891.

--- Same. 3d ed. 1896.

Haupt, H. Street railway motors. 1893. Houston, E. J., and Kennelly, A. E. Electric motor and the transmission of power. 1896.

Martin, T. C., and Wetzler, J. The electric motor and its applications; with an apx. on the development of the electric motor since 1888, by L. Bell. 4th ed. 1895.

Parkhurst, C. D. Electric motor construction for amateurs. 1892.

Perry, N. W. Electric railway motors.

Thompson, S. P. Polyphase electric currents and alternate-current motors. 1895.

Watson, A. E. How to build a fifty-light dynamo, or four-horse power motor.

— How to build a one-forth horse power motor or dynamo. 1894.

— How to build a one-half horse power dynamo or motor. 1824.

— How to build a one-thousand-watt alternating current dynamo or motor. 1894.

— How to make a motor or dynamo. [c1892.]

ELECTROPLATING.

Class 43a.

Bonney, G. E. The electroplater's handbook. 2d ed. 1894.

Brunor, M. Practical electroplater; w. notes on gilding and formulas for new solutions. 1894.

Edwinson, G. Electrician at home, ed. by F. C. Young, 1894.

Contents. — Pt. 1. Electroplating at home.—Pt. 2. Electric bells.

Trevert, E. Practical hand-book of electric plating. 1895.

Urquhart, J. W. Electro-plating. 8d ed. 1894.

INDUCTION.

Class 43.

Bedell, F. The principles of the transformer. 1896.

Blakesly, T. H. Papers on alternating currents of electricity. 2d ed. 1889.

Fleming, J. A. The alternate current transformer. v. 1. 1889.

— The alternate current transformer in theory and practice. 1895-6. 2 v.

Note. v. 1 is new ed.

Gray, J. Electrical influence machines. 1890.

Haskins, C. D. Transformers, their theory, construction and application simplified. 1892.

Houston, E. J., and Kennelly, A. E. Alternating electric currents. 1895.

Steinmetz, C. P. Theory and calculation of alternating current phenomena. 1897.

Tesla, N. Experiments with alternate currents of high potential and high frequency. 1892.

INDUCTION COILS.

Class 43a.

Allsop, F. C. Induction coils and coil-making. 1894.

- Same. 1896.

43

-- Same. 2d ed. 1896.

Bonney, G. E. Induction coils for amateur coil-makers. 1892.

Induction coils; how made and how used.
3d Amer. fr. the 9th Eng. ed. 1892.

Norrie, H. S. Ruhmkorff induction coils, their construction and application; with chapters on batteries, Tesla coils and Roentgen radiography. 1896.

Trevert, E. How to make use of induction coils. 1892.

MAGNETISM.

Class 43.

Geisenheimer, L. Erd Magnetismus und Nordlicht. 1873. (In Virchow, R., and Holtzendorff, F. v., eds. Samml. wissens. Vorträge. v. 8.) 99b Kennelly, A. E. The evolution of elec-

Kennelly, A. E. The evolution of electric and magnetic physics. (In Bklyn. Eth. Assoc. Evolution in science, etc.) 1891.

Tyndall, J. Researches on diamagnetism and magne-crystallic action. 1888.

STORAGE OF ELECTRICITY.

Class 43.

Planté, G. The storage of electrical energy. 1887.

Reynier, É. The voltaic accumulator.

TELEGRAPH.

Class 43a.

Maver, W. American telegraphy. 1897.

Pope, F. L. Modern practice of the electric telegraph. 7th ed. 1872. 62b

Prescott, G. B. Electricity and the electric telegraph. 5th ed. 1882.

Thom, C., and Jones, W. H. Telegraphic connections. 1892.

TELEPHONE.

Class 43a.

Bell, A. G. The telephone. 1878.

Cary, G. H. How to make and use the telephone. 1894.

Dolbear, A. E. The telephone. 1877.

Engler, E. A. The carbon button. 1880. (In Engineering pamphlets.) 40

Hopkins, W. J. Telephone lines and their properties. New ed. 1894.

-- Same. New ed. 1896.

Hughes, N. The magneto hand telephone. 1894.

Hyde, W. H., and McManman, J. A.
Telephone troubles and how to find them.
6th ed. [c1890.]

There is something pathetic in some of the items as published in the inventory of the Pullman estate recently filed in the probate court of Chicago. The complicated nature of such an estate comes out in the long list of bonds and stocks and shares classified as "good," "doubtful," and "desperate." The items of the home are instructive. The contents of the drawing-room were listed at \$17,000, the furniture of the reception room \$1,100, the breakfast room \$1,400, the dining room \$2,300. The contents of the library room aggregated \$16-239, but the library itself is listed at 546 volumes inventoried at 44 cents each, representing a total of \$240.24. This is rather a valuble cabinet for so small and cheap a gem. But let it be remembered that the gems of the library, after all, must ever be the books there and not the cases in which they are placed. Let the library gatherer buy books. Pine shelves arranged by the village carpenter will make a library elegant and valuable if the immortals be upon these shelves. It is an indignity to the great authors to obscure them in sumptous surroundings and to lock them up in costly

New Unity. Lockwood, T. D. Practical information for telephonists. 1895.

Poole, J. The practical telephone handbook and guide to the telephonic exchange. 2d ed. 1895.

Preece, W. H., and Maier, J. The telephone. 1889.

— and Stubbs, A. J. Manual of telephony. 1893.

Prescott, G. B. Bell's electric speaking telephone. 1884.

Webb, H. L. The telephone hand-book. 1st ed. 1894.

X RAY.

Class 43.

Meadowcroft, W. H. The A. B. C. of the X rays. [c1896.]

Morton, W. J., and Hammer, E. W. The X ray; or, Photography of the invisible and its value in surgery. 1896. 43a Norrie, H. S. Ruhmkorff induction coils; their construction and application we

their construction and application, w chapters on batteries, Tesla coils and Roentgen radiography. 1896.

Thompson, E. P. Roentgen rays and phenomena of the anode and cathode; [with] concluding chapter by W. A. Anthony. [c1896.]

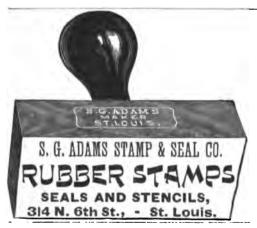
Trevert, E. Something about X rays for everybody. 1896.

It is with a far better showing of results than the warmest promoters of Pingree potato farming expected that the first year's experiments in giving the poor a chance to raise garden products on vacant lots in this city has been brought to a close. The hundred lotholders, each provided with a quarter acre in the out-skirts of West Philadelphia early in the summer, developed from novices to farmers of no mean ability. Fully \$6.000 in profit to the Pingree farmers, or an average of \$60 to each man who held a patch for the season, is the estimate of the vacant lots cultivation committee, which has had the charitable enterprise in charge. At the same rate the ordinary country farm of one hundred acres would yield \$24,000 a season gross returns. The trial of Pingree patch farming having turned out so well, the committee has already made plans to proceed with its operations on a larger scale next season.—Philadelphia Record.

Capt. Mahan's books are to be translated into German, and Mittler, the Berlin publisher, is to introduce them. Since Germany is bound to be a sea power, she may realize her dreams by the careful study of Capt. Mahan's works.—

N. 2. Times.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COM-PANY has safes to rent in its massive Safe Deposit Vault at the rate of \$5.00 per annum and upward, according to size. Prospective renters are reminded that our Vault is on the ground floor of an isolated building in the city's financial center; is within two minutes' walk of a dozen banks, and is as secure as the mind of man can devise.



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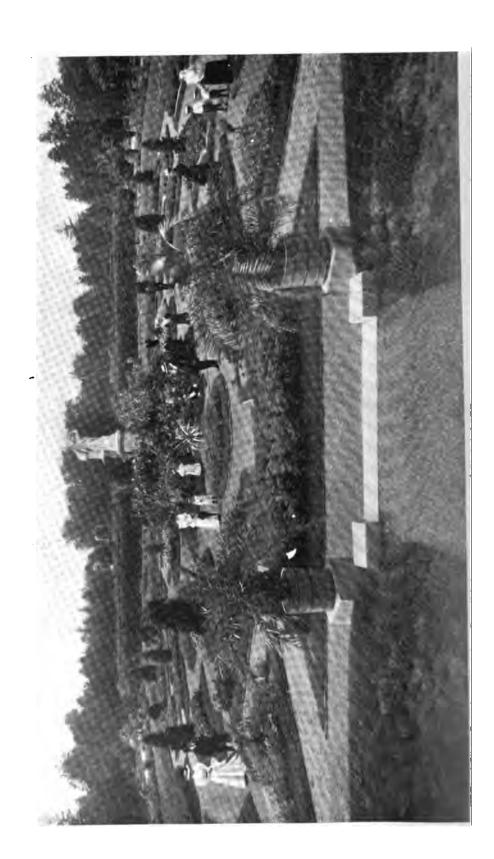
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A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL, 1898.

No. 4.

THE SHAW GARDEN LIBRARY.

By Eva M. Reed.

IT IS Thoreau who says there is always room and occasion enough for a true book on any subject, as there is room for more light the brightest day, and more rays will not interfere with the first.

It is convenient to keep some such saying at hand in order to help answer the inquiry that naturally arises as one looks over the imposing array of books forming the library of the Missouri Botanical Garden. Has not everything been said upon botanical subjects that could be said? To those who have much to do with the care of the books the question becomes still more intrusive. Such persons know of great numbers of pamphlets, or clippings, each neatly encased in its own cover; of unindexed series of Transactions, Proceedings, Journals, full of valuable and interesting lore, to the knowledge of which an indexer may perhaps guide others.

But apparently all has not yet been said. Indeed, so far from discouraging, the accumulation of literature but stimulates to new efforts. It is no more true of botanical subjects than of any others that they are exhausted. In the world's great library, the specialist, sifting what

he needs, has found that all the wisdom of all the ages has given him no more. Thus it happens that a good book still receives a cordial and appreciative welcome.

The very unique pre-linnaean collection donated to the garden by Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant is of much interest. Since its presentation in 1892 many volumes have been added, and the whole number is now nearly 600. In accordance with a suggestion made by Dr. Sturtevant, the books occupy their own alcove apart from the rest, and have been carefully catalogued, the list having been published in the spring of 1896.

The year 1753 marks an important change in botanical nomenclature, for in this year the Species Plantarum of Linnaeus was published, a work introducing the binomial system of nomenclature, destined to replace from that date to the present the cumbrous system preceding it.

The books of the library, in accordance with the universal recognition of this departure, are grouped into the pre-linnaean, Linnaean, and post-linnaean periods. The books of the prelinnaean division, beginning with the

year 1474, very near the initial of the printer's art, catalogued apart, arranged apart, form a collection of a value not to be estimated in dollars. They are the aristocracy of the bibliographic world, with time's yellowing touch upon them, to be treated not rudely as modern works are tossed about, but with respect and careful-handed reverence. Side by side they stand upon the library shelves, the names of their makers, who, in life perhaps, contended stoutly one with another, borne down to us through the passing years-not infrequently accompanied by remarkable fragments of information—the curiosities of antiquity. While some among these vellum bound, stiff and ponderous tomes may amuse the reader with their rude cuts and antiquated language, yet there are also not a few from the Elzevir and other master presses, rarely equaled, and never surpassed by modern book-makers.

Did Fuchs, Bauhin, and Brunfels compile, and Matthiolus put forth labored commentaries in order that the bibliophile of to-day might search catalogues and roam through second-hand book stores in quest of the different editions of their works?

It could not have been other than gratifying had such foreknowledge been possible. And yet there lacked something of fellowship! There could be no gathering of men with kindred tastes in large numbers. Societies and clubs are of modern evolution, and who cares for posthumous fame if he may have the approval of his contemporaries? Nor were bulletins and pamphlets of every description sown broadcast over the land, as are now the companionable treatises and monographs so often slipped into an envelope and forwarded to friends far and near, "with the author's compliments."

If, however, ready fellowship and prompt criticism were lacking, with a

whole worldful of new plants there were surely some compensations, although Acosta is translated as observing with at least chastened enthusiasm, "although this world be not new, but old. in respect of the much which hath been written thereof." Title pages were often of considerable length in those days. Is there less time now than of old, or have we learned better how to use it? It is certain modern botanists do not amble leisurely through involved sentences in the construction of a title. It is preferred to call "revisions" and "monographs" by something short and easily remembered. Five words are permissible but two are better!

The early herbalists are chiefly concerned with economic and medical questions. Could their plant or any product of it, be used to eat or drink or wear: would it kill something or cure scmething? Botany and medicine have ever journeyed pleasantly together. number of practicing physicians who have been eminent in the former science is very large. Therefore we are prepared to find the medicinal uses of plants occupying the most conspicuous place in the earlier day. The desire for knowledge of the sort grew naturally also out of the needs of the people. We can but wonder, however, that these "curious searchers after herbs" should so long have insisted that plants must be everywhere alike, and that only by slow degrees was there a dawning of the knowledge that inclement countries and mild have each their own flora.

With Stephen Hales as pioneer physiologist, and Nehemiah Grew rendering a like first service for anatomy, new fields were entered upon. Grew, whose work on the Anatomy of Vegetables, Roots and Trunks was published in 1682, seems to have been led from the reading of the anatomy of animals to the investigation of that of plants. He

became a fellow and, later, secretary of the Royal Society.

The history of men like these shows that naturalists were born then also, and that whatever errors were committed and mistaken theories disseminated, in devotion, enthusiasm, purity of life and earnestness of purpose, nothing but time lies between these experimenters and our own men of science.

Looking along the shelves we are attracted by other names, some of them associated with the history of one who was to come after, accomplishing more than any had done before, and proportionately rewarded by fame, Sweden's great naturalist. Linné or Linnæus. Here is Tournefort whose writings gave the first impetus to his botanical studies, Celsius, who was his patron, and Rudbeck, whose assistant he became in the botanic garden at Upsala, and whose fine library was used by Linnaeus in the preparation of his Bibliotheca Botanica, Classes Plantarum, Critica Botanica and Genera Plantarum.

Some of the names found here are associated with nature's green book as well, for to many of the flowers, the shrubs and trees with which we are familiar, they have been given. Fuchsia, Gerardia, Magnolia—a pleasant way to be remembered surely! On our own part, we have cause for gratitude, when the persons whose memory it was considered desirable to preserve in this way were the owners of names lending themselves easily to botanical nomenclature. There is sometimes a stiffness in this respect!

We have Johnson, peacefully editing and amending Gerard's Herbal after a somewhat turbulent and partly soldierly career, "old Gerard" himself, Parkinson represented by the Paradisi in Sole and Theatrum Botanicum. A little further back in the alphabetical order one must stop a little to look at the figures of Fuchsius noting their excel-

lence, though they are only outlines, like those of Brunfels, also good, and the "Curious Herbal" of Elizabeth Blackwell, if only for the gratification of finding a woman's name among that ancient company, one of whom has some austere observations upon the general incapacity for work demanding thought or skill upon the part of women, severely concluding that the only good they can gain, is being reminded of the fleeting power of beauty.

The plants, some of which were very rare, from which the plates were drawn were from the botanical garden belonging to the company of apothecaries at Chelsea. A short account of its medicinal uses is given with each one. This bulky and expensive work passed through several editions, the first being that of 1737, and the last that of 1760. In 1739 the whole was published in two folio volumes.

Turning from the pre-linnaean shelves one finds himself before that larger multitude representing the gathered thought and work of writers from the days of Linnaeus to our own-a period during which it would seem that nothing has been left undone from the study of trees to that of bacteria and the consideration of the life history of microscopic land and water plants. The books of indoor workers are given a place together with the "unroofed" volumes of such writers as Thoreau and John Burroughs. There are proceedings and transactions of learned societies in all countries, monographs, floras, biographies, books on morphology, physiology, on flowering plants, on mosses, ferns, algae, lichens, and on agriculture and horticulture, variously written in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, the Scandinavian, Japanese, Latin and Greek languages; and there are the standard periodicals, American and foreign. We find here the condensed labor of the makers of those

artificial "keys" by which the young student toilsomely learns the technical names of plants. We learn that those who made them looked over the wide field for something more than names, that they noticed closely how plants differ, and what groups are brought together by resemblance, that they and others studied them in detail, as a whole; in the water, on land, considering their distribution and its causes; that they worked backward in time and traced their origin, that they found what changes have been effected in plant life by varying conditions of the earth's surface, that they could tell us wonderful things concerning the mutual helpfulness of the plant and insect world.

In the library many long series, and the largest and finest of the single volumes, have been indexed for plates and this large index is in constant use. By its aid any needed figure or description in the most valuable books is readily found. There is also an index to the literature of the Agricultural Experiment Station, a general one to the winter characters and histology of woody plants, and to new genera and species since 1885. Two of the indices are purchased, the rest have grown year by year under the hands of different office employees.

All these books, pamphlets and indices, with the herbarium, are housed in what was once the city home of the founder of the Garden, Henry Shaw.

With his name upon the door-plate, his portrait looking benignantly down from the walls, surrounded by the evidences of his English taste, within doors, no less than without, is the memory of the philanthropist kept alive. The first of the Garden Reports contains what can but impress one as being a very just, sympathetic and appreciative sketch of his life. We learn of his early life and education, his settlement in St. Louis, modest beginning in business, steadily increasing fortune,

and of that unique and wise resolve made in 1839, when he found the amount on the credit side of his balance sheet much greater than he had supposed it would be, to devote himself no more to its still greater increase—but having acquired enough, to enjoy it.

The time and place in which first the idea of forming his own garden occurred to him is described, the steps by which it was carried into execution, and the dedication of the remainder of his life to its extension and improvement, with the addition of Tower Grove Park, so when we read that first passage in the will in which he describes himself as "desiring especially to carry out and provide for certain objects, which have been the subject of thought and labor and care for many years past" it seems intensely characteristic.

With the history of the garden and library is closely associated that of Dr. George Engelmann, between whom and Mr. Shaw a cordial friendship existed. It was Dr. Engelmann who made for Mr. Shaw the first purchase of books and herbarium material, aided therein by the advice of his botanical friends, Hooker, Decaisne, Alex. Braun, and others. The herbarium of Dr. Bernhardi of Erfurt, Germany, was bought then, and this collection still forms an invaluable part of the whole, which now numbers about 300,000 specimens. Dr. Asa Gray was also warmly interested in the Garden from its start, and together with Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, is named in the will as honorary trustee, these two "in recognition of their scientific eminence and ability."

Seven reports have been issued from the Garden, containing full accounts of work accomplished, financial condition at the respective dates of publication, monographs by the Director and Garden attachés and an account of the proceedings at the two annual banquets, one for the Garden trustees and their invited guests, and one for the "gardeners of the institution and invited florists, nurserymen and market gardeners of St. Louis and vicinity."

Circulars pointing out the facilities available at the Garden, and inviting their free use by competent persons have been distributed through the mails for the last three years.

Supplied abundantly with books, indices, a garden and greenhouses full of living plants and cases of dried ones, an arboretum and other facilities, the opportunities for research are being more and more largely used.

Additions to the library have been rapidly made within the last two years and a catalogue of the whole is preparing.

Visitors enjoy being shown the exquisite plates of orchids in the Reichen-

bachia, Bateman's elephant folio, the Orchidaceæ of Mexico,—the largest book in the library, the Orchid Album, Lindenia and others. In the reading room with the above are also Redouté's Les Liliacees, the nature printed plates of Ettingshausen and Pokorny in ten folio volumes, Sargent's Silva of North America, with its beautiful plates, the Flora Brasiliensis of Martius, his Genera and Species Palmarum, Flora Danicæ, Jacquin's Flora Austriaca, Icones Plantarum, and Garden Schönbrun, with the Plantæ Medicinales of Weyhe, Wolter and Funke.

These bulky and expensive books pay the penalty of extreme corpulence in suffering more than smaller, well-bound ones from much use; the indications, however, that the books of the Missouri Botanical Garden library have been used and enjoyed show that it is doing the service for which it was established.

LIST OF THE BEST BOTANICAL BOOKS FOR AMATEURS, BEGINNERS
AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

The books in this list have been approved by authorities.* Gray's Manual and Lessons are of course indispensable to the student of systematic botany. The list does not include books calling for a compound microscope, reagents, or any that are expensive, with one exception—the exception being Kerner von Marilaun's Natural History of Plants, which is a botanical classic.

The Yearbook issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in 8° volumes contains much that is valuable to students of Botany. Other publications issued by this department are helpful. The monthly list of publications may be obtained, free, by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. For the Yearbook ap-

*Professor Wm. Trelease, Disector of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and Professor Pammel, Botanist of the Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames. plication should be made to the Superintendent of Documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C.

The Missouri Botanical Garden publications are valuable to non-scientific persons as well as professional botanists, and the reports and bulletins of Experiment stations throughout the United States contain much instructive literature, botanical, entomological and other. The "Teachers' Leaflets" on Nature Study should find their way to all teachers of rural schools. The numbers treating of plant life are well calculated to arouse an interest in the subject in the minds of young people. These "Leaflets" may be obtained by addressing the Chief Clerk, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

Among periodicals The Asa Gray Bulletin, Gilbert H. Hicks, editor-inClass No.

chief, published bi-monthly by the editors, Washington, D. C.; The Fern Bulletin, Binghamton, New York, edited by Willard N. Clute, and the Plant World, editor-in-chief F. H. Knowlton, published by Willard N. Clute & Co., Binghamton, New York, may be mentioned as being among those of a popular character.

The list below might be considerably enlarged by the addition of supplementary reading books, but it is, perhaps, only necessary to state in a general way that the works of such naturalists as Darwin, Henry Thoreau, John Burroughs, Sir John Lubbock, and Hamilton Gibson should be perused by every one who wishes to be brought into knowledge of what is passing, or has been learned in the unroofed world.

Bailey, L. H. The survival of the unlike; a

collection of essays; suggested by the study of domestic plants. N. Y., 1896. Talks afield about plants and the science of plants. Bost., 1890. Bergen, J. Y. Elements of botany. Bost., Ginn., 1897. De Candolle, A. Origin of cultivated plants. N. Y., 1885. Dana, Mrs. W. S. According to season. 1894. 75c. 49 How to know the wild flowers; a guide to the names, haunts and habits of our common wild flowers. Illus. Revised and enlarged edition. N. Y., Scribner, 1895. 49 Darwin, C. R. The different forms of flowers on plants of the same species. N. Y., 1889. The effect of cross and self-fertilization in the vegetable kingdom. N. Y., 1877. 49 Insectivorous plants. 2d ed. Lond., 1888. 49b The movements and habits of climbing plants. N. Y., 1876. 49 - and F. The power of movement in plants. Lond., 1881. The various contrivances by which orchids are fertilized by insects. 2d ed. Revised. N. Y., 1877. Gave, S. The great world's farm. account of nature's crops and how they are grown; pref. by G. S. Boulger. 2d ed. N. Y., 1894.

Gibson, W. H. Our edible toadstools and mushrooms and how to distinguish them. N. Y., 1695. - Sharp eyes; a rambler's calendar; or, Fifty-two weeks among insects, birds and flowers. N. Y., 1893. Goodale, G. L. Concerning a few common plants. (Guides for science teaching no. 2.) 2d ed. Bost., 1879. Gray, A. How plants behave; a botany for young people. N. Y., Amer. Bk. Co. 46 pp. A primary book showing how plants move, climb, act, etc. How plants grow; with a popular flora. 233 pp. 80c. American Book Co., N. Y. 49 A simple introduction to the study of botanv. Higginson, T. W. Procession of the flowers; and kindred papers. Longmans. 1897. \$1.25. 46 Kerner von Marilaun, A. The natural

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- Familiar trees and their leaves described and illustrated by F. S. Mathews. N. Y., Appleton, 1896. Newell, J. H. Outlines of lessons in botany. Ill. Part I.-From seed to leaf. Part II.-Flower and fruit. Bost., Ginn, 1895. - A reader in botany. Ill. Part I.--From seed to leaf. Part II.-Fower and fruit. Bost., Ginn, 1893-1896. Pammel, L. H. Flower ecology. Ill. roll, Iowa, J. B. Hungerford, 1897. 49 Pratt, M. L. The fairyland of flowers; a popular illustrated botany. 3d ed. Best., Educ. Pub. Co. Robinson, J. Ferns in their homes and ours. 4th ed. Bost., S. E. Cassino & Co., 1883.

Underwood, L. M. Our native ferns and their allies, with synaptical description of the American pteridophyta north of Mexico. N. Y., Henry Holt & Co., 1888.

49b.

Ward, H. M. The oak; a popular introduction to forest botany. Modern science series; edited by Sir John Lubbock. N. Y., Appleton. 49 Weed, C. M. Ten New England blossoms and their insect visitors. N. Y., Houghton, 1895.



LINNAEUS.

TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

"You think I'm dead," The apple tree said, "Because I have never a leaf to show, Because I stoop, And my branches droop, And the dull gray mosses over me grow! But I'm all alive in trunk and shoot. The buds of next May I fold away, But I pity the withered grass at my root." "You think I'm dead," The quick grass said, "Because I have parted with stem and blade! But under the ground I am safe and sound, With the snow's thick blanket over me laid.

Come dancing here;
But I pity the flowers without branch or root."

"You think I'm dead,"
A soft voice said,
"Because not a branch or root I own.
I never have died,
But close I hide
In a plumy seed that the wind hath sown.
Patiently I wait through the long winter hours:
You will see me again.
I shall laugh at you then,
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers."

I'm all alive and ready to shoot,

Should the spring of the year

-Edith M. Thomas, in St. Nicholas.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

(Third Paper.)

A MONG the many beneficial changes brought about by the Board of Freeholders in framing the present charter there was none so far reaching in its effects, that stood forth so prominently in the new departure, as the creation of what they termed

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

This Board was made to consist of its President and five members. The President is elected every four years on a general ticket at the same election with the Mayor and President of the Council. The five members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council.

They consist of the Street Commissioner, Water Commissioner, Sewer Commissioner, Park Commissioner, and Harbor and Wharf Commissioner.

It will be recollected that these Commissioners are the managers of their respective departments, but the establishment of the Board does not in any way interfere with the details of their respective duties, nor relieve them from their responsibilities, respectively, to the Mayor for the proper working of their different divisions. The action of the Board as a whole, so far as they are concerned, is directed toward a general policy governing all departments and not to interference with their individual duties.

To the Board was given full control, not only of the execution of all public work ordered by the Municipal Assembly, but no public work of any kind or character could be so ordered except by an ordinance prepared and recommended by the Board after due consideration in its own body. For the Board, while it is in no sense of the word a branch of the Legislative department of the government, having in itself no legisla-

tive powers, absolutely controls legislation so far as public work is concerned.

The Municipal Assembly cannot of its own motion pass an ordinance for the opening or improvement of a street or alley, the establishment of a sewer, or make a contract of any character for public work. The Board of Public Improvements must initiate all such measures, and the power of the Assembly is practically limited to their approval or rejection.

The particular and independent duties of the President of the Board are to preside at its meetings and to have charge of all public improvements not specially assigned by the charter to the different Commissioners. He exercises a general supervision over all the departments, and is required to report to the Assembly or Mayor any failure of the different Commissioners to properly perform their duties. He authenticates all special tax bills for work done or materials furnished under the ordinances, such bills being first certified to him by the head of the department under which the work was done.

The Board is required to meet at least weekly to consider such business as may come before it, and must furnish to the Mayor or Assembly complete details as to its operations whenever demanded.

To provide for greater uniformity in the future, the Municipal Assembly was directed to prepare a general plan for the location and graduation of streets covering the entire area of the city, and all subdivisions thereafter made were required to conform to it. To enforce this provision all maps and plats of such subdivisions must be submitted to the Board of Public Improvements and ap-

proved by them before they would be admitted to record.

As a part of this plan and for the purpose of diminishing expenditures for street improvements in the direction of making, repairing, lighting and cleaning, it was provided that no streets running east and west should be nearer to each other than 220 feet, except continuations of streets already opened to the river front, and that no streets running north and south shall be distant from each other less than 500 feet. deviations from this rule were permitted except in the case of streets already partially opened, and then only upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Public Improvements, approved by the Municipal Assembly.

A complete change was made in the method of the condemnation of private property for public use. This business was formerly transacted before a Land Commissioner, which office was abolished and the proceedings transferred to the Circuit Court, under the charge of the City Counselor. Such proceedings could be inaugurated whenever the Assembly had passed an ordinance submitted by the Board of Public Improvements, requiring such property for public use, either on the unanimous recommendation of the Board of its own motion or when the owners of a majority of the property fronting on the proposed improvement had petitioned the Board in favor of it. The final proceedings of the court and the Commissioners of Appraisement were subject to the approval of the Municipal Assembly, and if on account of the failure of the Assembly to carry out the details within the prescribed time, and according to prescribed conditions, the matter lapsed, no new proceedings for the same purpose could be begun for ten years, except upon the petition of the owners of three-fourths of the property involved.

The proceedings for the construction

and reconstruction of streets and alleys required a public hearing before the Board of Public Improvements. If at such hearing the owners of a majority of the property interested remonstrated. the Board could order an ordinance to be prepared for such improvements only by a unanimous vote. In transmitting the ordinance to the Municipal Assembly for its action the remonstrance must accompany it, and in such case it required a two-thirds vote of the members elect of the Assembly to enact it into a In all other cases the Board could recommend, and the Municipal Assembly enact, such ordinances by a majority vote.

All ordinances for the repairing and cleaning of the public highways and the construction of crosswalks were required to be recommended by the Board of Public Improvements before the Assembly could consider them.

In dividing the cost of such public work between the individual owners of abutting property and the city at large there was no material change made from the existing method, which, in a large majority of cases was considered fairly proportionate in the benefits respectively received.

The grading of new streets and alleys, the making of crosswalks and their repairing (except in the case of alleys) and cleaning, were to be paid out of the general revenue of the city, while the paving, curbing, guttering, sidewalks and materials for the roadways, the repairs of alleys and sidewalks is charged upon the adjoining property as a special tax.

In many parts of the city, however, where the values of property are low in comparison to the cost of improvements it was burdensome to the property owner, amounting in many instances practically to confiscation. To give relief in such cases it was provided that where the estimated special tax to be

assessed against any property should in the aggregate amount to more than twenty-five per cent. of the assessed value of such property, counting a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, that the amount in excess of such twenty-five per cent. should be paid out of the general revenue.

The natural result of this provision, as might have been expected, was to delay the opening of streets in certain portions of the city, especially in the outlying districts, until such time as their construction became an absolute necessity. This is in strong contrast to the former practice of building streets far in advance of the improvements on abutting property and long before they were needed for general public use.

This plan has not proved generally advantageous. It is true that in many cases where the restriction became operative, and the public benefit was not deemed sufficient to warrant the payment of the excess by the city, or from lack of funds in the treasury, the improvement had to be postponed, property owners have voluntarily paid the full amount, so that it has not retarded street improvements to the extent that might have been anticipated.

But in doing this it has frequently happened that a great burden has been imposed upon certain owners of property who, desirous to have their streets improved, have been compelled to pay not only their own, but the assessments against some of the adjoining property belonging to their neighbors who would refuse to enter into the arrangements. They were compelled either to do this or abandon for the time the improvement of the street.

It is quite clear, therefore, that on account of the rapid progress made by the city in the past few years there should be some modification of the restriction and some change in the general plan of street improvements which I will dis-

cuss under the head of amendments to the charter.

In dismissing the consideration of the Board of Public Improvements as a body I must not fail to emphasize the vast influence for good its establishment has had upon the material interests of the city. For the most part during its existence it has been filled with men of broad views and fine executive ability. They have given us in comparison with former highways a splendid system of granite, asphalt, brick and improved macadam streets. As a result the saving in repairs has been enormous, and the improved conditions are constantly growing.

With separate duties and responsibilities attaching to its members their work is harmonized by their contact as a whole, and the advice and experience of the entire body is utilized in the individual management of the different departments. This feature largely contributes to the great value of this Board as a factor of great importance in the business of the city.

SEWERS.

The splendid system of public, district and private sewers is wholly under the control of the Board of Public Improvements as to construction, re-construction, repairs and regulation, and no ordinance can be enacted in connection with them unless recommended by the Board.

Public sewers are paid for and maintained entirely from the general revenue.

What are termed district sewers, drain certain districts established and defined by the Municipal Assembly on the recommendation of the Board. Ordinances for their construction may be passed whenever a majority of the property owners in the district petition therefor, or whenever the Board shall, of its own motion, recommend their construction as necessary for sanitary or other purposes. They are paid for

by a special tax assessed upon the entire property in the district, as defined, without regard to improvements, each lot being charged in the proportion its area bears to the whole area of the district. The repairs of such sewers are paid for out of the general revenue.

Private sewers connecting with the public and district sewers are made under general or special ordinances recommended by the Board and wholly at the cost of property owners for construction, repairs and cleaning.

The great value of a proper system of sewerage in a large city cannot be overestimated, and this city is particularly favored by the natural conformation of the land and the complete advantage taken of this condition by the engineers of this department of the Board of Public Improvements.

WATER WORKS.

This important department, including the collection of its revenue, was formerly under the control of a Board of Water Commissioners established by a State law, and was independent of the City Government. The charter abolished this Board and placed the system in charge of one person, styled "Water Commissioner," in line with the general policy of this Board of Freeholders, establishing individual responsibility. He was to have full charge of the water works and its appurtenances, with a supervising control of its operations.

In addition to the supply of water furnished on the demand of citizens he was given power to compel its use, if not taken voluntarily, in all unsupplied houses and buildings whenever the Board of Health shall determine that for sanitary reasons it is necessary that such premises should be so supplied.

While he was made responsible for all the mechanical operations of the department, such as construction, re-construction, and repairs, the laying of water pipe under the ordinances, the making of contracts for supplies, labor and materials in the same manner as other public work is done, his office was not burdened with the vast details of the collection of the revenue arising from the sale of water.

This business was placed under the control and supervision of a separate officer, styled the "Assessor and Collector of Water Rates." He is not a member of the Board of Public Improvements, as his duties are not in any way connected with public work. This separation of duties was a wise measure, and leaves the hydraulic engineer untrammeled in the enormous mechanical operations of his department.

With a very reasonable price for water supplied the inhabitants, as low as that of any other city, taking into consideration the greater level the daily millions of gallons of water have to be raised to overcome our high elevations, this department has achieved splendid results. Out of the revenue from the sale of water it has added over ten millions of dollars to the value of the plant since the present charter went into operation.

It is the generally accepted belief that cities should not engage in such operations for the reason that they are apt to be controlled so as to subserve personal and political interests. So far as our water department is concerned, it completely refutes such theory. Perhaps it is an exception made so by the civic patriotism, if I may use such a term, of Mayors in making appointments solely with reference to fitness and ability for the important work, and the professional pride of engineers who will not submit to partisan interference with their scientific work. GEORGE WARD PARKER.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF ST. LOUIS.

THE first recorded effort of St. Louisans towards providing themselves with a public library is found in a notice given in February, 1811, that a meeting would be held at the house of Henry Capron for the purpose of forming a library association. Nothing came of this effort, either in establishing a library or the museum of natural curiosities which was to be an adjunct. The next move was in 1819. A committee of the St. Louis Debating Society, which was composed of the brilliant and intellectual men in St. Louis at that time, prepared the following resolutions, concerning a library, to be submitted to the citizens:

Sec 1. The stockholders, or subscribers, and their successors shall be associated by the name and style of "The St. Louis Library Company."

Sec. 2. The amount of stock of the said library shall be five thousand dollars, in two hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each.

The undersigned, having been appointed commissioners by the St. Louis Debating Society, inform the public that the books of subscription will be opened on the tenth day of the present month, at ten o'clock A. M., at the store of IDr. Nelson and at Mr. Bennet's tavern.

This was signed by the committee, consisting of Thompson Douglass, Horatio Cozens, Jeremiah Conner, Henry W. Conway and Arthur Nelson.

This effort also was futile, and nothing more is heard of libraries until 1824, in which year a meeting of citizens was held in the office of Mayor William Carr Lane, the first and one of the ablest mayors ever elected in St. Louis, to consider the establishment of a circulating library. Mayor Lane presided, Archibald Gamble acted as secretary, and the constitution adopted was prepared by Chas. S. Hempstead. A per-

manent organization was formed under the name of the St. Louis Library Assotion, and a committee, consisting of Solomon Giddings, Wilson P. Hunt, Josiah Spalding, Capt. Gabriel Paul, Horatio Cozens, Hon. James H. Peck and Daniel B. Hough, was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

In less than a month these gentlemen reported that they had received about 800 books, from fifty persons. The price fixed upon a share in the corporation was \$5, which could be paid either in money or in books. In 1824, 181 of these shares were sold and over 1000 books had been obtained. A constitution, the bylaws, and a catalogue of the 1042 volumes in the collection was published in this year. The library was to be kept open on Saturdays from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. Every shareholder might take out one volume octavo or larger, or two volumes duodecimo or smaller, at a time, if it was the same work. Col. De Launay is the first librarian mentioned, and he was succeeded in 1833 by Dr. Garnier, a professor of modern languages. In the same year the Association received from the members of Missouri Lodge No. 1 the sum of \$250. The collection, then amounting to about 2,000 volumes, was purchased by the St. Louis Lyceum, a society organized in 1831 for "the intellectual improvement of its members by means of debates, essays and lectures." Prosperous for a while, the society lost cohesiveness after ten years of existence, and after struggling along for a few more years at the expense of the more devoted members, it was decided in 1851 to merge the library in its possession, which had still some 2,000 volumes. and was valued at \$1,000, into the Mercantile Library Association, which was then a young but vigorous organization. Each of the members of the Lyceum, of whom there were but twenty left, became a beneficiary member of the Mercantile Library for ten years. The books and the records of the first public library in St. Louis thus passed into the keeping of the Mercantile Library.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart, founded in 1827, has a library of 6,000 volumes and 300 pamplets, for reference and circulation among all who are connected with the institute. The circulation is about 2,000 a year and the reference books used number about 1,500. The collection is general in character, fiction being made the least important class, and a certain amount of reading from the library is made a part of the school work by the pupils. The library is maintained entirely from the resources of the Academy.

The founding of the first considerable library which is still in existence, that of the St. Louis University, was made in 1829 by some Catholic priests who came from Belgium, bringing with them a small collection of books. This collection has grown gradually until it now numbers about 50,000 volumes and pamphlets, including the 10,000 books in the students' society libraries. books circulate only among the faculty and the students, but the resources of the library are placed at the command of all who wish to use them for reference purposes. It is mainly an ecclesiastical library, being especially rich in the writings of the early Catholic fathers, rare editions of the Bible, some illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages, treatises on canon law and church history, and complete collections of theological writings, ancient and modern.

One of the most important libraries in the city, the St. Louis Law Library, was founded in 1838, and incorporated in 1839, by the St. Louis Bar which had then less than forty members. the twenty incorporators were John F. Darby, Montgomery Blair, Beverly Allen, Edward Bates, Josiah Spalding, Hamilton R. Gamble. Trusten Polk and Warwick Tunstall. Each member agreed to pay \$5 admission fee and \$5 quarterly thereafter. For years there was discussion over the admission fee, which was raised and lowered many times between the limits of \$20 and \$60 before it was made \$20 by unanimous adoption in 1850. Forty new members were added immediately after this decision.

The first record of the number of books is for 1842, when the association owned but 640 volumes. It now has a valuable library of 25,000 volumes, almost exclusively on law, with a few miscellaneous reference books. Its popular librarian, Mr. Gamble Jordan, who has filled the position most satisfactorily for nine years, reports that the library is practically complete in the line of reports, statutes and digests of the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, and the British colonies; that in its collection of treatises it has everything of value on American law and an excellent library of foreign treatises, including works on civil and canon law, and treatises and codes of the countries of continental Europe, and that it is particularly well equipped with standard works on French and Spanish law.

Lawyers of good standing practicing in the city and county of St. Louis who are admitted to the Bar within two years are eligible to membership on payment of a \$20 fee. The fee for those admitted for two years or more is \$30. The annual dues are \$15 payable semi-annually. Members of the Bar outside of the city and county are allowed free access to the library, and it is frequently patronized by such persons. The books, which are kept at the Courthouse, may be taken to courts of record in the city, but

nowhere else. The Law Library has no endowment and is not the recipient of any considerable gifts, being supported by membership fees and dues.

Much of the value of the library is due to the interest and devotion of Mr. Arba N. Crane, who has served it as Director and President for thirty years. He spent a large part of five years in making a law catalogue which makes this one of the most complete working law libraries in the country. One of the most valuable features of the catalogue prepared by Mr. Crane is a very complete subject index to the leading law periodicals and annotated reports, which is recognized among law librarians as the best thing of its kind.

Messrs. Fowser and Woodward, of the Literary Depot, announced, in 1839, that they were increasing the stock of books in the circulating library which they had recently established. In 1842 R. Jones Woodward, who seems to have become sole proprietor, at No. 32 Chestnut Street, issued a catalogue of the 10,000 volumes of history, biography, theology, voyages, travels, adventures, novels, romances, tales, poetry, etc., which formed what he claimed to be the largest circulating library in the United States. He also advertised a valuable collection of French books. His terms of subscription were \$6 a year, \$3.50 for six months, and \$2 for two months. Non-subscribers could take out books at the rate of 12½ cents a week for a duodecimo, 18\frac{3}{4} cents for an octavo, and 25 cents for a quarto volume.

The Missouri Medical College founded a library in 1840 which contained 1,000 volumes in 1876, but this collection is no longer in existence, the books having been gradually carried off by the students.

The library of the St. Louis Medical College, established in 1844, has been more carefully preserved and now con-

tains about two thousand books, besides periodicals. It consists exclusively of medical books, which are for reference by the students, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Its most important acquisition was the library of Dr. Charles A. Pope, containing 500 volumes, which the college obtained, half by purchase and half by gift, of Mrs. Pope, in 1875.

The library of the Missouri Historical Society owes its existence primarily to a meeting of gentlemen held in the Senate Chamber in Jefferson City, in 1844, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the study of the history of this State, and to aid in its development. The society was incorporated in the following year as the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society, with the following members, Messrs. George W. Hough, William Claude Jones, William M. Campbell, James L. Minor, Hiram B. Goodrich, George W. Waters, John I. Campbell, John H. Watson, Adam B. Chambers, John McNeil, Samuel Treat, Robert I. Boas, Erich Plump, John G. Walker, George W. Huston, Hiram H. Baber, John C. Edwards, Benjamin Stringfellow, B. M. Hughes, Trusten Polk, Robert Wilson, John D. Colter, William Carson, George A. Carrell, Thomas G. Allen, William G. Eliot, William G. Minor, R. G. Smart, Mann Butler, S. H. Whipple, Robert T. Brown, and Harrison Hough.

Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, George Bancroft of Massachusetts, Albert Gallatin of New York, Jared Sparks of Massachusetts, P. A. Brown of Philadelphia, Judge Hall of Cincinnati, W. Gilmore Simms of South Carolina, and E. Lewis Cass of Michigan were elected honorary members at the first meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Goodrich gave the first book to the library, a copy of *Travels* in *North America*, by the Marquis de Chastelux, and the first contribution to the museum, which was a fac simile engraving of six brass plates found in a mound in Illinois in 1842. Wm. Campbell of St. Louis, a man remarkable for his attainments upon all subjects, and particularly the early history of Missouri, was the first president, and served in that capacity until 1849. The first accurate knowledge of the resources of the State is due to a geological survey made in response to a petition addressed by the society to the General Assembly in 1847. David Todd of Columbia was the second president of the society; but the association languished after the death of Mr. Campbell, whose interest and energy had been the mainspring of its activity. The last meeting was held in 1851. After this the books were moved to the basement of the Capitol building, where they suffered neglect, and were finally largely destroyed during the civil war, when the basement was used as a prison. Subsequently (in 1878) some remnants of the collection were found by Col. James O. Broadhead and presented to the Missouri Historical Society, which was organized in 1866, with James H. Lucas as president and Elihu Shepard as secretary. The aims of the new society were stated as follows:

The undersigned, old residents of St. Louis, who have spent the flower of their lives in advancing its interests, and still bear a conspicuous part in promoting its future greatness, respectfully address you on a subject of lasting interest to us and to posterity.

An authentic history of the city from its first settlement, written under the supervision of a directory selected from our best scholars, is a desideratum which should be immediately supplied.

This would insure a carefully prepared record of its founding, progress, institutions, benefactors, prominent men, and events that mark its different epochs.

We now have the means, the talent, and the time to accomplish it, and we must improve the opportunity before it passes away.

A century will elapse on the 11th day of August next (1866) since the first grant of land was made in St. Louis.

We propose to celebrate the centenary anniversary of that event by meeting on that day at the court house at two o'clock P. M., and forming a historical society worthy of our age.

We cordially invite all who feel interested in the enterprise to attend and participate with their old friends in forming a society that, we flatter ourselves, will be more lasting and useful than any other we are now acquainted with, and most likely to do justice to the subjects on which they write.

This was signed by the prominent and influential men in the city and the roll of officers contains the best names in St. Louis history; but the Society was not prosperous and was kept alive in but a fitful way, with several changes of organization, until 1878, when it was formally merged into the older society and received from Col. Broadhead what relics of that organization he had discovered in Jefferson City. At this time the society owned little property, the books, specimens, etc., amounting to about \$500 and there being an indebtedness of \$180.

Many new members were added on the change of organization and the society entered upon a more active existence, with Peter L. Foy as its president.

It now occupies rooms at 1600 Locust street and is free to the public. numbers about 5,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, which mainly relate to the Mississippi Valley and the Indian tribes of the vicinity. It has many early maps and original manuscripts, still unpublished, bearing upon Upper Louisiana, St. Louis, Missouri, and the early settlers of the country, and has also an extensive and valuable collection of pictures of men identified with the city and the state, and views of places in the surrounding country. The museum contains a fine collection of archæological specimens which is unsurpassed as a Its completeness and local exhibit. value are largely due to the devotion of Mr. Oscar W. Collett, who was for many years the secretary of the society.

The Missouri Historical Society is peculiar in that it has no power to sell or alienate any of its possessions, no gift to the institution being susceptible of being transferred. The present officers of the society are Marshall S. Snow, president; Melvin L. Gray and Dr. P. S. O'Reilly, vice-presidents; Wm. J. Seever, secretary; Dr. Charles D. Stevens, treasurer, and Geo. E. Leighton, Pierre Chouteau, John H. Terry, Joseph Boyce, D. I. Bushnell, J. B. C. Lucas, and Anthony Ittner, advisory board.

The Residence Library of St. Joseph's Church, at 1220 North Eleventh street, was founded in 1846 and now contains nearly 6,000 volumes in English, German and Latin. It is for the use of the priests of the parish, but is occasionally used for reference by other persons. The books are on theology, history and philosophy. The Rosary Library of St. Joseph's Church contains 3,895 volumes of biography, history, science and fiction, and is in circulation among about 1,400 persons, members of five Sodalities, or Unious, in the parish. The circulation for 1897 was 1313, and it is growing steadily. The Young Men's Sodality Library of this same parish, which, like the other two, is under the supervision of the pastor of St. Joseph's Church, consists of over 3,000 volumes, over half of which are in German. It circulated in 1897 about 2,000 volumes, and some 1,200 books were consulted in the rooms. Its directors state that books hostile to Christianity or good morals are not allowed.

The Concordia College Library, which was founded in 1850, comprises 7,248 volumes and about 1,000 pamphlets, almost exclusively bearing upon theology. It is a circulating library for use among the students and faculty of the College and may be consulted by clergymen both in and out of the city, upon request. The annual appropriation for

its support is \$250, which is furnished by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States. receives without charge all publications of the Concordia Publishing House. One important feature of the library is the large number of church papers, German, English, foreign and domestic, which it keeps on file, and it especially treasures its collection of old Lutheran Its collection of the editions of Luther's works is almost complete, from the earliest edition down to the present One of its books especially time. worthy of note is a very rare Latin Bible printed at Nuremberg, in 1477, by Coburger. It is a large and thick folio, printed in double columns, with 51 lines to the column, with the initial letters beautifully printed by hand. It is still in the original binding decorated with brass knobs. The present Librarian, Professor L. Fuerbringer, has been in charge since 1893.

Eden College, founded in 1850, has a collection of 4,500 books and pamphlets, the general character of which is theological. The library is for reference and circulation among the students and professors of the college, to whose use it is restricted.

The library of the Ursuline Academy was begun in 1850. It now comprises about 1,700 volumes, covering the field of general literature. It is both a reference and circulating library among the teachers and pupils of the Academy.

The Missouri School for the Blind was opened in 1851. Its library has grown with the institution and now contains over 11,000 volumes in embossed type. These are text books and works of general literature. They are both for reference and circulation and are free to the blind of the state of Missouri. The library receives annually about \$350 in books which come from the American Printing House for the Blind, this being

the percentage due the Missouri school from a Congressional subsidy fund of \$10,000.

The unique library of St. Louis is that belonging to the Missouri Botanical Garden. It was founded in 1852, at the time that the Garden was opened, and considerable collection of books was bought in 1858. It now contains 12,953 volumes and 18,060 pamphlets, which treat chiefly of botany and which are for reference only. Mr. Shaw was advised in his first purchase of books by the student and scientist Dr. Engelmann, who consulted his friends Hooker, Decaisne, Alexander Braun, and other botanists in making the selection. The collection, which has been in the charge of Professor William Trelease since 1889, is said to be the largest and best botanical library in the United States, and contains some rare and valuable books. It may be consulted freely by all who wish to make serious use of the books.

Washington University, founded in 1853, has four distinct collections of books, all of which are for reference by teachers and students. The general library, in which is included the scientific division, contains about 6,000 volumes; the law library has about 3,000, and the Mary Institute has 500. The library has been aided and increased by gifts from citizens of St. Louis, but with the exception of the law department not much effort has been, or will be, made to increase the library very materially until the University occupies its proposed new buildings, especially as the students have ready access to the two principal libraries of the city. The professors of the law department gave their salaries for one year to add books to that collection. Mr. Stephen Ridgeley some years ago donated property to the library which is now worth \$30,000, for the purpose of erecting a building and maintaining the library. This is still untouched.

The German Turnvereins have several libraries in St. Louis in connection with their Turn Halls. The largest library of this kind in the city, and also the largest owned by any of the societies constituting the Nordamerikaner-Turner Bund, is that of the St. Louis Turnverein at 1508 Chouteau ave. This library was founded in 1855 and now owns 3,483 volumes, only 335 of which are in English. The yearly appropriation for the library is about \$250, and the books are for reference and circulation among the members of the society. No one else is entitled to use them. The reading room is open two evenings in the week and the yearly circulation is about 4,400 volumes.

Another collection is that of the St. Louis Socialer Turnverein, which numbers between six and seven hundred volumes of a literary and scientific character, for use among the members of the organization. The yearly circulation is about 350 volumes.

The Deutsche-Schul-Verein, at Twentieth and Dodier streets, has 3,200 volumes and a yearly circulation of 1,200-

The Northwest Turnverein owns 1,034 volumes, given by members. The books are of a historical and classical character, and are used both for reference and circulation. The yearly circulation is about 850 volumes.

The St. Louis Academy of Science, founded in 1856, was the natural heir and successor of the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, which was founded in 1837 by Messrs H. King, George Englemann, B. B. Brown, P. A. Pulte, Wm. Weber, Theodore Engelmann, and G. Schuetze, the majority of whom were medical men. The society, which had but twenty-four names on its register during its existence, held regular semimonthly meetings for six years, but

after that the interest was not maintained and the meetings were discontinued. When the Academy of Science organized in 1856 its avowed object was the advancement of science and the establishment in St. Louis of a museum and library for the illustration and study of various branches of science. By the invitation of Dr. C. A. Pope the meetings of the society were held in rooms in the dispensary building of the St. Louis medical college. This building was destroyed by fire in 1869, and the museum, which had grown to be a creditable one, was lost, with the exception of some specimens which had been taken to Washington University to illustrate a series of lectures. The library was saved, with damage to some of the books. The library and remnants of the museum were next placed in the Public School Library rooms. Later they were moved to Washington University and still later to the rooms which they now occupy at 1600 Lucas place, where the regular bi-monthly meetings of the society are held.

The society is composed of the leading scientific men of the city. Members are classified as active members, corresponding members, honorary members and patrons. Active membership is limited to persons interested in science, though they need not of necessity be engaged in scientific work. Persons not living in the city or county of St. Louis, who are disposed to further the objects of the Academy by original researches, contributions of specimens, or otherwise, are eligible as corresponding members. Persons not living in the city or county of St. Louis are eligible as honorary members by virtue of their attainments in science. Any person conveying to the Academy the sum of \$1,000, or its equivalent, becomes eligible as a patron. The initiation fee is \$5 and the annual dues are \$6 for resident and \$3 for non-resident members.

The library now contains 12,000 books and 8,000 pamphlets, which are chiefly publications of like societies, and is open during certain hours of every day for the use of members and persons engaged in scientific work. The society has published six volumes of transactions, and twelve brochures for the seventh volume have already been printed. It stands in exchange relations with 550 institutions with similar aims to its own.

The library of the Christian Brothers College, which contains about 40,000 volumes and 175 manuscripts, was founded in 1860. It is supported by membership fees paid by students of the college, and is only for their use and that of the professors. It is used both as a reference and a circulating library, the yearly circulation being about 5,000. The collection is general in character, but the library especially endeavors to collect old and rare works and editions.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized a library in 1868, which was supported by an initiation fee of fifty cents and a twenty-five cent annual fee from each of the members of ten lodges. This gave the library a yearly income of \$1,500. It subscribed for all the leading magazines and had a large collection of German books. It was restricted to the use of members, and was open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. After the Public Library was made free it was found that the members of the I. O. O. F. library could get their books quite as satisfactorily in that institution, and in 1897 the Odd Fellows' collection, which then numbered over 5,000 volumes and had a yearly circulation of 12,000, was moved to the I. O. O. F. Home, at Liberty, Mo.

The library of Bishop Robertson Hall was started in 1874. It is now a collection of about 2,000 volumes, which are used only by teachers and pupils in

the building. It consists mainly of standard general literature and books of reference.

The St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1876, has four libraries in the city. The largest collection is at the general office at 29th and Pine streets. This contains 1,800 volumes of a general literary character. The association has lacked money to devote to the maintenance of its library for several years past, hence the circulation is decreasing rather than increasing. The books are circulated among members of the association, and may be freely consulted by any one. The Union Station branch of the Y. M. C. A. has about 175 volumes, mainly fiction, for circulation among its members. daily and weekly newspapers, the popular magazines, and the railroad journals are on file in its reading room. The German branch, located at 1907-9 St. Louis Ave., has nearly a thousand books. both for reference and circulation. The

books are chiefly of history, fiction and biography.

The library of the German Free Community of North St. Louis was founded in 1878. It now contains about 2,500 volumes, four-fifths of which are in German. The English books in the collection are mainly Government publications. The library has a circulation of about 1,100 volumes a year among the members of the community and of the Freie Manner-Chor.

The Engineers' Club of St. Louishas a library of about 1,000 volumes, both for reference and circulation, of scientific and technical books which are for the use of members only. The collection was a small one until the purchase of Mr. Whitman's excellent scientific library, after his death, about ten years ago, gave it the first decided impetus in growth. The library is now kept in the rooms of the Engineers' Club at 1600 Locust St.

AMONG LIBRARIES.

HE most notable recent endowment for a library is that of Joseph F. Loubat, bestowed upon Columbia University in New York City. It is in the form of property valued at \$1,100,000, fronting 125 feet on Broadway and extending through to Mercer street, and has been formally accepted by the trustees of the college. The gift will be known as the Gaillard-Loubat library endowment fund. Columbia has also received two other valuable contributions to its library, Seth Low giving \$5,000 for the purpose of buying books on the Reformation and French revolution, and a check for \$7,500 coming from an anonymous friend.

Jacob H. Schiff has given \$10,000 to the New York Public Library for the purchase of scientific works.

By the will of F. D. Lincoln \$5,000 is left to the Young Men's Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, the income of which is to be spent for books on scientific subjects.

Senator Hanna has given \$1,000 to the Lisbon (O.) public library.

Twenty-five hundred dollars has been given to the Patterson Library of Bath, (Me.), for the purchase of books.

Samuel Simpson left by will to the Ladies' Library Association of Wallingford, Conn., \$2,500 for a library building, the land on which to erect it, and \$20,000 for the support of the library.

Princeton College has a new library building, just complete and occupied. It is in the style of the English university buildings and has a stack capacity of 1,250,000 volumes. The library al-

ready has over 100,000 volumes and is hopeful of rapid growth. Mr. Wm. Potter is the architect of the building and the builders are the Norcross Bros., who built the library of Columbia University.

Dr. A. R. Spofford, formerly librarian of Congress, is to fill the chair of library science in the Columbia University, Washington, D. C. The University has organized a course of study in this department, requiring four years for its completion and acquiring its degree of Bachelor of Science, but certificates will be granted to special students on two years' work.

The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, the largest library in the world, is about to issue the first volume of its general catalogue. The magnitude of the work and the rapidity of recent library growth may be gauged by the fact that under the one topic of the history of France the Bibliothèque Nationale printed in 1879 a catalogue of 161,763 entries. Under the same head in 1898 the same library numbers 279,408 entries, an addition of over 70 per cent. for less than twenty years.

Mr. Moses Worthen has given \$200 to

the library of Passaic, N. J. This is its first bequest.

The Medford, Mass., Public Library has been given a \$500 railroad bond by Adeline A. Mouroe,

There has been added to the main part of the library building at Hallowell, Me., which was built with the \$20,000 gift of Gen. T. H. Hubbard, a new west wing. Mrs. Eliza Lowell of Hallowell gave \$10,000 for this purpose.

The City Council of Greensburg, Pa., has accepted the offer of Andrew Carnegie. December last Mr. Carnegie offered to establish a public library, provided the city would keep and maintain it.

The will of the late F. W. Hatch of Boston bequeaths \$10,000 to be used for a public library building at Reading, Mass., after the death of his widow.

Francis Bond, who committed suicide a few months ago at Wenona. Ill., left \$5,000 for a free thinkers' library at that place. The town authorities have not yet accepted the bequest.

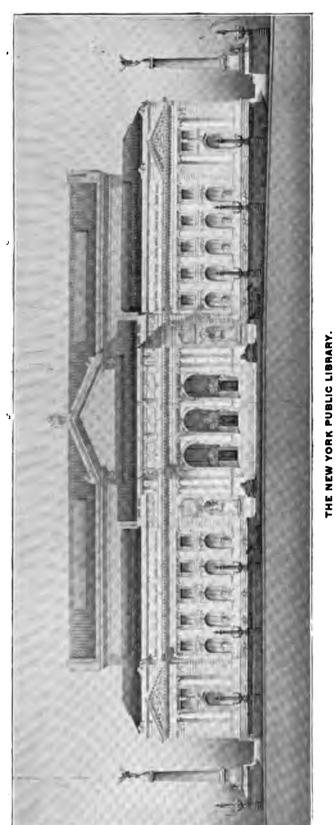
The Amesbury (Mass.) Public Library receives \$5,000 for a building fund by the will of Mrs. Hannah C. Hubbard of that city.

Not that I would teach Botany book-fashion; but I would turn every child's eye on to the facts that botany and the microscope have discovered, and on to their own daily round of walks or roads. They should note the first crocus and put down its date. They should observe each day the new comers, and their curious differences, the kind of growth, the various shapes, the beauty of the leaves, the texture and colour, the upward flow of sap, and all the secret glory of the rushing tide of life ever flowing; so that the quiet fields with their

grass and their trees, so stationary and so still, are for all that full of the stir of hurrying life, an infinity of streams, every blade of grass a rivulet, every tree a river, till, if all was poured together, these wondrous springing fountains of earth would form a second ocean of moving life.

Not a bird should fly unnoticed; the note of the first chiff-chaff should be heard. Not a song should sound, not a wing be moved, without appealing to seeing eyes, and hearing ear.

Edward Thring.



(THROUGH THE COURTEST OF THE ENGINEERING RECORD.)

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON IRVING, in the first half of this century, suggested to John Jacob Astor that he should endow a library for New York City, and the suggestion fell into fertile soil. The rich merchant made a codicil to his will securing the sum of \$400,000 for the purpose. The library was incorporated in 1849 and was opened for public use in 1854. It now owns over 250,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets. In 1870 James Lennox, a retired merchant and booklover, presented to the city his very considerable collection of books, which was of great value to antiquarians and historians, and with the gift made provision for its housing and maintenance. The difficulties of the Tilden bequest for a public library were adjusted in 1892, with the result that a \$2,000,000 endowment for such an institution was secured.

With unusual wisdom the trustees of these three public benefactions consulted together and determined to combine their forces to institute the greatest city library that the world has ever seen. In 1896 they presented a statement of their resources to the city authorities and asked that the city provide the site and the building which should at once be worthy of these generous bequests to the public and adequate to the needs of library facilities in New York City. The argument met with a favorable reception, and by State legislation the city was authorized to use for a building site the ground lying between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets and Fifth Avenue and Bryant Park, which was occupied by an unused reservoir. this site the municipal officers authorized the erection of a library building which should not exceed in cost \$2,500,000.

The act was approved in May, 1897, and immediately plans were asked for and considered. All architects doing business in New York City were eligible for the contest, and 85 plans were submitted. From these, six were selected for the final contest. The plan of Messrs. Carrere and Hastings received the unanimous vote of the jury of experts and trustees, and was approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in December, 1897. Ninety-one architects have passed upon the plan, and it was drawn and accepted after a careful study of the architecture of the great libraries at home and abroad. Although the work of removing the reservoir has been begun, the material of which the building is to be constructed has not yet been decided upon. The choice lies between white marble and Indiana limestone.

The exterior of the proposed building, a view of the Fifth Avenue elevation of which we are enabled to give through the courtesy of the editors of the Engineering Record, shows a noble simplicity and dignity of outline, which will have its full effect owing to the fact that there will be an approach of 75 feet from Fifth Avenue, and of 50 feet from Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, while 140 feet will lie between the west elevation and Bryant Park. These grounds and approaches will be under the charge of the Park Department.

The interior of the building would seem to provide for every possible want of the library patron and every possible convenience for the work of the library employee. The ground floor has a workshop, store room, janitor's room, a coat room, a parcel room, a bicycle room, a lunch room, and various work rooms, and on one side the lending delivery

room, which is 80 feet square, with seats for the accommodation of 150 persons. This room has shelving for 16,000 volumes from which the public may select, and the stack room adjoining will hold 50,000 volumes. Here also will be kept a small collection of reference books, dictionaries, encyclopædias, etc., for the benefit of persons who are seeking some small items of information too hurriedly to go to the reference rooms on the upper floors. On this floor are the bindery and the patents room.

The first floor, to which the main entrance from Fifth Avenue leads, is occupied by the children's room, the great main hall, the periodical room with shelving for 2,000 periodicals, the newspaper room, the superintendent's room, the reading room, store rooms, and exhibition room for showing special collections, a reading room for the blind, and a receiving and checking department.

On the second floor are the special reading and study rooms, designed for

students, and not generally accessible, admission being granted by card, as in the British Museum; the Bible room, the map room, the offices of the directors, a lecture room, the music room, the public documents room, and, of course, the main book stack rising from the ground floor.

On the third floor is the manuscript department, the two great reading rooms, the general delivery room, picture galleries, rooms containing special art collections, reference and catalogue rooms.

The library now contains over 400,000 volumes, being an especially valuable reference library. Its Director, Dr. Billings, hopes to show a collection exceeding a million books by the time the new building is ready to receive it, which he estimates will be in about three years. With this superb structure and collection as the centre, and about forty branches distributed through the city, Dr. Billings thinks that Greater New York will have suitable library conveniences.

SONNET.

Where is old Jove, the ruler of the sky,
Who in his hand the forked lightnings bore?
Where is Prometheus? Where the thunderer Thor
Whose glittering hammer made the mountains fly?
Dreams of the man-child! His believing eye
Saw in the forces he could not explore
Gigantic beings whom he must adore,
Appease, and e'en with blood their favor buy.
We have unroofed the heaven the ancients knew;
The lightning is our slave; through Roentgen's rays
The throbbings of the human heart are seen.
How have the gods of old faded from view
Before our modern searchers' vision keen!—
All faded, leaving but a little haze.

-CHARLES CALVIN ZIEGLER.

CHILDREN'S READING.

T has long been decided that children should be allowed to read, and books have become accessible to all. circulation of books in the juvenile department of the Public Library shows that it is not necessary to persuade the majority of children to read. The only questions then are what do they read and what benefit do they derive from their reading. Owing to the fact that carefully selected books are put on the shelves and lists of good books are given to the children and suggestions made them, many of the best books are read. They are not however always read to the best advantage. Children like their elders see only what they bring with them the eyes to see—and they are likely to bring neither the ideas nor the understanding to the reading of a book which is necessary to its proper appreciation. In this case a fixed habit is acquired of skipping any passages which require an effort of the mind to grasp or which contain allusions to unfamiliar things.

If the children get nothing beyond an hour's amusement or dissipation from a book there is too much reading done by far, but with proper guidance it is possible for them to gain so much that the same amount of reading is made possible without harm.

Some standard should be held in selecting children's reading, such as the following: it should be written in good English and in a good literary style; all information contained in it should be accurate; all presentations of character should be true to life; there should be simplicity of treatment; and, though all may not agree in this addition, there should be something in the book beyond purely exciting fiction. That it shall be interesting to the children is the only requirement made on their part.

From such literature, and there are many books written for children which meet all these requirements, it is possible for children to acquire ease in mechanical reading, an increased vocabulary, a flexibility of mind in judging character, a literary style in writing, acquaintance with different authors and their styles, and information on a great variety of subjects. But most important is the part played by this literature in forming the ideals of the next generation, in furnishing the inspiration to the children to be and to do.

In order that the children's taste may improve as they grow older, it is important that they be given new interests in reading. It may be an interest in history, science, travel, biography, or perhaps an interest in literary criticismbut which of these are possible depends on the inclination of the child. In a few cases parents are able to do this for their children, and in a few more children have a natural taste for the best reading, but in far the larger number of cases the children are dependent on the schools for their ability to read and understand. If, then, the children's reading can be made a benefit to them in their school work, it is the school which should undertake the supervision of that reading. The subjects which have the largest influence in developing thinking power in children are history, literature and science, and on this account they should hold a place in the school course in no way subordinate to that of the disciplinary studies. Literature can best be taught by the study of complete literary masterpieces and such have already been found appropriate for the different grades. Selections for school work should be more difficult than reading given to children to do for themselves. The former should require

study, the latter should be easily understood without study. Science reading is of small importance, since science does not properly come from books, but the study of science is essential to the understanding of any reading, inasmuch as history and biography come to us largely from books, it is in these subiects particularly that children get help in their reading.

To illustrate what may be done in getting children to read literature with a value beyond the story, the following may serve as a type, and this particular selection is made because these books may be used to give children their first interest in reading history. The first step is a school study of United States History from 1800 to 1815 consisting only of a talk about the situation of international affairs at this period and map drawing in order to locate the centers of action. A dictionary study of naval terms will be of assistance. The children are then prepared to read understandingly the following books:

Little Jarvis.—Seawell.

Decatur and Somers.—Seawell.

Midshipman Paulding.—Seawell.

Big Brother.—Eggleston.

Captain Sam.—Eggleston.

Signal Boys.—Eggleston.

Commodore Bainbridge.—Barnes.

Midshipman Farragut.—Barnes.

Twelve Naval Captains.—Seawell.

From these books a child might draw lessous in heroism, independence, loyalty, and self-control; he has fixed in his mind certain important historical facts; he becomes acquainted with three good authors; he spends his time profitably and to the advantage of his school work; he lives among the heroes of our nation; he gains confidence in your selection of reading and is ready for your new suggestions; the class as a whole will have a busy time recommending the books to one another and discussing their relative merits, and the teacher will have a respite from being the only topic of conversation among her pupils.

From this class of easy reading, children can be led to do the harder reading of the classics. This should be done first in the school-room and time may be saved by reading material connected with the history. For example the following excellent reading can be done by children at school while they are studying the colonial period of American History:

Miles Standish.—Longfellow.
Evangeline.—Longfellow.
Giles Corey.—Longfellow.
John Endicott.—Longfellow.
Grandfather's Chair.—Hawthorne.
Philip of Pokanoket.—Irving.

The influence of this class of reading on children is not easily overestimated and it is only such material that gives nourishment to the emotional and human side of children that is left unsatisfied by the study of grammar and arithmetic.

HELEN M. PHILLIPS.

Whatever children read, let us see that it is good of its kind and that it gives variety, so that no integral want of human nature shall be neglected, so that neither imagination, memory, nor reflection shall be starved. I own it is difficult to help them in their choice when most of us

have not learned to choose wisely for ourselves. A discriminating taste in literature is not to be gained without effort, and our constant reading of the little books spoils our appetite for the great ones.—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

ENGLISH CHAP-BOOKS.

SHTON'S volume on Chap-books of the eighteenth century is a curious collection of specimens of a curious form of literature. He has given the title page, the illustrations, in some cases the text, but generally a resumé of its contents, of many specimens from the collection in the British Museum. These little penny pamphlets formed the chief literary entertainment of the lower classes in England for two centuries. At first they were octavos of sixteen pages. Later they were folded as duodecimos of twenty pages. They were sold on the street and in country villages by peddlers or chap-men. Mr. Ashton roughly classes them under these heads:

"Religious, Diabolical, Supernatural, Superstitious, Romantic, Humorous, Legendary, Historical, Biographical, and Criminal, besides those which cannot fairly be put in the above catagories; and under this classification and in this sequence I have taken them. The Religious, strictly so called, are the fewest, the subjects, such as "Dr. Faustus," etc., connected with his Satanic Majesty being more exciting, and probably paying better; whilst the Supernatural, such as "The Duke of Buckingham's Father's Ghost," "The Guilford Ghost," etc., trading upon man's credulity and his love of the marvellous, afford a far larger assortment. About the same amount of popularity may be given to the Superstitious Chap-books-those relating to fortune telling and the interpretation of dreams and moles, etc. But they were nothing like the favourites those of the Romantic School were. These dear old romances, handed down from the days when printing was not-tome, like "Jack, the Giant Killer," of Norse extraction; others, like "Tom Hickathrift," "Guy of Warwick," "Bevis of Hampton," etc., records of the doughty deeds of local champions; and others, again, "Reynard the Fox," "Valentine and Orson," and "Fortunatus," of foreign birth-hit the popular taste, and many were the editions of them. Naturally, however, the Humorous stories were the prime favorites."

The history of Joseph and his brethren is the first example given. The text is in

verse and soon grows wearisome, but the pictures are a delight, from the



JOSEPH'S DREAM

frontispiece representing Joseph before Pharaoh to that of his father's burial



JOSEPH BEFORE PHARAOH.

procession, the costumes and the hearse being strictly eighteenth century England. The illustrations of Dr. John



Faustus (a somewhat different version from Goethe's poem), are exceedingly spirited. In fact the story in most of them bears the same relation to the illustrations that the body of the modern newspaper does to the head-lines,—



serving to modify the startling announcement given above The frontispiece to The most Lamentable and Deplorable History of the Two Children in the Wood, and the Treachery and barbarous Villany of their Unkle is, as the modern girl would say, "perfectly fine."

THE POLYCHROME BIBLE.

NOW that a few numbers of the Polychrome Bible have appeared, we may say something of the possession, which many have sought, and many more awaited for years. King James' version was published under protest, and sent forth with an apology; the revision was that only in name and the high anticipations many had met with sore disappointment.

In this notice I shall confine myself to the Book of Judges, as it was the first to appear, although seventh in the order of announcement and Biblical arrangement.

Mechanically the work is all that could be desired. Unfortunately the two editions of our Bible most in use (or possessed and not in use) are either unwieldy or unattractive. The family edition is usually large and clumsy and the teachers' edition is small print, dark paper and generally inartistic.

The Polychrome is beautiful in every respect. The filustrations are sufficient in number, true to nature and excellent in finish.

It was, it seems, needless to put the word "holy" on the backs and title page. The word came into use late, and is about the only timidly conservative feature in the book.

Rev. G. F. Moore, D. D., of Andover, is the author, and he has done his work well.

The introduction, twelve pages, is terse and critical, and just what is needed, if we except three and one-quarter pages of quotation from the preface of the Authorized Version, which, while instructive, savors too much of apology. The time has passed for apology for the utterance of any sincere and scholarly conclusions.

The translation is true to the spirit and thought of the original. Here the translator has asked no quarter, but has frankly and fully followed the original. The analysis into the various literary strata is fearless and judicious. The colors used to indicate the various strata are dark blue, light blue, dark purple, light purple, green, yellow, and italics, seven in all. At times all of these elements are found in one chapter.

The translation fills 42 pages and the notes 55. The translation has a good literary dress, which was surpervised by Dr. Horace Howard Furness, a sufficient guarantee for its good quality.

When we come to the notes we are not disappointed. The frequent contradictions of the text, and the numerous conflicts with the narrative in the Book of Joshua are neither avoided nor glozed over—they are fairly stated, without "fear or favor." They show great skill in the handling of the many perplexing difficulties of the text, and large learning in bringing in the many and helpful sidelights from Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities.

Altogether the work is a store-house of accurate learning carefully arranged, and marks a new era in Bible study for the people.

It has been said that American scholarship is over-conservative. But this work, by Dr. Moore, and some preliminary work done by such men as W. R. Harper, C. H. Foy, C. H. Briggs, L. W. Bacon, R. Heber Newton, Lyman Abbott, Washington Gladden, H. P. Smith. and others, assures us that American scholarship is both ample and fearless. The average American clergyman is, however, too fearful of critical Bible study, and his fears are all his ownthey are unreasonable and unworthy. The appearance of the Polychrome Bible means a revoluton in the methods of Bible study and a new era in renovating the church at large. This surely is not to be regretted, as the rank and file of the clergy are groaning under the weight of much spiritual heaviness in the church.

This master work will enable the average reader to come into the spiritual possession that has been locked up in the Bible all too long—not only because of misunderstanding its contents, but because of a wrong theory concerning it in its entirety.

There is no longer any good reason why the people should remain ignorant of the deeper meanings of the Spirit in this great thesaurus.

It is to be hoped that the sale will be so large that the price may be reduced very considerably; that ever larger and larger circies of readers may have the newer light.

J. W. CALDWELL.

LIFE, DEATH, AND IMMORTALITY—WM. M. BRYANT, LL. D.

Published by the Baker & Taylor Co., N. Y.

The subjects dealt with in this book cover the entire field of human inter-The author deals with these subjects, not as a chronological succession, but as a logical continuity. Scientific in its method, the book brings within small compass a wide range of speculative and religious thought. The book is not a polemic; but it is essentially constructive in its tone and purpose. Religious thought and religious life in all ages are shown to have had a unity of purpose and Divine plan. Conflict eliminates the incongruous elements evolved in the struggle for spiritual growth, as the author aims to show by tracing the vital features of religious theories manifested in human history.

The discussions in this book place Christianity on a broader and more stable foundation than those of any other book it has been my fortune to read, and a careful reading of it cannot fail to to widen the range of the religious horizon of every candid, thoughtful, and capable reader.

GEO. E. SEYMOUR.

Hans Wachenhusen, the German novelist, died in Marburg, Prussia, March 23. He was born in Trieste, December 81, 1827. His varied experience as war correspondent furnished him with matter for a number of military works, including "From Widdin to Constantinople," "A Visit to the Turkish camp," "The New Paris," "Under the White Eagle," "Behind the Entrenchments of Duppel," "Volunteers and Royalists," etc. He was also the author of "The Women of the Third Empire," "The Golgotha of the Heart," "The Vampire," "Young Girl," "Yellow Rose," "The Count Betsany," "The Wife's Secret," "History of a

Beauty," "Satan's Gold," and "Sacrificed." —Publisher's Weekly.

Mr. S. L. Clemens writes as follows in reply to a perennial question, "The books which have most influenced my life? With pleasure. This is the list: 'The Innocents Abroad,' 'Roughing It,' 'Tramp Abroad,' 'Prince and Pauper,' 'Huckleberry Finn,' 'Tom Sawyer.' 'Yankee at the Court of Prince Arthur,' Personal Reminiscences of Joan of Arc,' 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,' Following the Equator'; and the publications of the late firm of Charles L. Webster & Co."—Outlook.

FREEDOM AND THE WEST.

Across the fierce and rolling sea
Came Freedom, strong and peerless;
The storm shook earth and bent the tree,
She stood serene and fearless;
She raised her banner to the sky,
She called her sons around her,—
Before her, broken, shivered, lie
The chains that once had bound her.

She heard through many bitter hours
The voice of loud complaining,
She felt the growth of nobler powers,
She saw the gloom was waning.
No child of hers but should awake
Into a Nation's gladness;
The whole world's goodness was at stake,
The conquest of old sadness.

She comes the victor from the fight,
She stills the angry murmur;
She holds aloft the blazing light,
Her life grows firm and firmer.
She bears within her all the past,
She calls unto her table
All men, and bids them make at last
The reign of Peace most stable.

—Louis J. Block.

ZOROASTER ON READING: A FABLE.

ONCE upon a time a Modern Maid, whose breast heaved with a yearning after knowledge, repaired to the cave where dwelt the sage Zoroaster, and thus addressed him:

"O Teacher, what shall I do to attain unto knowledge?"

"Go home and read History for a hundred moons," answered the wise

The Maiden went home and applied herself day and night to the reading of History. After eight years had well nigh gone she presented herself before the sage and asked:

"Great Master, tell me, have I aught more to learn?"

Zoroaster answered: "Much. Go home and study Science for a hundred moons."

The Damsel turned herself about and did even as she was bid. When the appointed time had worn away she again returned to her adviser and besought him eagerly:

"Tell me, O Zoroaster, is this the end of knowledge?"

But the wizard replied: "Not so. Go home and study Sociology for a hundred moons." Sadly the Maiden obeyed, applying herself with all diligence to her task, and at length for the fourth time accosted her revered counsellor.

"Speak, O Zoroaster, and tell me if at last I have attained unto knowledge."

The sage lifted his shaggy brows, and gazing upon her, answered with a shake of his head:

"Far from it. Go home and read Philosophy for yet a hundred moons."

At these words the Maiden's heart waxed exceeding heavy, and she made answer:

"Lo! the days of my youth are past, and my beauty has faded like a flower. What is the use of all this learning?"

"Ah!" replied Zoroaster, "That is the question you ought to have asked in the first place."

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN.

A DAY OF VIOLETS.

Does thy memory cherish that soft April morning, When through the gray woodlands we wandered at will, While anemones peeped through the dead leaves of winter, And violets enameled the side of the hill?

When, weary with walking, we sought the cool shadow, And sat down to rest by the murmuring stream, Our heartbeats kept time to the musical waters, And the hours slipped away like a beautiful dream.

The breath of the violets springing around us, The sighing of wind through the branches above, Lent a thrill of affection to all that we uttered, And our bosoms o'erflowed with the music of love.

While the violets blow in the shade of the forest,, And wast on the spring gales their odors of youth, The white shall be thine, as sweet purity's color, The blue shall be mine, as the emblem of truth.

-Edward Bates.

April was called Oster-monath—the month of the Ost-end wind (wind from the east). Our Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the first full moon after the 21st of March. It may fall as early as the 22d of March or as late as the 25th of April. (Teutonic, ostara; Anglo-Saxon, eastre.)

Easter. The Saxon Goddess of the East, whose festival was held in the spring.

Easter eggs, or *Pasch eggs*, are symbolical of creation, or the re-creation of spring. The practice of presenting eggs to our friends at

Easter is Magian or Persian, and bears allusion to the mundane egg, for which Ormuzd and Ahriman were to contend till the consummation of all things. It prevailed not only with the Persians but also among the Jews, Egyptians and Hindus. Christians adopted the custom to symbolize the resurrection, and they colour the eggs red in allusion to the blood of their redemption. There is a superstition also that the world was created at Easter-tide.—Cooperative Productive Federation Tearbook.

CLOSE TO NINETY.

At a recent meeting of the Kirkwood Monday Evening Club, when having under consideration the topic "The Seven Ages of Man," the following lines in autograph from the pen of John Howard Bryant, the only surviving brother of William Cullen Bryant, were read by the president of the club, to whom they were not long since given by Mr. Bryant at Princeton, Illinois, where he has long resided, and is now nearing his ninetieth year. They cannot but forcibly remind the reader of the lofty sentiments found in the immortal Thanatopsis, written in boyhood by the author's distinguished brother.

Here now I stand, upon life's outer verge,
Close at my feet, an ocean wide and deep,
Dark, sullen, silent, and without a surge,
Where Earth's past myriads lie in dreamless sleep,
'Tis here I stand, without a thrill of fear,
In loneliness allied to the sublime;
The broken links of love that bound me here
Lie scattered on this treacherous shoal of Time.
But still I cling to friends who yet remain,
Still love the glorious scenes that round me lie;
Striving to stay the waste of years in vain,
As swifter yet the moments fly.
Idly, I seek the future to explore,
I partly know what is, but naught that is before.

Of all the countries of Europe, Germany has been, up to the present time, the most refractory with regard to certain feminine claims; the least disposed to gratify the woman's ambition to be received at the universities on an equal footing with men.

A journalist by the name of M. Arthur Kirchoff has made inquiries among more than a
hundred professors, chosen from those best
known, on the question of the admissability of
women to university courses. Their answers,
in writing, have been collected and published;
and the volume deserves attention. . . .

Let women be educated! No man, except a philologue, here and there, will object. The pity of it is, that they are prone to superstition; and it is a dangerous superstition to suppose that their salvation depends on their admission to the universities; and that their only means of acquiring a given science is to place themselves under the tutelage of ordinary or extraordinary professors. Just at present this is their hobby; I might say their mania. One of M. Kirchoff's correspondents, Edouard de Hartman, reproaches the German ladies with cherishing fatal illusions upon this point, and he gives them, in his curt way, a warning on

which they would do well to meditate. "Lecture-rooms," he says, in substance, "appear of late to have exercised over you some mysterious and magical attraction. They seem to you a sort of intellectual paradise. It is a ridiculous mistake. They are a great deal more like barracks where the manual of arms is taught mechanically. I will tell you a great secret. The way to acquire knowledge is to read. Let those of you who do not care for degrees, and who really aspire to mental culture, stay at home and read. Get it clearly fixed in your minds, that those of your brothers and your future husbands who do not read after they leave the university, will never be anything but dullards and ignoramuses; while all the universities in the world are superfluous to the woman who can read."

This is well said. Unhappily, to know how to read, and reflect on what is read, to suck the marrow of a book, assimilate it, convert it into one's own substance and put something of one-self into it, give it the stamp of the ego, this is a rare art, and one that is becoming rarer.—Trans. from the Revue des Deux Mondes for Littell's Living Age.

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

M. ZOLA.

Always at home to you after six o'clock.

A business man. No emotion, no ideals, no imagination, no poetry, in his personal intercourse. He does not try to win or entertain you. He takes no personal interest in you, and does not expect you to take any personal interest in him.

He talks frankly and freely about everything, but in a secular way. He makes life seem to you merely a commercial career. Fiction for him is editions of 100,000 and 50,000 francs a year. His magisterial and magnificent panoramas of descriptions, unequalled for their kind, are all measured off in his mind as so many rods of printed matter at so much a rod. No one can describe a forest as he can, with its colors, nooks. grandeur, repose; but to him individually it simply means so many thousand feet of sawed lumber with which to build emigrant vessels and dredging machines.

No personal magnetism, no sentiment, no períume, no rose colors.

You always see him at a vernissage. He will be dressed like a well-to-do merchant, with his hat tipped back on his head, his fingers clutching each other behind his back, his lips moving in some prosaic conversation, his eyes seeing nothing across the crowd.

At home, after six, he is apt to wear a snug, snuff-colored sack suit, with plenty of pockets for his hands—a close-fitting working gear. His physique is robust with a big tendency to obesity. His voice is weak, and cracked, and pitched high. His realism finds expression in his broad nose. It is a nose constructed to root

up the ground and sniff out the filth of existence.

He has a tired, overworked air. His eyes look weary, and he says "Ah!" with a sigh, when he speaks of the immense field he has rooted over and has yet to root over in his brutal manner. Life has been for him a blunt, rude, brutish thing. He has conquered simply because he has worked harder than any one else. With him naturalistic literature succeeds only by the sweat of the brow.

And you fancy that this colossus of a novelist works fifteen or eighteen hours a day? He pretends to write only three. He begins at ten and stops at one or two in the afternoon. And his first hour amounts to little; it is only his last two hours that count.

What loins of strength, nevertheless! What Titanic capacities to achieve! He towers over all his Parisian contemporaries, as Victor Hugo towered over his epoch. Hugo and Zola are the two great French literary names of the century, for romanticism and naturalism are its two great literary movements. Still M. Zola is not strictly naturalistic, as was Maupassant. He presents other enormous attitudes and aspects. Even his severest critics confess their astonishment at his colossal enterprises-his novels with forty characters, and with immeasurable perspectives of country, history, human life.

Hugo, and Zola, his child on the naturalistic side! Four letters each and two vowels. Both giants endowed with Herculean capacities; both excellent business men; both hounded almost to death, and still triumphant; both made wealthy by their pens.—From Stuart Henry's Hours with famous Parisians.

CROKER'S VIEWS ON TWEED.

Mr. Croker's account of Boss Tweed was interesting. His estimate was severe but sympathetic. "Tweed," he said, "was a very able man, who for years had not done badly. He had, indeed, done much good for the city. But toward the end of his sway he fell before temptation. He became rotten, and as soon as he began to steal, all those under him followed his example. Being corrupt himself he could not reprove dishonesty in others, and so the whole set then in power became rotten."

"Then you admit," I said, "that Tammany, notwithstanding all its virtues, could, and as a matter of fact did, become a sink of corruption?"

"Yes," said he, speaking with the same engaging frankness that Cardinal Manning would refer to the crimes of the Borgias; "under Tweed, Tammany became very bad. Tweed and all the men in with him stole millions. It was not Tweed alone-it never is any one To steal money, public money, there must be many thieves, all working together, each screening the other, no one daring to denounce any other because he is in it himself. It was a shocking state of things. It was to stop all that that I went into politics. And the case of Tweed is the strongest illustration of what I told you about the power of the few, poor, friendless men who have right on their side against the strongest confederacy of thieves and robbers. In 1869 and 1870 Tweed was at the height of his glory. All New York obeyed him. Every official was at his orders. All the police and everybody else were his servants. He was many times a millionaire. But he was wrong and it could not last-dishonesty never can. Only right comes always out on top."

"But how was he overthrown?"

"Simply by the power of truth and honesty. Who were we to go out against such a Boss? A few poor young fellows whom nobody knew. But we were in the right, and that was enough. Honest John Kelly, he said to me, 'Croker, we have just to go on, fighting them all the time. Never mind the odds; we're bound to win.' And we did. It was a great fight. We young men formed an Independent Young Men's Democratic Organization. We worked, we talked, we made a good stand everywhere against Tweed and Tammany."

"What," I said; "you were an anti-Tammany man in those days?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Croker. "My first political act was to go on the warpath against Tammany in order to down' Tweed. But we downed him. I was one of the majority elected on the Board of Aldermen to oppose Tweed. He could not secure his reappointment againt the veto of the majority of the Board of Aldermen, and then we elected the majority."

"You 'downed' him then?" I asked. "O, dear, no! Tweed had still another move. He owned the majority of the Legislature of New York State. Part of it was Tammany, pure and simple, but he had no difficulty with his millions in buying outright the votes of as many Republicans as he wanted. Then the Boss, with a majority at Albany, ran an act through the Legislature turning us out of office by the device of creating a new charter for the city of New York. Thus I was legislated out of my office as alderman before I had held it six months. But, although Tweed controlled the Legislature, we had the people behind us, and although I did not stand again for alderman, even under the new charter, we elected a majority sufficient to prevent Tweed's reappointment. So we 'downed' him at last, and in the end he died in prison. It was a great victory against enormous odds. But," added Mr. Croker, "you never need fear appealing to the people if you are in the right. I have always had faith in the people."

"After Tweed was 'downed' did you become Boss?"

"No, Sir. The next Boss was Honest John Kelly. I was appointed city marshal, charged with the collection of arrears of taxes on personal property. I was paid a commission on collection. I had previously drawn salary as alderman for five months. But I should have told you that when Tweed fell we anti-Tammany men—the reformers and Independent Democrats who had 'downed' Tweed—then took over Tammany. Since that date Tammany has been the Reform Organization of New York City."

"You took possession of Tammany, I suppose, as you would a vessel after she had struck her flag; manned her with a new crew, and used her guns against her late consorts?"

"Certainly. We, the anti-Tammany reform party, took possession of Tammany, and made the old sink of corruption the headquarters of Reform. And so it has continued," said he, seriously, "down to this day."

"And Mayor Strong," I queried.

"We have far more right to the title than Mayor Strong. We claim that we are the genuine article. He is only a counterfeit. Reformed administration, indeed!" he said with scorn. "If you could only see the creatures who are carrying it on. The men who have been cast out of Tammany as too bad for our organization have labelled themselves reformers and are now running the city. Of course the mugwumps don't know what they are after. They only interest themselves in politics on election days. But these bad fellows, the off-scourings of the city, who are too corrupt and altogether too bad to be employed by either of the regular organizations, they are the men to whom your reformed administration leaves the practical work of governing. Reform, indeed! You should just see them at their tricks."

"But to return, Mr. Croker. What was your next public office?"

Then Mr. Croker patiently and methodically went through the list of his public offices, from which it appeared that he had been in the salaried service of the city of New York almost continuously from 1870 to 1895. Nor must it be supposed that the salaries were small. He served two terms as city coroner in the palmy days when city coroners were paid in fees. I think every case brought in \$20 to the coroner, and Mr. Croker told me that he drew during his double term of service no less a sum than from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per annum. It seemed almost incredible to me, but Mr. Croker stuck to it, and he had no motive for exaggeration. It is now a salaried post, but when he held it the fees brought in from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. Here, indeed, were "spoils!" Richard Croker, a young Irish mechanic, who had left the fitting-shop at twenty-one to go into politics, finds himself, before he is twenty-six, installed in office enabling him to draw a salary of the cabinet minister for six years on end. Who can wonder at the rush into politics when the premium on success is so enormous? In no other profession could Richard Crocker have secured so large an income at so early an age. I need not go into the details of his municipal career. He was elected alderman, but never took his seat on the board. He was made fire commissioner. and then became comptroller, a coveted post which he held for several years. Here also the salary is that of a cabinet minister. Altogether, as I ciphered it up, Mr. Croker must have drawn in fees and salaries attached to the various offices which he held between 1870 and 1895 a sum of not less than £70,000 or \$350,000—including all legitimate perquisites. That is to say, in twenty-five years of municipal service Mr. Richard Croker received on an average nearly \$15,000 a year. Is there any public man in the political service of either England or the United States who can show a better record?

During all the time that Mr. Croker was in the salaried service of the city he was the ruling genius of Tammany Hall. After Tweed's downfall, although Honest John Kelly was titular Boss, Richard Croker was the power behind the throne. When Kelly disappeared, although the nomination was made, and

every one of the thirty-four leaders was to be his own boss, no one for a moment was under any misapprehension where the real power lay. There was in Mr. Croker's mind no antagonism between the interests of the city, whose offices he held, and those of Tammany, whose political work he was doing all the time. The party machine was indispensable to enable him to rule the city. So always he talks of Tammany and the city, as Cardinal Wolsey might have spoken of Church and State.—From W. T. Stead's Satan's invisible world displayed.

To these who are cleansed of base Desire, Sorrow and Lust and Shame—Gods, for they knew the heart of Men—men, for they stooped to Fame—Borne on the breath that men call death, my brother's spirit came.

Scarce had he need to cast his pride or slough the dross of earth. E'en as he trod that day to God, so walked he from his birth—In simpleness and gentleness and honour and clean mirth.

So, cup to lip in fellowship, they gave him welcome high And made him place at the banquet board, the Strong Men ranged thereby. Who had done his work and held his peace and had no fear to die.

Beyond the loom of the last lone star through open darkness hurled, Further than rebel comet dared or hiving star-swarm swirled, Sits he with such as praise our God for that they served his world.

—From the dedication of Kipling's Ballads and barrack room ballads, to Wolcott Balestier.

Robert Blatchford is very amusing and yet entirely correct when he makes fun of people's solicitude about the great scavenger question. "Who will do the scavenging? This question is an old friend of mine and I have come to entertain for it a tender affection. I have seldom heard an argument or read an adverse letter or speech against the claim of justice in social matters, but our friend the scavenger played a prominent part therein. Truly this scavenger is a most important person. Yet one would not suppose that the whole cosmic

scheme revolved on him as on an axis: one would not imagine him to be the keystone of European society—at least his appearance and his wages would not justify such an assumption. But I begin to believe that the fear of the scavenger is really the source and fountain-head. the life and blood and breath of all conservatism. Good old scavenger! His ash-pan is the bulwark of capitalism, and his besom the standard, around which rally the pride and the culture and the opulence of British society. And he never knew it, he does not know it now.

If he did he would strike for another penny a day."

But he knew it in the new era, and he struck not for another penny a day, but for a whole pound a day; and he got it. Work was paid in proportion to the number of workers who offered to take it, and as most workers preferred more pleasant work, scavenging was not much in demand, and only higher prices induced workers to undertake it. As it was very highly paid work it became genteel in proportion. This was no small consideration, for standing in society is of more importance than pay, even. The hangman and the army officer present to us one of the lowest and one of the highest of trades, as far as their standing in society is concerned, and yet both kill by order of the state. The only difference is that the one kills without any personal danger, the other risks his own life. If it were not for the social standing there would be many who would look at the matter in the light of Falstaff. At equal pay they would prefer killing without personal danger, would become hangmen instead of officers. A chemist has to undertake as unpleasant work as a scavenger, but he stands higher because his work demands a higher education and is better paid. Let everybody be well educated; let both kinds of work be equally well paid and there will be many people who prefer, of two kinds of unsavory work, to do that which makes smaller demands upon their intelligence. They will become the scavengers, the others the chemists. Is the work of the anatomist less disgusting than that of the knacker or flayer? Not a bit. Only the one demands a scientific education, the other does not; and if the dirty work has to be done, there are many who prefer to do it without the additional effort of their intelligence, and they become knackers. Those who like to work their intellect become anatomists.

Let one kind of work be considered as honorable as the other, and let its remuneration increase in proportion to its unpleasantness, and there will never be any lack of persons willing to undertake it.—From Fluerscheim's Real History of Money Island.

LOW TIDE ON GRAND-PRÉ.

The sun goes down, and over all
These barren reaches by the tide
Such unclusive glories fall,
I almost dream they yet will bide
Until the coming of the tide.

And yet I know that not for us,
By any ecstacy of dream,
He lingers to keep luminous
A little while the grievous stream,
Which frets, uncomforted of dream,—

A grievous stream, that to and fro Athrough the fields of Acadie Goes wandering as if to know Why one beloved face should be So long from home and Acadie!

Was it a year or lives ago
We took the grasses in our hands,
And caught the summer flying low
Over the waving meadow lands,
And held it there between our hands?

The while the river at our feet—
A drowsy inland meadow stream—
At set of sun the after heat
Made running gold, and in the gleam
We freed our birch upon the stream.

There down along the elms at dusk
We lifted dripping blades to drift,
Through twilight scented fine like musk,
Where night and gloom awhile uplift,
Nor sunder soul and soul adrift.

And that we took into our hands—
Spirit of life or subtler thing—
Breathed on us there, and loosed the bands
Of death, and taught us, whispering,
The secret of some wonder thing.

Then all your face grew light, and seemed
To hold the shadow of the sun;
The evening faltered, and I deemed
That time was ripe, and years had done
Their wheeling underneath the sun.

So all desire and all regret,
And fear and memory were naught;

One to remember or forget

The keen delight our hands had caught;

Morrow and yesterday were naught!

The night had fallen, and the tide . . .

Now and again comes drifting home,
Across these aching barrens wide,
A sigh like driven wind or foam:
In grief the flood is bursting home!

—Bliss Carmen, in Lighthall's Canadian poems and lays.

TOMMY'S MIND.

Some time ago I was in despair of arriving at any sound knowledge of the inner workings of Tommy's mind. I knew that I should never be allowed to vivisect Tommy, and that method being inadmissible, I saw no hope of finding out why certain things are supremely difficult to him and certain other things present no difficulty whatever. Cock-sure persons tell me that there is some want of skill in my own way of dealing with Tommy's difficulties; but on comparing notes with my colleagues, I find that I am not singular in my experience.

An acquaintance of mine once had the honor of personally conducting a distinguished Celestial over an English arsenal. The party traversed range after range of shops filled with every imaginable lathe, drill and plane; wheels whirled overhead, driving bands sped ubiquitous; molten steel was conveyed about in pails and swung to its destination by cranes; red hot bars of metal were wound out of long furnaces on to drums, and then welded by steam hammers into the structure of 100-ton guns; but of all these things the presumably intelligent visitor took no heed-he surveyed all with the same imperturbable politeness and the same smile of innocence. At last the party found themselves in a large shop, whose further end was formed by a brick wall, in a gable of which was a doorway some twenty feet from the ground, unprovided with a ladder or staircase. It opened

into a loft used for storing timber, and through it planks used to be lowered into the shop when required. On observing this doorway, the Celestial visitor betrayed signs of violent excitement. He called the interpreter, and asked a question, his first question; it was, whether through that door the workmen entered and left the works? Now, as my acquaintance observed, what can have been going on in the mind of that Chinaman?

To this day, after twenty years' experience of Tommy's difficulties, the process by which he has arrived at some prodigious blunder is often equally mys-I still feel at times that terious to me. I know no more about his mind than I do about the mind of a Chinaman. Therefore I look for great things from the further development of Roentgen rays; they are only in their infancy at present. I hope to live long enough to see the inside of Tommy's head when he is in the act of doing a Latin exercise, projected on a white sheet, enormously magnified; then we shall discover minute points of important organs. not coming into contact at the right moment, or losing their way and encountering the papillæ of other organs; and we shall send for the surgeon, who will readjust the internal mechanism of Tommy's head and make a genius of him, as easily as he now cuts out his tonsils, and with equal lightness of heart. . .

The schoolmaster is after all a foster parent; his relation to his pupils is a parental relation; their parents have delegated to him responsibilities with which for various reasons they cannot themselves be burdened; just as a parent does not think of his children as things to make money out of, so he should be very chary of trying to establish that relationship between his children and their teachers; he should refuse to recognize anything that may tend in that di-

rection. To put pressure for instance upon a schoolmaster to reduce his fees is to tempt him to take a purely mercantile view of his profession. . . .

I am jealous of anything which tends to weaken the fibre of the nation. When Thackeray and Dickens went to school, boys were expected to suffer more than was good for them; now things go entirely the other way. I have heard of assistant masters at a Preparatory School being told by the proprietor not to speak roughly to the boys because the parents' do not like it.—From Tarver's Observations of a foster parent.

NEW ZEALAND.

After visits to Maryborough and some other Australian towns, we presently took passage for New Zealand. If it would not look too much like showing off, I would tell the reader where New Zealand is. For he is as I was: he thinks he knows. And he thinks he knows where Hertzegovina is; and how to pronounce pariah; and how to use the word unique without exposing himself to the derision of the dictionary. But in truth he knows none of these things. . . .

All people think that New Zealand is close to Australia, or Asia, or somewhere; and that you cross to it on a bridge. But that is not so. It is not close to anything, but lies by itself, out in the water. It is nearest to Australia, but still not near. The gap between is very wide. It will be a surprise to the reader, as it was to me, to learn that the distance from Australia to New Zealand is twelve or thirteen hundred miles. and that there is no bridge. I learned this from Professor X., of Yale University, whom I met in the steamer on the great lakes, when I was crossing the continent to sail across the Pacific. asked him about New Zealand, in order to make conversation. I supposed he would generalise a little, without compromising himself, and then turn the subject to something he was acquainted with and my object would be attained: the ice would be broken, and we could go smoothly on, and get acquainted and have a pleasant time. But to my surprise he was not embarrassed by my question, but seemed to welcome it, and take a distinct interest in it. He began to talk-fluently, easily, confidently, comfortably; and as he talked my admiration grew and grew; for as the subject developed under his competent hands I saw that he not only knew where New Zealand was, but that he was minutely familiar with every detail of its history, its politics, its religion, its commerce, its fauna, its flora, its geology, its products, and its climatic peculiarities. When he was done I was lost in wonder and admiration, and I said to myself, he knows everything, in the domain of human knowledge he is king.

I wanted to see him do more miracles; and so, just for the pleasure of hearing him answer, I asked him about Hertzegovina, and pariah, and unique. But he began to generalise then and show distress. I saw that with New Zealand gone he was a Samson shorn of his locks: he was as other men. This was a curious and interesting mystery, and I was frank with him and asked him to explain it.

He tried to avoid it at first; but then laughed, and said that after all the matter was not worth concealment, so he would let me into the secret. In substance, this is his story:

"Last autumn I was at work one morning at home, when a card came up—the card of a stranger. Under the name was printed a line which showed that this visitor was Professor of Theological Engineering in Wellington University, New Zealand. I was troubled—troubled, I mean, by the shortness of the notice. College

etiquette required that he be at once invited to dinner by some member of the Faculty-invited to dine on that daynot put off till a subsequent day. I did not quite know what to do. College etiquette requires, in the case of a foreign guest, that the dinner talk shall begin with complimentary references to his country, its great men, its services to civilization, its seats of learning, and things like that; and of course the host is responsible, and must either begin this talk himself or see that it is done by some one else. I was in great difficulty; and the more I searched my memory, the more my trouble grew. I found that I knew nothing about New Zealand. I thought I knew where it was, and that was all. I had an impression that it was close to Australia, or Asia, or somewhere, and that one went over to it on a bridge. This might turn out to be incorrect; and even if correct, it would not furnish matter enough for the purpose at dinner, and I should expose my college to shame before my guest; he would see that I, a member of the Faculty of the first University in America, was wholly ignorant of his country, and he would go away and tell this, and laugh at it. The thought of it made my face burn.

"I sent for my wife and told her how I was situated and asked for her help, and she thought of a thing which I might have thought of myself if I had not been excited and worried. She said she would go and tell the visitor that I was out but would be in in a few minutes; and she would talk and keep him busy while I got out the back way and hurried over and made Professor Lawson give the dinner. For Lawson knew everything, and could meet the guest in a creditable way and save the reputation of the University. I ran to Lawson, but was disappointed. He did not know anything about New Zealand. He said that as far as his recollection

went, it was close to Australia, or Asia, or somewhere, and that you go over to it on a bridge; but that was all he knew. It was too bad. Lawson was a perfect encyclopædia of abstruse learning; but now in this hour of need it turned out that he did not know any useful thing.

"We consulted. He saw that the reputation of the University was in very real peril, and he walked the floor in anxiety, talking, and trying to think out some way to meet the difficulty. Presently he decided that we must try the rest of the Faculty—some of them might know about New Zealand. So we went to the telephone and called up the Professor of Astronomy and asked him, and he said that all he knew was that it was close to Australia, or Asia, or somewhere, and you went over to it on ——

"We shut him off and called up the Professor of Biology, and he said that all he knew was that it was close to Aus ——

"We shut him off, and sat down. worried and disheartened, to see if we could think up some other scheme. We shortly hit upon one which promised well, and this one we adopted, and set its machinery going at once. It was this: Lawson must give the dinner. The Faculty must be notified by telephone to prepare. We must all get to work diligently, and at the end of eight hours and a half we must come to dinner acquainted with New Zealand; at least well enough informed to appear without discredit before this native. To seem properly intelligent we should have to know about New Zealand's population. and politics, and form of government. and commerce, and taxes, and products. and ancient history, and modern history, and varieties of religion, and nature of the laws, and their codification, and amount of revenue, and whence drawn, and methods of collection, and percentage of loss, and character of climate.

and—well, a lot of things like that; we must suck the maps and cyclopædias dry. And while we posted up in this way, the Faculty's wives must flock over, one after the other, in a studiedly casual way, and help my wife keep the New Zealander quiet, and not let him get out and come interfering with our studies. The scheme worked admirably. But it stopped business; stopped it entirely.

"It is in the official log-book of Yale, to be read and wondered at by future generations—the account of the Great Blank day—the memorable Blank Day—the day wherein the wheels of culture were stopped, a Sunday silence prevailed all about, and the whole University stood still while the Faculty read-up and qualified itself to sit at meat, without shame, in the presence of the Professor of Theological engineering from New Zealand.

"When we assembled at dinner we were miserably tired and worn—but we were posted. Yes, it is fair to claim that. In fact, erudition is a pale name for it. New Zealand was the only subject, and it was just beautiful to hear us ripple it out. And with such an air of unembarrassed ease, and unostentatious familiarity with detail, and trained and seasoned mastery of the subject—and oh, the grace and fluency of it!

"Well, finally somebody happened to notice that the guest was looking dazed and wasn't saying anything. So they stirred him up, of course. Then that man came out with a good, honest, elo-

quent compliment that made the Faculty blush. He said that he was not worthy to sit in the company of men. like these; that he had been silent from admiration; that he had been silent from another cause also-silent from shame—silent from ignorance! "For," said he, "I who have lived eighteen years in New Zealand and have served five in the professorship, and ought to know much about that country, perceive now that I know almost nothing about it. I say it with shame, that I have learned fifty times, yes, a hundred times more about New Zealand in these two hours at this table than I ever knew before in all the eighteen years put together. I was silent because I could not help myself. What I knew about taxes, and policies, and laws, and revenue, and products, and history, and all that multitude of things was but general and ordinary and vague-unscientific, in a word-and it would have been insanity to expose it here to the searching glare of your amazingly accurate and all-comprehensive knowledge of these matters, gentlemen. I beg you to let me sit silent, as becomes me. But do not change the subject; I can at least follow you in this one, whereas if you change to one which shall call out the full strength of your mighty erudition I shall be as one lost. If you know all this about a remote little inconsequent patch, like New Zealand, ah, what wouldn't you know about any other subject!"-From Mark Twain's More tramps abroad.

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No. 4.

If the crowns of all the kingdoms of the Empire were laid down at my feet in exchange for my books and my love of reading, I would spurn them all,—Fenelon.

We publish in this issue the first installment of a contribution on the Public Libraries of St. Louis to be made to the forthcoming Encylopædia of the History of St. Louis, edited by Mr. William Hyde. The paper for this month includes all the public libraries of 1,000 volumes or over in the city, except the Mercantile and the Public Libraries. Each of these important institutions will have a separate paper devoted to it, that on the Mercantile appearing in May, and the one on the Public Library in June.

The Encyclopacdia, which treats of St. Louis in all its phases and in all stages of its development in a comprehensive manner, is approaching completion. It has been an enterprise involving great labor, but St. Louis has already shown her appreciation of being the first American city to be the subject of such a work by the generous support that her citizens have given it.

Any person who may know items of interest concerning the libraries discussed in this number, or of any public library which has escaped the researches of the author will confer a favor by giving suggestions or pointing out such omissions.

THE NEW BOOK PROBLEM.

In his report for the year 1897, Dr. James K. Hosmer, Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, puts foremost among the problems that confront that institution "the demand that besets all libraries for many copies of a single popular book." He says: "In the nature of things this demand must always exist. There will always be favorites of the hour, which will attract strongly: numbers, sometimes multitudes, will ask for them at once, manifesting various degrees of impatience over inevitable disappointment."

A public library that should try to meet the multitudinous demand for passing favorites would have to spend a very considerable portion of its book fund in this way and would in time have its shelves cumbered with numerous copies of novels that have had their day. The only library that can undertake to provide all its readers at once with the books of the hour is one like Mudie's of London, which is on a purely commercial basis, charging annual fees ranging from one to twenty guineas (\$5 to \$100), with privileges accordingly. This library will bespeak in advance a whole edition of 2,000 copies of a book and send it out immediately to its customers in all parts of Great Britain. When the first eager demand is satisfied it begins to sell its superfluous copies at reduced prices. This it can do because the books have partly paid for themselves, because they are still new and because London is a world market. A public library that should attempt anything like this might delight its readers for the first few weeks or months, but for the rest of the year would find itself impaled on the other horn of the dilemma, an empty treasury and a demand for yet newer books,—not to mention the reasonable calls for works of a more substantial character.

The St. Louis Public Library was the first to devise a plan, since followed by a few other libraries, which, in some measure, solves this problem. By buying as many extra copies of a popular book as the demand warrants and issuing these at five cents a week, it avoids the Scylla of a book fund depleted by the purchase of ephemera and escapes the worst fury of the Charybdis of public impatience.

A moment's reflection will show that a public library is not justified in buying enough copies of a passing favorite to supply several thousand persons who all want it immediately. The custom of the St. Louis Public Library is to buy six copies for the regular collection and as many more as the demand seems to warrant for the "Collection of Duplicates." When Trilby was at the height of its popularity we had 100 copies, six in the regular collection, and ninety-four in the "Collection of Duplicates." for several months even this number was not sufficient to supply the thousandand-one persons eager to read it. Now there are rows of copies idle on the shelves; but all concerned may have the satisfaction of knowing that they were paid for by those who were so eager to read the book that no other among the 115,000 volumes would at that time satisfy them. The \$150 that was not spent for Trilby remained in the book fund to buy a reasonable number of copies of many succeeding favorites of a season; and the aggregate thus saved enables the Library to add constantly to its stock of books of enduring value and permanent popularity.

BOOK NOTES.

The remakable series of papers in which Captain A. T. Mahan has from time to time expressed his views on most questions of American naval and foreign policy are now issued in a handy volume of some 300 pages, entitled "The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future." The titles are: "Hawaii and our Future Sea Power," "The United States Looking Outward," "The Isthmus and Sea Power." "Possibilities of an Anglo-American Reunion," "Preparedness for Naval War," "Strategic Features of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico," etc. With these magazine papers many of our readers are doubtless already acquainted, and we need scarcely say that they are well worth reproducing in book form. They form the most considerable and authoritative literary contribution to the general discussion in question, and their influence upon current opinions has been such that they

are not unlikely to prove a potent factor in shaping the future history of this country. Captain Mahan is the most convinced, the most logical, and, with thinking people, the most influential exponent of the view that the time has come for the abandonment by us of the Washingtonian policy of diplomatic isolation which "befitted our national infancy." It is time, he thinks, for us to assume our share of the "travail of Europe," of the work of upholding the common interests of civilization."—Dial.

In this volume [Seven puzzling Bible books,] Dr. Gladden has made a distinct advance in theological temper upon his former book, "Who wrote the Bible?" He is at much less pains here than there to show himself less heterodox than some others and to reprobate those who are as far along to-day as he will be

to-morrow. . . . Dr. Gladden's "Introduction" is throughout a plea for the frank disclosure in the pulpit of the true character of the Bible. . . . The seven puzzling books are Judges, Esther, Job, Ecclesiastes, The Song of Songs, Daniel and Jonah. The treatment in every case is very simple and straightforward. The composite character of Judges is admirably wrought out, and with it the progressive character of the Hebrew religion. The historical inadequacy of Esther is clearly shown, and its lack of religious character.

—New World.

The author of this volume [The campaign of Marengo, by H. H. Sargent] is a soldier, and shows the soldier's interest in the most minute details of a campaign. Nevertheless he has the faculty of grasping the entire situation and summing up results in a clear, comprehensive manner which is refreshing to the civilian reader. In his critical power and accuracy of detail he has been compared to Mr. John C. Ropes. Of the justice of this comparison the present reviewer, not being a military historian, is unable to judge. He knows, however, that in point of clearness and the power of compelling an appreciation of the difficulties in the way of military success. Lieutenant Sargent is far superior to many of the authors of general histories. . .

All the essential details of the operations in the plain of Marengo are clearly stated, and the author shows how complete was the victory of the Austrians before the French turned the tables on them and won the day. The greater part of the French cavalry had been destroyed, most of the cannon had been captured, and only a few of their infantry organizations remained. Yet the genius of Napoleon in a few hours converted this defeat into a victory which gave him at once the greater part of Northern Italy.

Commenting on the boldness of the general plan of this campaign, the author points out the caution which Napoleon showed in the carrying out of every detail. . . .

In the author's estimate Napoleon was the foremost soldier of the world. "The fact that he was a great organizer, a great tactician, and a great strategist, is the real reason why he was so successful in war. Among all other great soldiers of the world it would be difficult to select a single one who possessed in so marked a degree all these qualities." — Bookman.

A very beautiful book, in appearance, spirit, and style, is Mr. Walter C. Larned's Arnaud's

Masterpiece: A Romance of the Pyreners. The story is pure, uncompromising romance, filled with the atmosphere of the remote mountain valleys, of a deeply religious and superstitious age, of chivalry, and of devotion to art. The three chief figures are touched with youth, beauty, and the charm of innocence, and the whole story is finely conceived from the imaginative side. It shows, indeed, rare refinement of imagination and of feeling, and excellent sense of form.—Outlook.

Dr. Harnack's sketch of Athanasius (in his History of Dogma) is on the whole most just and appreciative. The following criticism is specially noteworthy. "Athanasius's greatness consisted in reduction, in the energy with which, from a multitude of divergent speculations claiming to rest on tradition, he gave exclusive validity to those in which the strength of religion then lay" (p. 140). This observation strikes a note which does not occur so often in Dr. Harnack's erudite and exhaustive work as might be expected. He rightly points to the enduring history of dogma - the fact that it deals "with matters which have gained, and still exercise, an immense power over the feelings and minds of men" (p. viii.). It may be questioned, however, whether, among the various influences which determined the direction of dogmatic thought, Dr. Harnack has adequately recognized the action of Christian experience. In dogma there are two elements, the intellectual and the religious, the one being the outward expression or envelope of the other. The life and soul of dogma is religious experience, and even the most elaborate history of doctrines conveys only a faint impression of the life and worship which they inspired.

In spite of its magnificent scale, and the thoroughness of its method. Dr. Harnack's work, as he himself seems to hint in the preface to his second volume, lacks the interest which a more strictly psychological study of dogma would possess.

The translation displays the same high standard of workmanship as was exhibited in the former volumes.—Literature.

The lover of literature, and the lover of German literature in particular, will carry away from its reading (Sudermann's Fohannes) a profound gratitude to Sudermann for having once more (and this time more emphatically than ever) stepped forward as a leader in the upward idealistic movement which, in various ways, has made itself felt for some time past until last year it broke forth with an overpow-

ering wealth of poetry in Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell."

Sudermann's John the Baptist is indeed a counterpart to Hauptmann's Henry, the bellfounder. The fate of both is genuinely tragic. The mediæval mystic succumbs in striving for an artistic ideal too grand and too shadowy forhuman imagination. The Jewish prophet succumbs in striving for a moral ideal too visionary and too austere for human happiness. Both lose faith in themselves and in their mission, and both rise through their very failure to the height of true humanity. Nothing is more impressive in Sudermann's drama than the way in which this disenchantment of the prophet with himself, this gradual awakening to the sense of his fundamental error, and the final bursting forth of the true light from doubt and despair, are brought before us. . . .

In the Baptist himself Sudermann has created a character worthy of Schiller's genius; a character which arouses in us emotions such as our forefathers must have felt when they saw the first performance of a "Jungfrau von Orleans" or a "Wilhelm Tell"; a character which, we may confidently hope, will be a source of inspiration and delight to our children and our children's children.

KUNO FRANCKE, in the Nation.

Kuno Francke's Social Forces in German Literature is a literary history written from the point of view of Kulturgeschichte. It treats literature with reference to the economic, political and intellectual conditions in which it originated, presenting a summary account of the great popular movements of Germany from the earliest times down to the present. Such movements fundamentally affect, and are in turn affected by the works of poets and men of letters, and a discussion of them falls within the proper province of literary history. Protessor Francke is a German by birth and education, and this fact is patent in his style. But occasional intelicities of expression are readily overlooked when associated, as in this instance, with thorough scholarship, animation of thought, and clearness of presentation. - Book-

Mr. John R. Spears's "History of Our Navy" is a popularly written book devoted mainly to descriptions of naval actions and warlike operations affoat generally, participated in by our ships and sailors, from the "Gaspe" affair in 1772 down to recent times. Dwelling thus chiefly on the more romantic and picturesque side of his theme, the author has treated briefly and incidentally the drier

and more technical topics of naval administration and development. What he says in the latter regard, however, is instructive and to the point, and seems to denote a closer knowledge on his part of marine matters than is to be gained from histories and manuals alone. We are not prepared to assert that Mr. Spears has actually been in the service, but his book has, to our thinking, an unmistakably professional ring. Sea terms and scraps of nautical vernacular drop from his pen as easily and aptly as from Mr. Clark Russell's, and he describes a sea fight with a zest and verve and a grasp of marine technicalities hardly to be looked for in the work of a landsman. . . . Mr. Spears's "History of Our Navy" is, all things considered, the best that has yet been produced.—Dial.

"Holy Bible, Polychrome Edition," appears on the back of these volumes. They are described by their most striking characteristic. The "chromatic" feature consists in the use of colors to indicate the results of literary analysis. Thus, editorial additions to the genuine Isaiah appear in light blue; later poetic and prophetic insertions, in light red; the second Isaiah's work is dark red, and laver additions appear in dark purple and dark blue. The genuine I-aiah is uncolored. All the types are black, and the various colors are laid on in blocks.- a vast improvement over the plan once attempted by another hand, of varying the colors of the type. In the Book of Psalms no colors have been used. The dates of the Psalms are so diverse and so uncertain, that they could hardly have been indicated by any series of colors, and for the analysis of particular Psalms other devices are employed. The notes appended to the volumes do not treat of details, so much as they try to indicate the connection and development of thought, and discuss briefly important questions of archæology and history. The pictorial illustrations have been selected with some care, and the execution is generally good. They are real illustrations, and, as such, helpful. The source of many of them is given. It would be better if this had been done in all

The "Polychrome Edition" of the Old Testament is intended to be the English counterpart of the Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text, of which eight or ten parts have appeared under Prof. Haupt's editorship since 1893.—Critic.

The conclusion reached by Mr. Grant Allen, in this somewhat formidable work (The Evolution of the Idea of God; An Inquiry into the

Origins of Religion) of nearly 450 pages, is that "corpse-worship is the protoplasm of religion." To such a source, he is confident, all religions, Christianity not excepted, can be traced. He denies, and almost with warmth, that he is a dogmatist, and in his closing chapter says: "I go, as it were, before a Grand Jury. I do not pretend in any one instance to have proved my points; I am satisfied if I have made out a prima facie case for further inquiry;" but the reader, supposing he has not made our author's acquaintance until now, soon learns that, if Mr. Allen be not a dogmatist, he not infrequently comes perilously near to dogmatism, and when he says (the italicism our own): "The goal towards which I shall move will be the one already foreshadowed in this introductory chapter—the proof that in its origin the concept of a god is nothing more than that of a Dead Man, regarded as a still surviving ghost or spirit, and endowed with increased or supernatural powers and qualities. ''

Mr. Allen acknowledges his indebtedness to various well known writers on anthropology, such as Mr. J. G. Frazer, Dr. E. B. Tylor and Mr. Herbert Spencer, whose work contains a wealth of information gathered from a worldwide field, and we are not surprised when the author tells us that he has been engaged in collecting and comparing materials for more than twenty years. As a storehouse of facts, it cannot fail to be very useful to the student of anthropology and comparative religions. These facts are one thing and Mr. Allen's inferences and conclusions, quite frequently at least, are another. As long, then, as due caution in following him is observed, the book can be read and studied with much profit.—Literary World.

Littell's Living Age has survived more than half of the magazines which contributed to it in those days—so long gone by—of its first volume. . . .

The New Year of Littell this year begins with No. 2,739. Think of that! 2,739 divided by 52 equals 52 years of 52 weeks, and yet 30 weeks more from another year! Gray-haired men read these new numbers, with this new cover, whose mothers turned to Nos. 1, 2, and 3 for refreshment, when they had sung these gray-haired men to sleep, and laid them in their cradles. When people are more than a hundred miles from Boston, they tell a story about the Living Age which it is not proper to repeat within that cirele. If, therefore, the reader be within that city or anywhere near it, he will please pass over the following lines. It is said that a brilliant woman from a distant city

found herself once at an elegant Boston dinnerparty, and, to her real surprise, was for once completely silenced in the conversation. On the right of her the gentlemen discussed the home life of the Hollanders. The gentleman on the left asked her what she thought of the influence of Machiavelli on Queen Elizabeth. The lady of the house spoke across the table to consult her about the foreign policy of the German Empire Somebody else hardly concealed his surprise that she was ignorant about the internal administration of Crete. At her second Boston dinner-party things went as badly for her, and at the third were even worse. Fortunately, the next morning, on a little side table in the elegant house where she was visiting, she found the last six numbers of Littel!! She dipped, and dipped again, triumphantly. Here were Machiavelli and Queen Elizabeth; here was the local administration of Crete; here was home life among the Dutch; here was Bismarck and the emperor's foreign policy. Hastily she cut open the leaves; and at her next dinner-party, and in her next evening waltz, her small talk was as learned as that of the best of the Bostonese .- Christian Register.

Dr. Sidis's work (The psychology of suggestion), is distinguished from forerunners in the same field, by the scientific treatment the subject has received at his hands, and, generally speaking, by the completeness and originality of his work. He divides his book into three parts: Suggestibility, The Self, and Society. Under the first head he treats hypnosis in all its aspects, dividing his chapters into normal and abnormal suggestion. In Part Second he discusses the secondary self, the double self, and the interrelation of the two selves. Upon the subject of subconsciousness and insanity, Dr. Sidis says:

Ideas, impressions implanted in the subconscious self, when accidentally dissociated from the upper personality, rise to the periphery of consciousness as insistent ideas, imperative concepts, and uncontrollable impulses of all sorts and descriptions. In hypnotic, and especially in post-hypnotic, suggestion we hold the key to all forms of conceptual and impulsive insanity. (Page 271.)

This statement, as do others in the book, takes on authority and weight from the wide observations of the author. In Part Third. considering man as one of a crowd, Dr. Sidis gives a history and an analysis of the epidemics, stampedes, and crazes that have marked epochs in the world's history. The discouraging feature of such works as this is that hardly any two writers agree in the conclusions to be drawn from the same facts. Prof. Sidis, how-

ever, is the most convincing writer upon the subject in hand that we have ever encountered. It is well that the widening science of suggestibility is securing able expositors who will raise it from the position of charlatanism into which at its inception it seemed ready to fall. There are, however, a great many scientists who would oppose vigorously a majority of Dr. Sidis's propositions. Among his opponents Prof. Hugo Münsterburg contributed to one of the leading magazines, published simultaneously with this book, an earnest plea against the exaggeration of the importance of hypnosis. —Public Opinion.

The translation of the second edition of Ratzel's "Ethnographie"... for unknown reasons the publishers have chosen to miscall The History of Mankind.

It is a handsome book, printed in clear type on excellent paper, with two maps of the distribution of the African races, ten colored illustrations of ethnographic objects and several hundred engravings in the text. These are not tancy sketches, but real helps to the student, selected from the best works of travelers or taken from the authentic objects in museums of ethnography.

Professor Ratzel ranks among the chief living authorities on general ethnography, and there is no work in our tongue which surpasses this in abundance and accuracy of information. It can be recommended to readers and students without hesitation. . . . The maps show, the one the limits of civilization of Africa, the other the localization of its numerous stocks. They are carefully drawn and useful.

The publication of the English version of this standard work should stimulate the study of this important branch of science. Though too large for a text book, as a work of reference it should be in every educational library.

—Science.

The reading of histories, specifically so-

called, leaves one as hungry for facts as Sancho Panza for a mouthful of the dishes he was allowed only to see. Biographies, diaries and memoirs supply the missing food.

This life of the great French surgeon, Ambroise Paré and His Times, by Stephen Paget, takes one behind the scenes during the European petty wars of the sixteenth century, and shows the meaning of the words siege, plague, assault, battle, sack and others that are historians' counters. We see the soldiers on the battlefield after the forces have left their dead and dying; we learn the status of the common soldier, the servant, the peasantry; we understand the jealousy between "the faculty" and the "barber surgeons" whom time was so triamphantly to justify,-largely through the genius of such men as Paré,—in whom Science, as opposed to the great Mystery of Mumbo Jumbo, was to be justified of her children. The reader tremblingly wonders whether the faculty of to-day may not, in being as cocksure as their forerunners, but also as little justified in some of their shibboleths.

The personalities in Paré's own chronicle of his journeys have that impress of character which is unmistakable in the words of the thinker and the man of independent judgment, Significant is his formula, "I dressed his wound, and God healed him," a form by which one is irresistibly reminded of the humility of modern medicine: "The good Doctor removes obstacles, and Nature effects the cure."

The editor of the volume has done his work well. Without spoiling the book for the average reader he has supplied it with the notes and references desired by the student, and apparently has omitted nothing of value. The liking of the editor for his subject is everywhere evident. The illustration especially shows painstaking thoroughness and adds materially to the book's value. The reader is delightfully reminded of certain parts of "The Cloister and and the Hearth," wherein the medical men of the time are satirized.—Critic.

TO CLUB MEMBERS.

Many of the reading amd study clubs finish, this month, their programmes for 1897-98, and before disbanding for the summer will plan their courses of study for 1898-99. If the committees in charge af these programmes for the various clubs will furnish the lists prepared to the library as soon as they are made out, arrangements can be made to order the

books which the library may be justified in furnishing to its patrons, in time to have them ready when called for next autumn; also a statement of the number of persons composing each club and likely to use the books would be a guide as to the number of copies of each book required.

BEST FIFTY BOOKS OF 1897.

About a month ago the public libraries division of the University of the State of New York, following recent precedent, issued a list of "500 leading books," their titles selected from the 4,928 published in 1897. This list was submitted to the librarians of the State, to "obtain an expression of opinion respecting the best fifty books of 1897 for a village library."

Up to March 7, 157 replies had been received, and as it was expressly requested that all answers should be sent in by March 1, the compilation of results was immediately undertaken. This is shortly to be published by the university, but through the courtesy of an official it is possible for The Times Saturday Review to present to its readers at once a record of the vote. As recording the verdict of trained judges regarding the literary output which was most important in 1897, and as measuring to some extent relative values as well as positive, by the degree of unanimity with which each volume is voted for, the list is likely to attract wide attention and comment. It will be observed that it contains fifty-two, instead of the requested fifty, titles, but this is inevitable owing to the identity of the vote recorded for four volumes at the end of the list. The list follows, with the vote given to each book:

Votes.	Class So.
1. Mitchell, "Hugh Wynne"129	69b
2. Allen, "Choir invisible"	69b
8. Kipling, "Captains courageous"116	69b
4. Nansen, "Farthest North"111	82c
5. Davis, "Soldiers of Fortune" 104	69b
6. Fiske, Old Virginia and her	
neighbors''	91 d
7. Brooks, "Century book of	
American Revolution" 88	70
8. Wilkins, "Jerome" 88	69b
9. Harrison, "This country of	
ours" 84	26
0. Stevenson, "St. Ives" 82	69b
1. Steel, "On the face of the wa-	
ters'' 78	69Ь

12.	Adams, "Dictionary of Ameri-		
13.	Adams, "Dictionary of American authors"	75	97a
	SAG DOWAY''	74	60e
14.	Tennyson, "Alfred, Lord Tennyson"	74	97b
15.	McCarthy, "History of our own	14	310
	time."	73	93 a
16.	McCarthy, "History of our own times" Mitchell, "American lands and letters" McCarthy, "Story of Gladstone's life" Worker "The workers"	70	77a
17.	McCarthy, "Story of Glad-		112
	stone's life''	68	97b
18.	Wyckoff, "The workers"	67	29g
19. 2 0.	Wyckoff, "The workers"	61 5 9	97b 97b
21.	Clemens, "Following the equa-	••	
	tor"	57	872
22.	Crawford, "Corleone"	56	69b
23. 24.	Bigelow, "White man's Africa" Campbell, "Household economica"	55	86
21.	ics"	54	6 3 c
25.	Lang, "Pink fairy book"	54	70
26.	Wright, "Citizen Bird"	53	70
27. 28.	Gibson, "Eye spy"	52	46
20. 29.	Howells "Landlord at Lion's	51	50a
20.	Wright, "Citizen Bird"	49	6 9 b
3 0.	Calife. I lie Chiliatian	71	695
31.	Merriman, "In Kedar's tents"	47	69b
32.	Merriman, "In Kedar's tents" Guerber, "Stories of famous operas"	46	65t
33.	Bryce, "Impressions of South	10	
	Atrica"	44	86d
34.	Palgrave, "Golden treasury of	44	67
35.	modern poetry"	44	64
	American Revolution"	44	772
36.	American Revolution"		
37.	Abbott, "Theology of an evolu-	44	91
31.	tionist"	43	6í
38.	Bates "Talks on the study of	•	
	literature"	43	77
.39. 40.	Bellamy, "Equality"	42 42	69b 97b
41.	Phelos. Story of Jesus Christ"	41	12d
42.	Stockton, "Great stone of Sar-		•
	dis"	41	69h
48. 44.	Unne (Phrane)	39 39	695
45.	Blackmore, "Dariel"	38	69p
46.	Comstock, "Insect life"	38	
47.	Hope, "Phroso"	38	83e
48.	Stedman, "Poems now first col- lected"	38	67 a
49.	Adams, "Sunlight and shadow"	36 37	65d
50.	Baldwin, "School management		
	and school methods"	37	31d2
51. 52.	Ford, "Story of an untold love" Mathews, "Familiar features of	37	69b
<i>02.</i>	the roadside"	37	46

On the whole, it is a commendable list. It contains some titles which the village library would be quite as well without; but generally they have only a low vote, and no very important publication of the year is omitted, though it is a surprise not to find Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant." Readers will note the absence from the list of the most popular book of the year—"Quo Vadis."

In scanning the list one has to remember that it is made up for library, not individual use. Actual, and especially proportionate, values are not, therefore, precisely such as any individual might believe most applicable to his own case. The books have a somewhat larger, if less personal, claim to attention as reflecting what experts adjudge to be the public taste and need. It is improbable that the 157 librarians replying had read all of the volumes on which they voted.

Rearranged into groups of subjects, the list gains in value. Then one sees at a glance which of the year's volume of fiction the librarians deem most valuable, which of the books of travel, which of biography and religion. Naturally enough, the largest group is fiction, with seventeen volumes selected. More than a quarter of all the titles submitted to the librarians for choice are in that group, and they take from it just under a third of their list. The proportion is considerably greater than a year ago. Three groups—biography, description and travel, and natural science -are tied for second place, with five titles each. Last year the second group was juvenile, and no books on natural science were selected. Three groups compete again for third place, history, social

science, and "other literature," with three volumes each.

If we redivide the list into groups, which will be its most convenient form, arranging the titles in each group in their order of importance as indicated by the vote they received, it appears as follows:

Fiction
Biography
Description and travel 5
Natural science 5
History 3
Social science 3
Other literature 3
Juvenile 2
Poetry 2
Religion 2
Reference 1
Education 1
Fine arts 1
Music 1

From the above list it is possible to see at a glance where, in the opinion of the librarians of the State of New York, the best literary work of last year was done, who did it, and in what book. Perhaps it is worth while to note that in the fiction list, long as it is, George Du Maurier, Thomas Hardy, Beatrice Harraden, John Oliver Hobbes, Henry James, Gilbert Parker, Molly E. Seawell, and Henryk Sienkiewicz have no place, though they are all represented in last year's books. Also that from the poetry Sir Edwin Arnold, Alfred Austin, and George Meredith are omitted. It is obvious that, however it may be with a hurried public, the librarians do not select many books merely by the prominence of the name of the author.-New York Times.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

PHILOSOPHY.

Minto, W. Logic, inductive and deductive. 1896.

There have been few more distinguished men than William Minto in the professoriate of Aberdeen.—Wm. Knight.

Morgan, C. L. An introduction to comparative psychology. (Contemp. sci. ser.)

Discusses the relation of the psychology of man to that of the higher animals.

Parish, E. Hallucinations and illusions; a study of the fallacies of perception. 1897.

Among the most important of recent works adverse to telepathy is this of Parish, the bulk of which has already appeared in German. Its main purpose is to propose and defend a theory of the cerebral physiology of hallucination. To read it critically requires some knowledge of the anatomy of the brain and some acquaintance with the Nancy doctrine of hypnotism. Even with that equipment it cannot be read rapidly.—Nation.

Plato. Talks with Athenian youths; translations fr. the Charmides, Lysis, Laches, Euthydemus and Theaetetus. 1893. 2

Half a dozen of the best of the Socratic dialogues.— J. N. Larned.

Saint-Germain, C. de, comte. Practice of palmistry for professional purposes. [c1897]. 2v. 4a

Sidis, B. Psychology of suggestion; a research into the subconscious nature of man and society.

4b

A work which handles the subject of hypnotism, double personality, and subconscious self in an exhaustive and scientific but none the less popular style.—New York Herald.

ETHICS.

Class 5.

Evans, E. P. Evolutional ethics and animal psychology.

The title does scarcely more than hint at the extremely attractive character of the contents. These are the farthest remove possible from dry and are often amusing.—New York Sun.

International journal of ethics. v. 7.
Oct., 1896-July, 1897. Ref.

Muirhead, J. H. The elements of ethics; an introd. to moral philosophy. 1896.

Written with a special view to the wants and difficulties of university extension students.—Pref.

Nietzsche, F. Works; edited by A. Tille. v. 10. 1897.

Contents:—A genealogy of morals.—

The work is . . . not only remarkable as an example of Nietzsche's opinions, but is also an arraignment of society. The author's style is characteristically picturesque throughout.—The Outlook.

RELIGION.

Allen, G. The evolution of the idea of God; an inquiry into the origins of religion. 1897.

A wealth of information gathered from a world-wide field . . . it cannot fail to be very useful to the student of anthropology and comparative religions.—Literary World.

Barlow, H. C., toll. A collection of hymns and anthems adapted to public worship. 1892. 9a

Published by the Shakers. Originally appeared in the *Manifesto*, the official organ of the Society.

Bliss, E. M. Concise hist, of missions. 1897.

The plan upon which the encyclopædia has been projected is admirable; and for the most part it has been carried out in a praiseworthy manner. A vigorous effort has been made to state fairly both sides of the various questions discussed. . . . After making all deductions, the book is one which a student of social movements in our time will not be willing to put out of his reach. It would be impossible to find the information here gathered in such compact form elsewhere.—Christian Register.

Charles, Mrs. E. (R.) Christian life in song; or, Hymns and hymn-writers of many lands and ages. 4th ed. 1888. 9a

Dole, C. F. The coming people. c1897.

In this little book the author attempts to show the actual results that are working out in the stress of modern life; and that the ideal and the practical, so far from being antagonistic, are properly one.

—Globe-Dem.

Gladden, W. Seven puzzling Bible books; a supplement to Who wrote the Bible. 1897.

Containing familiar lectures on certain books of the Bible which in various ways puzzle their readers,—Judges, Esther, Job. Ecclesiastes, The Song of Songs, Daniel and Jonah.

Gordon, G. A. The Christ of to-day. 1897.

No one will read it without benefit. It has a power far beyond any piece of flaw-lessly reasoned apologetics. — Atlantic Monthly.

Guerber, H. A. Myths of northern lands.

The aim . . . is to familiarize the English student of letters with the religion of his heathen ancestors, and to set forth . . . the various myths which have exercised an influence over our customs, arts, and literature. . . . A glossary and complete index have been added.—Pref.

Hartzler, H. B. Moody in Chicago; or, The World's Fair gospel campaign. [c1894.] 11b

An account of six months' evangelistic work.

Hettinger, F. Revealed religion; fr. the "Apologie des Christenthums." [1895.]

Peake, A. S. A guide to biblical study.

Aims to sum up the present state of knowledge touching the origin, authorship, authenticity, and contents of the sacred books.

Smith, J. T. Training of a priest; our seminaries. 6p

This is a book that ought to be read by every professor and student of theology. . . . If we had a Protestant ministry modeled after the ideal of this work, it would not be lacking in physical vigor, in the richest mental endowment, nor in the richest mental endowment, nor in living piety.—Reformed Church Messenger.

Talmud. New edition of the Babylonian Talmud; ed. by M. L. Rodkinson. v. 3.

14
The laws laid down in this vol. are of

westcott, B. F. Christus consummator; some aspects of the work and person of Christ in relation to modern thought.

Most of these sermons were preached in Westminster Abbey.

— Social aspects of Christianity. 2d ed.

DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.

Class 11.

Barrows, J. H. Christianity the world religion; lectures delivered in India and Japan. 1897.

The book is broad, generous and manly, rather than profound. It is an effort to hold on to the old Calvanistic standards in statement; but to generously let up in their application.—New Unity. Harnack, A. History of dogma; tr. fr. the 3d Ger. ed. 1897. 3 v.

An accepted standard authority of such value as to make it a matter of importance that it should be done into English. . . . A great work. . . It is certainly translated into intelligible and vigorous English.—Independent.

Le Gallienne, R. If I were God.

A bold, yet reverent discussion of the problem of evil and suffering in the world.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

Class 12a.

Cruttwell, C. T. A literary history of early Christianity. 1893. 2v.

McAnally Coll. Ref.

I have endeavored to point out the leading intellectual conceptions which animate the various writers, to indicate the degree of success attained by each, and to estimate the permanent value of each one's contribution to the growing edifice of human thought and knowledge.—Author's Preface.

Duff, H. The early church; a history of Christianity in the first six centuries. 1891. McAnally Coll. Ref.

Fisher, G. P. The beginnings of Christianity; with a view or the state of the Roman world at the birth of Christ. 1897.

McAnally Coll. Ref.

— History of the Christian Church; with maps. 1897. McAnally Coll. Ref.

The attempt has been made to exhibit fully the relations of the history of Christianity and of the church to contemporaneous secular history, and to present a tolerably complete survey of the history of theological doctrine.—Pref.

Parsons, R. Studies in church history. 2d ed. 1896. 4v.

A most valuable and interesting work. . . . It will be especially valuable to those who are engaged in preaching or lecturing to non-Catholics as furnishing replies to questions and objections drawn from topics of ecclesiastical history. —Catholic World.

Taunton, E. L. English black monks of St. Benedict; a sketch of their hist. fr. the coming of St. Augustine. 1897. 2 v.

A definite account of the history, for the last thirteen hundred years, of men who have played no mean part in the aking of England, and whose names have ever been revered and cherished.

Uhlhorn, G. Christian charity in the ancient church. 1883.

SHAKERS.

Class 13s.

- Bates. P. The divine book of holy and eternal wisdom, revealing the word of God. 1849.
- Dunlavy, J. The manifesto; or, A declaration of the doctrine and practice of the church of Christ. 1847.
- Eads, H. L. Shaker sermons; scriptorational, containing the substance of Shaker theology, with replies and criticisms. 5th ed. 1889.
- Evans, F. W. Tests of divine inspiration; or, The rudimental principles by which false and true revelation can be discriminated. · 1853.
- Green, C., and Wells, S. Y. A summary view of the Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers, commonly called Shakers. 2d ed. 1848.
- Leonard, W. A discourse on the order and propriety of divine inspiration and revelation; also, A discourse on the 2d coming of Christ; and, A discourse on a united inheritance in all things. 1853.
- Robinson, C. E. Concise history of the United Soc. of Believers called Shakers. [1893.]

The great end and aim sought for has been to collect facts in relation to Shakers and state them so clearly that the world may know, as they read, of the true life and habits of this most singular people.-Pref.

- Stewart, P. A holy, sacred and divine roll and book; fr. the Lord God of Heaven to the inhabitants of earth. 1843.
- Testimonies of the life, character, revelations and doctrines of Mother Ann Lee and the elders with her, 2d ed. 1888.

ORIENTAL AND PAGAN RE-LIGIONS.

Brinton, D. G. Religions of primitive peoples. 1897. (Amer. lectures on the hist. of religion. 2d ser., 1896-97.) 16 The book is a valuable contribution to the study of religion. - Am. Hist. Rev.

Carus, P. Buddhism and its Christian critics. 16b

Half-dozen articles addressed mainly to Christians.

Mueller, F. M., ed. Sacred books of the East. v. 43, 47. S. S. 16

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Class 17.

American annual register. v. 1-4, 1825-Mar., 1829. 4v. in 2. Ref.

Arena. v. 18. July-Dec., 1897.

Hazell's annual. 1898.

Ref. Hazell's Annual, a cyclopædic record of men and topics of the day, has for 13 years proved a valuable book of reference. - Literature.

Sun, The [Baltimore.] Baltimore sun almanac. 1898. Ref.

ORGANIC AND STATUTE LAW.

Illinois. General Assembly. Revised statutes; 1897. Ref. 23b

Comprising the Revised statutes of 1874 and all amendments thereto, w. the general acts of 1875-97.

U. S. Comptroller of the Treasury. Decisions of the 1st Comptroller, May, 1893-Sept., 1894, by R. B. Bowler. Ref. 23a Decisions. [Oct. 1, 1894-June 30, 1897.] 3v. **Ref. 23**a Containing decisions by R. B. Bowler and C. H. Mansur, and E. A. Bowers.

LEGISLATIVE ANNALS.

Class Ref. 27a.

- U. S. 52d cong., 1st sess., 1891-92. House. Miscellaneous documents. v. 50, pts. 4, 8, 18. (3011b, 3015b, 3025b-d.) Census reports.
- 2d Sess., 1892-3. House. Executive documents. v. 3. (3078.)

Rept. of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

- 53d cong., 2d sess., 1893-94. House. Executive documents. v. 29, (3226.)

-- Miscellaneous documents. v. 27. (3255.)

Bull. of the U. S. Geol. Survey.

- Reports of committees. v. 3. (3271.)

- 3d sess., 1894-95. Honse, Executive documents. v. 28. (3319.)

- — Miscellaneous documents. v. 3, 7, 9. (8329, 3333, 3335.)

v. 3. Rept. of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.-v. 7. Consular repts., v. 47.-v. 9. Bull. of the Geological Survey, nos. 118-122.

PATENTS.—Higdon, Longan & Higdon, Attorneys, Odd Fellows' Building. St. Louis. We have list of all patents relating to applied mechanics, electrical appliances, compressed air, hydraulic and kindred devices.

Reports of committees. 2 v. (3345-3346.) _ ___ Scrate. Executive documents. v. 6. (3280.) Miscellaneous documents. v. 1. (3281.) - Reports of committees. v. 2. (3289). - 54th cong., 1st sess., 1895-96. House. Documents. v. 1-7, 11-23, 25-27, 30, 33-34, 37, 40. - 2d sess., 1896-97. Journal. - 55th cong., 1st sess., 1897. House. Journal. - - Senate. Journal.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Class 29.

Gladden, W. Social facts and forces, the factory, the labor union, the corporation, the railway, the city, the church. 1897.

This vol. contains the course of six lectures given by Dr. Gladden in Chicago on the Ryder foundation and repeated before the students of Iowa College. As the pref. states, "the interest or all these studies is primarily ethical." "To discover in what manner the well-being of the people is affected by the changes which are taking place in our industrial and social life" is the author's chief aim in this series of lectures.—Review of Reviews.

Stead, W. T. Satan's invisible world displayed; or, Despairing democracy. [c1897.]

Resume of the report of the Lexow Committee.

A passport to the most sensational of our "new" newspaper offices.—Pub. Opin. Wilson, J. Self-control; or, Life without a master.

A short treatise on the rights and wrongs of man, written with the purpose of making men open their eyes and see where they stand in their relations with their fellow-men. The author thinks the social order could be all changed and every man have his rights it people would honestly follow the religion taught by Christ and not that of the churches.—Pub. Wkly.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Co-operative wholesale societies annual. 1888-9, 92, 94. Ref.

Davidson, J. Bargain theory of wages; a critical development fr. the hist. theories, together with an examination of certain wages factors: the mobility of labor, trade

unionism and the methods of industrial remuneration.

A book of decided strength. The author started out in his studies believing that wages were fixed by the value of the product. He has been led to modify this theory in a way that recognizes the importance of the attitude assumed by employees and employers in haggling over the terms of payment. A thorough student of the historical theories of wages, Professor Davidson is disposed to recognize a large measure of truth in each.

The volume is a very suggestive and wholesome one.—Outlook.

Jones, R. Peasant rents; being first half of an essay on the distribution of wealth and on the sources of taxation; 1831. A copious repertory of valuable facts on

the landed tenures of different countries.

—Lubour Annual, 1897.

Massachusetts. Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Annual rept. 26, 1896. Ref.

Nicholson, J. S. Principles of polit. economy. v. 2, bk. 3.

This book is not only valuable for the manner in which it explains the principles of political economy, but also for the historical information it contains.

—The Monist.

Notes on political economy from the colonial point of view. 1897.

Quarterly journal of economics. Index. v. 1-10. 1886-96. Ref.

Smith, G. Essays on questions of the day, political and social. 1897.

We deal here with this eminent author as a thoughtful essayist, an acute critic and a brilliant littérateur. He is one of the great prose writers of the century.

—Leypoldt and Iles.

STATISTICS.

Class 30a.

Baily, F. The doctrine of life-annuities and assurances; with tables; incl. a table of deferred annuities on single lives by H. Filipowski. 1864.

Baily's merits as a writer on life contingencies were undoubtedly very great. The subject was by him first presented in a symmetrical form; a uniform system of notation was introduced; and to a perspicuous and comprehensive view of the labours of his predecessors the results of much original research were added.— Dicty. of Nat. Biog.

Canada. Supt. of Insurance. Report. 1896. Ref.

Leurs, J. H. How to buy life insurance.

Massachusetts. Insurance Dept. Annual rept. 40, pt. 2., 41, pt. 2, 42. 1895, 96-97. 4v. Ref.

FINANCE.

Class 30d.

Belmont, P. Republican responsibility for present currency perils.

Dakota. Territorial Auditor. Report. Dec., 1888-Nov., 89. Ref.

Dilworth, J. A. B. Free banking, a natural right. 1897.

Another plea for a currency backed by real estate mortgages.—Globe-Dem.

Edgeumbe, Sir E. R. P. Popular fallacies regarding bimetallism. 1896.

Smites hip and thigh the upholders of the so-called monometallic currency. The method adopted is a verv telling one . . . has a clear and convincing style.— Four. of Finance.

Financial reform almanack. 1897. Ref. "For fiscal reformers, free traders, politicians, public speakers and writers."

A digest of government blue books and reforms.

Fluerscheim, M. Real history of Money Island.

The direct origin of this book was the request made to the author that he write a pref. to Ten men of Money Island. On examination he found that he could not agree w. the author of that pamphlet and this book was the result.

Michigan. Commr. of the Banking Dept.
Annual rept. 3-8. 1891-96. Ref.

Reports that the banks were still suffering from the panic of 1893.

North Dakota. Treasurer. Report. 1. 1891-2. Ref.

U. S. Treasury Dept. History of the currency of the country and of the loans of the U. S. to 1896, by W. F. De Knight under the direction of J. F. Tillman. Ref.

EDUCATION.

Corbin, J. School-boy life in England; an Amer. view. 31a

A remarkably fresh book, with nothing of the perfunctoriness of travellers' tales.
. . An entertaining picture of school-boy life and . . . a serious contribution to the educational problem.—C. II. Coffin, in Bk. B.

Goode, G. B., ed. Smithsonian Institution; 1846-96; the hist. of its first half century. Ref. 31a1

In a noble quarto volume, conceived upon a plan and executed in a method commensurate with its own character and dignity, the Smithsonian Institution presents the history of its inception and organization, and of its achievements during the first half century of its life.

—Dial.

King, C. F. The picturesque geographical readers. v. 6. 1897. 31t
Northern Europe.

Michaelis, H., aud Passy, P. Dictionnaire phonétique de la langue française.

1897. 34c

Reliable. - Nation.

Minerva Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt. 7. 1897-98. Ref. 31b

The scope is ever expanding, and the present volume takes in for the first time a number of scientific, archæologic, collegiate and bibliothecal institutions in France, Italy, Greece, and India. The precious index of names has been prepared by Dr. F. Mentz, who will hereafter be a regular member of the staff of Minerva.—Nation.

School and home. v. 12-13. Mar., 1895-Aug., '96. Ref. 31c

Super, C. W. A history of the German language. 1893.

A perfect treasury of matter requisite for the student of German language.

—Dr. B. Brown, Auburn Theol. Seminary.

Tarver, J. C. Some observations of a foster parent. 1897. 31

A book about education that is positively entertaining; that puts on no airs, and manages to be both wise and witty in good literary English; and, above all, that does not mention "psychology" or "pedagogy" from beginning to end—this is really a book to be grateful for.

. . . Contains withal some of the most honest and stimulating writing we have come across, on every range of education, from the three Rs to the university.—Na-

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a2.

Columbia College. Annual register of officers and students. 1887-8.

New York, (State). Regents of the Univ. Annual rept. 109. 1895. 2v.

Contains the Secretary's report, educational legislation, reports on colleges and academies.

Extension Dept. Annual rept. 3.

Shows the increasing importance attached to the various agencies for home education.

TO OPIUM HABITUES: If you were guaranteed a thorough and complete cure of the Morphine, Opium or Cocaine Habit within a week without the slightest pain or bad results, would you investigate it? Recent science has placed this in your reach. Call or write. Confidential. F. V. WESTFALL, M. D., 810 Olive St., Rooms 503 and 504.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a3.

Georgia. State School Commr. Report. 1896.

New Hampshire. Supt. of Public Instruction. Annual rept. 44-49. 1890-96. 6v.

Contain among other things suggestive syllabi to show the scope and trend of examinations in the state, and sets of questions.

New York. (State.) Supt. of Public Instruction. Annual rept. 38-39. 1890-92. 2v.

SPECIAL PHASES.

Bremner, C. S. Education of girls and women in Gt. Britain. 1897. 31d6

A sort of blue-book on the question, and gives an historical survey of primary, secondary and university education for women, in England and Scotland, from the destruction of the nunnery schools early in the sixteenth century to the free education act of 1891, the establishment of the Girls' Public Day School Co. in London in 1879, and the foundation of Girton and Newnham in the sixties; these three events being the great landmarks of advance in the education of women in the three stages.—Nation.

Claghorn, K. H. College training for women. [c1897]. 31d8

Miss Claghorn attacks her subjects in a philosophical manner, and goes back to the small beginnings of early training and preparation.—Munsey's Magazine.

Prang, L., Hicks, M. D., and Clark, J. S. Color instruction; suggestions for a course of instruction in color for pub. schools. 1893. 31d3

It is valuable to beginners in the study of harmony and analysis of color.—Pratt Inst. Monthly.

Snider, D. J. Froebel's mother play songs; a commentary. [c1895.] 31d3k

Thwing, C. F. The American college in American life. 31d4

A book of real value embodying the results of a most indefatigable investigation of the historical and statistical material bearing upon its subject.—Outlook.

GRAMMARS.

Edgren, H. A brief Italian grammar with exercises. 1897. 33g

The work of Dr. Hjalmar Edgren, favorably known as the author of elementary French and Spanish grammars.

—Dial.

Hempl, G. German orthography and phonology; a treatise with a word list: pt. 1, The treatise. 33b

This manual meets a want that has long been felt alike by teachers and by students of the German language. Only too often in reading aloud they find that they do not know how to pronounce a proper name or a word of foreign origin, or are at a loss on what syllable or word to place the stress: in many cases, too, the teacher is unable, from lack of proper training in phonetics, to define the true character of a sound. On all these points, and on many more, the necessary information can be obtained from this book.—Nation.

Mondan, G. F., comp. German selections for sight translation. 1897. 33e1

These consist of fifty or sixty pages of fifteen-line extracts, designed for weekly written exercises in German translation at sight, or for oral translation, or for examination purposes, or to be used in any other way that may be desired.—Pub. Wkly.

Wells, B. W. ed. Drei kleine Lustspiele. 1897.

These plays are well adapted for amateur acting and school exhibitions.—Out-

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USE-FUL ARTS.

Chicago. Dept. of Public Works. Annual rept. 21. 1896. Ref. 40a

A handsome volume filled with useful information.

Dixon, D. B., comp. The mechanical arts simplified. 1897. 36

An exhaustive instructor for shop and office.—Industrial World.

Ramsay, W. The gases of the atmosphere. 1896. 42

The author has succeeded well in keeping his book within the comprehension of the persons without special scientific training for whom it was written.—Popular Science Monthly.

Reinhardt, C. W. Lettering for draftsmen, engineers and students; a practical system of freehand lettering. 1896. 40

The letters exhibited are actually freehand work and can readily be copied. —Pref.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Class 40b.

Barber, T. W. Engineer's sketch-book of appliances employed in the construction of machinery.

Aims to provide side by side suggestive sketches of the various methods in use for accomplishing any particular mechanical movement or work, in a form easily referred to, and devoid of needless detail and elaboration —Pref.

Bjoerling, P. R. Water or hydraulic motors 1894.

Intended as an introduction to hydraulic motors, and deep, and in many cases useless, calculations are avoided.—Pref.

Goodeve, T. M. On gas engines. 1897.

Describing a recent engine with tube igniter.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNET-ISM.

Class 43.

Carhart, H. S., and Patterson, G. W. Electrical measurements; a laboratory manual.

Quantative experiments only have been introduced, and they have been selected with the object of illustrating the general methods of measurement rather than the applications to specific departments of technical work, such as submarine cable testing, telegraphy and telephony, or dynamo electric machinery.—

Pref.

Curry, C. E. Theory of electricity and magnetism. 1897.

For specialists. Presents to English readers the substance of a course of lectures by Boltzmann on Maxwell's electromagnetic theory; with his sanction.

Haskins, C. D. Transformers; their theory, construction and application, simplified. 1892.

The greatest care has been exercised to render the matter so clear, simple and interesting, that it may come within the scope of the general public.—Pref.

Heaviside, O. Electrical papers. 1894. 2v. Contains valuable practical information.

APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

Class 43a.

Borchers, W. Electric smelting and refining; tr. with additions by W. G. Mc-Millan.

All those metals in the extraction and working of which the electric current has found any application are treated of, but electrolytic analysis, electro-plating, and electro-typing have not been touched upon. . . . A short survey of the purely metallurgical methods of treating the metals has been added to each chapter, so that the reader may be in a position to compare such methods with electro-metal-lurgical processes, and see how the two may be used in conjunction.—Pref.

Hunting, F. S. Dynamos.

An explanation of the construction, operation, maintenance, care and management of dynamos.

Kennedy, R. Photographic and optical electric lamps. 1895.

A treatise for photographers, photoelectric printers, etchers and engravers.

Paterson, G. W. L. Management of dynamos. 1895.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Cooke, M. C. Our reptiles and batrachians; a plain acct. of the lizards, snakes, newts, frogs and tortoises indigenous to Great Britain. 1893.

Dawson, Sir J. W. Relics of primeval life. (Lowell lectures. 1895.) 51a

He [Dawson] is . . . better qualified than any living man to write on certain phases of his subject, since he was closely connected with the discovery, thirty-five years ago, of supposed fossil remains in the oldest rocks known to geologists.—Public Opinion.

Field naturalist and scientific student; edited by W. E. A. Axon. 1883. 46

Ingersoll, E. Wild neighbors; out-door studies in the U.S. 50a

Very interesting: about squirrels, raccoons, woodchucks, and the use of tails. -Bull. of Hartford Pub. L.

Lubbock, Sir J. The scenery of Switzerland and the causes to which it is due. 1896. 46g

Full and clear; of especial interest to all who know about the country. Well illustrated, with good bibliography.—Bost. Sci. Soc.

New Jersey. Weather Service. Annual rept. 7. 1896. Ref. 47

The work of your service becomes more valuable every year.—E. W. McGann.

Ratzel, F. History of mankind; tr. fr. the Ger. by A. J. Butler. 1896-97.

S. S. 51

A translation of Völkerkunde.

The work as a whole is the best on its branch in our language.—International Journal of Ethics.

Romanes, G. J. Darwin and after Darwin. v. 3. 46a

The present work, the concluding volume of "Darwin and after Darwin," is devoted to a discussion of the principle of isolation. Professor Romanes's view is that, in relation to the theory of descent,

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS.

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this principle is second to no other, and that heredity and variability being given, the whole theory of organic evolution becomes a theory of the causes and condi-tions which lead to isolation. . . .

The importance which Professor Romanes attaches to isolation, and especially to physiological selection, in the production of new species has recently been the subject of severe controversy. Under these circumstances the present volume, with its clear statements of the author's views, is very timely. A useful summary of general conclusions is given at the end of the volume .-- Literature.

Zahm, J. A. Evolution and dogma. 1896.

Excellent essays. . . . They will certainly afford pleasure by the lucid style in which they are written and the vigorous treatment of the subjects.—Catholic World.

MEDICINE.

Hachenberg, G. P. Medical consultation

Mainly a work of compilation.

Illinois. State Dental Soc. Transactions. 35. 1897.

Medical and surgical register of the U.S.

Comprising a list of physicians and surgeons and an index to the physicians of the United States, the existing and extinct medical colleges in the U.S. and Canada, the various medical societies, hospitais, sanitariums, etc.

HYGIENE.

Class 57d.

Boston. Health Dept. Annual rept. 25.

Dewey, E. H. True science of living; the new gospel of health. 1895.

The professional man who finds his stomach "going back on him" should by all means read it.—Independent.

Hoy, A. H. Eating and drinking. 1896. Dr. Hoy comes nearer to expounding the fundamental rules of dietetics than . One of the any other author. most interesting books on dietetics that we have ever read. - People's Health Journal.

EXERCISES AND RECREA-TIONS.

Class 57e.

Everard, H. S. C. Golf in theory and practice; some hints to beginners. 1897. Jordan, C. B. Sphinx-lore; a coll. of

original, lit. ingenuities and hist. recreations, charades, anagrams and jingle puzzles.

Designed to sharpen the wits and quicken the perceptions. - Outlook.

Whigham, H. J. How to play golf.

Written by the winner of the amateur golf championship tor '96. It is not intended to compete with such works on the subject as Badminton, but gives sug-gestions and directions for beginners and for older players, in concise form.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

Bale, M. P. Stone-working machinery and the rapid and economical conversion of stone.

Bales, T. Builder's clerk; a guide to the management of a builder's business.

"The object of this work is to lay before those who intend to enter the ranks a brief outline of what will be required of them, and, to those who have already done so, a few hints of a practical nature, to guide them to the means of rising above the dead level of mediocrity, and of secur-ing a more responsible post."

Bolles, A.S. Industrial hist. of the U.S.; with a description of Canadian indus-

Including the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, wheat; the raising of horses, cattle,etc.; all the important manufactures, shipping and fisheries, railroads, mines and mining, and oil; also a history of the coal-miners and the Molly Maguires: banks, insurance, and commerce, tradesunions, strikes and the eight-hour movement.

Gaskell, G. A. Gaskell's compendium of forms, educational, social, legal and commercial. 1884. S. S. 62a

A book in constant use, containing a most miscellaneous assortment of information. It is chiefly consulted for its forms .- Pratt Inst. Monthly.

Greeley, H., and others. The great industries of the U.S. 1873.

Mahan, A. T. Interest of Amer. in sea power, present and future.

While these thoughtful essays cannot command the general acquiescence accorded to Captain Mahan's brilliant historical studies, they are none the less interesting and important. For us, especially, it is necessary to follow the school or opinion in the United States which the author represents, and to seek to under-stand aspirations, natural and inevitable, which must in the future play a great part in determining the destiny of nations.—Literature (Eng.)

Montana. Inspector of Mines. Annual rept. 3. 1891. Ref. 63a

Smylie, C. A., comp. Points in minor tactics; arranged for the infantry arm of the National Guard of the U.S.

Elementary information on minor tactics, gathered from a number of authorized text-books for the use of the National Guard.-Pref.

Urquhart, J. W. Sewing machinery. 1881.

Its construction and hist.

MANUFACTURES.

Class 61c.

Davis, C. T. Manufacture of leather. 1897.

With reference to American practice to which are added lists of American patents (1884-1897) for materials, processes, tools and machines, for tanning, currying, etc.

Hasluck, P. N. Clock jobber's handybook. 1896.

A manual on cleaning, repairing and adjusting.

Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Annual statistics of manufactures. 1895-6. Ref.

Based on returns from 4609 establishments.

Sanford, P. G. Nitro-explosives; a practical treatise concerning the properties, manufacture, and analysis of nitrated substances, incl. the fulminates, smokeless powders and celluloid. 1896.

Sugg, W. T. The domestic uses of coal gas, as applied to lighting, cooking and heating, ventilation. 1884.

Watt, A. Art of soap-making.

A handbook of the manufacture of hard and soft soaps, toilet soaps, etc.; including many new processes, and a chapter on the recovery of glycerine from waste lyes. With illustrations. Fifth edition, revised, including "modern candle-mak-

Wright, H. E. A handy book for brewers; a practical guide to the art of brewing and malting. 2d ed. 1897.

The author has not scrupled to mention the names of manufacturers or dealers in articles or appliances, pertaining to the Brewery, where it appeared helpful to the reader to do so.-Pref.

LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

Class Ref. 62c.

Connecticut. Railroad Commrs. Annual rept. 45. 1897.

Minnesota. Railroad and Warchouse Commn. Annual rept. 1897.

The thirteenth annual report with such facts, statements and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the system of railroad transportation in its bearings upon the business and prosperity of the people of the state.

New Jersey. State Director of the United Railroad and Canal Cos. Annual statements of the railroad and canal companies. 1892-94, 96. 4v.

Accounts of the receipts and disburse-ments of the different divisions and branches leased by the Pennsylvania R. R.

Pangborn, J. G. World's railway. 1894.

The history of the development of railroads and the pictures of all the experimental engines from the start to the present day, with all the facts and data briefly and tersely given.

U. S. Navigation Bur. Treasury Dept. Annual list of merchant vessels of the U. S. 2-11, 14-18, 20-24, 26-27, 29. 1868-79, 82-86, 88-92, 94-95, 97.

- Rept. of the Commr. 1897. Contains valuable appendixes on the wages of seamen, tonnage taxes, fisheries, etc., and statistical tables.

AGRICULTURE.

Class 63b.

Bailey, L. H. The principles of fruitgrowing. 1897. (Rural sci. ser.)

This book is designed to treat all those underlying matters of fruit-growing which are common to most or all of the various

Louisiana, Commr. of Agriculture. Biennial rept. 6. 1896. Ref.

Missouri. State Horticultural Soc. Annual Rept. 39. 1896.

Includes minutes of the summer and winter meetings, articles on orchards, stone fruits and nuts, society reports, etc.

University of Vt. and State Agricultural College. Ann. rept. 10. 1896-97. Ref.

Established for the purpose of promoting agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment.



LA GRIPPE. BRONCHITIS. ASTHMA.

Insomnia and all Nervous Conditions from Overwork. 1418 Washington Ave. West Virginia University. Agric. Exp. Station. Ann. rept. 1. 1887-88.

Established for the discovery of new principles, the study of the soil, the investigation of diseases among plants and animals, for improving the stock of the country and instructing farmers in better and cheaper methods.

- Bulletins. v. 2-3. 1891-94. Ref.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Class 63c.

Hapgood, O. C. School needlework. 1893.

Diagram work, drills, notes on textiles and methods of teaching; all excellent. -Pratt Inst. Monthly.

Johnson, C. F. Progressive lessons in the art and practice of needlework; for use in schools. 1895.

Will be found servicable in many ways. -Pratt Institute Monthly.

Laundry management; a hand-book for use in private and public laundries. 2d ed. 1893.

Including descriptive accounts of modern machinery and appliances for laundry work by the editor of the Laundry Journal.

Marsden, R. Cotton spinning; its development, principles, and practice. 4th ed.

Contains a full description of the cotton plant, its flower, fibre, growth, and the several processes it undergoes till converted into yarn, ready for spinning; also of the development of spinning, in both ancient and modern times.—Pratt Inst. Monthly.

ART.

Gordon, Mrs. J. E. H. Decorative electricity; with a chapter on Fire risks by J. E. H. Gordon. New ed. 1892. 85g Part of the book appeared in the Fort-

nightly Review.

Greenwood, F. Lover's lexicon; a hand-book for novelists, playwrights, philosophers and minor poets, but especially for the enamoured.

A well-sustained effort in composition, in a quaint and pretty style. imitation of eighteenth century models is the work of a real artist. - Manchester Guardian.

Hogarth, W. Works; with descriptions and comment on their moral tendency by J. Trusler. n. d. 2 v. Ref. 65e

Kaiser, F. P., ed. Masters and master-Ref. 65c Interleaved w. advertisements.

Proctor. R. A. Watched by the dead; a study of Dickens' half-told tale. 1887.

Mr. Proctor here devotes much study and ingenious conjecture to restoring the plot of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Those who have occupied themselves with this curious problem will be interested in the solution here offered for their acceptance.—Spectator.

Tainsh, E. C. A study of the works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. New ed. 1893.

A scholarly and sympathetic analysis, much esteemed by Tennysonians.

FINE ARTS.

Class Ref. 65.

Helmuth, W. T., ed. Arts in St. Louis.

Illustrated w. photographs of artists and their works.

Magazine of art. v. 1-3, 5. 1878-80, 82. Year's art. 1898.

The usual plan of the volume has been followed.

ARCHITECTURE.

Class 65a.

Brochure series of architectural illus. v. 1-2. 1895-6, 2 v.

Inland architect and news record. Technical review of the Chicago Public Library, by N. C. Ricker. c1898.

Millar, W. Plastering, plain and decorative; practical treatise on plastering and modelling. 1897. Ref.

Including descriptions of the various tools, materials, processes, and appliances employed; also of moulded or "fine" concrete as used for fire-proof stairs and floors, paving, architectural dressings, etc.

Scientific American. Inexpensive country houses; \$1000 to \$5000. 1897.

The engravings are not made from architects' drawings, but directly from photographs of the building .- Pref

Wharton, E., and Codman, O., /r. Decoration of houses.

Aimed, not at professional readers, but at the public, whom it instructs with many intelligent criticisms and sensible directions, calling their attention to artistic aspects of decoration which have been neglected by writers of the last dispensation. It touches the root of present diffi-culty when it says, in the preface that "the vulgarity of current decoration has its source in the indifference of the wealthy to architectural fitness." But, to the authors, architectural fitness means agreeable proportions and combination of lines, and no more. - Nation.

ENGRAVING AND PHOTOGRA-PHY.

Class 65d.

Adams, W. I. L., ed. Sunlight and shadow; a book for photographers. [c1897.]

Such a work is especially welcome to those who desire to see photography developed along art lines, and not simply along commercial.—Nation.

Duplessis, G. G. Histoire de la gravure, suivie d'indications pour former une collection d'estampes. 1880. Ref.

Heurck, H. van. Photo-micrography. 1894.

An extract fr. his The microscope.

Wall, E. J. A dictionary of photography for the amateur and professional photographer. 6th ed.

A very useful, practical book for all interested in the art of photography—Pratt Inst. Monthly.

Wilson's photographic magazine. v. 34. 1897. Ref.

MUSIC.

Class 65f.

Betz, C., comp. Gems of school song 'suitable for children of all ages. c1896.

Mr. Betz is supervisor of music in the public schools of Kansas City, and his object in making this compilation was to acquaint the teachers of our public schools with the songs used in the public schools of Germany.—Nation.

Fionn, pseud., coll. The Celtic lyre; a collection of Gaelic songs. w. Eng. translations. 1898.

Goepp, P. H. Symphonies and their meaning

The treatment presupposes some knowledge of music and musical terms, and the reader is required to give his undivided attention to the text; but the one who is so prepared will find it not only not difficult, but exceedingly interesting to follow the author's exposition.—Globe-Dem.

Henderson, W. J. What is good music? suggestions to persons desiring to cultivate a taste in musical art.

A few hints to those who find pleasure in listening to music, but desire to make that pleasure dependant not on fancy, but on judgment.—Prelude.

Covers an immense amount of ground and takes up every form of composition. . . . A worthy addition . . . to testify to increased intelligence and interest in the divine art.—Public Opinion.

Riemann, H. Dictionary of music. New ed. Ref.

This admirable little book is a dict'y of musicians as well as of musical terms. It

gives short biog. sketches of musicians living as well as dead, vocalists, instructors and virtuosi as well as composers. Less exhaustive in treatment than Grove. —Pratt Inst. Free Lib.

Smith, E. Songs for little children. 2 vol. c1887-94.

Miss Smith is unquestionably the one American composer who has done more to elevate the standard of music in the kindergarten than any other, both in her teaching, in the composition of songs and in her adaptation of the best music for children's songs of other composers.

—Kindergarten News.

POETRY.

Henley, W. E., ed. English lyrics; Chaucer to Poe; 1340-1809.

Its object is to present a fairly representative collection of such among the purely lyrical treasures of our tongue as were amassed between Chaucer and Poe.

—Pref.

Lighthall, W. D., ed. Canadian poems and lays; selections of native verse. 67

A characteristic anthology of Canadian song, selected with good taste and judgment —Leypoldt and Iles.

Muir, H. D. Poems. 1897. 67a Wordsworth, W. Poems; a selection edited by E. Dowden. 1897. 67b

Without pictures or ornament of any kind save good typography. The introduction here far outweighs Mr. Lang's; the selection is much more copious, especially of the sonnets; and there are pientiful notes.—Nation.

— Selections from the poets; Wordsworth by A. Lang. 1897. 67b

A well-chosen selection.—Athengum.

DRAMA.

Manly, J. M. ed. Specimens of the pre-Shakspearean drama. 1897. 2v. 67d

Examples of English dramatic literature, in every extant form, from the earliest liturgical notes of the tenth century to Bale's "Kinge Johan." . . . While it contains little or nothing not printed somewhere, it literally puts within everybody's reach texts which until this moment have been available only in such rare and various forms as can be found in but few private collections.—Literature.

Shakespeare, W. The reader's Shakespeare; his dramatic works condensed, connected and emphasized for school, college, parlour and platform, by D. C. Bell. 3 vol. 1895-97. 67d1

Specially intended for reading aloud. —Pub. Wkly.

Story, W. W. Nero. 1875. 67d

Mr. Story has mastered his subject, and rendered it with artistic skill.—Gnardian.

FOREIGN POETRY.

Appleton, W. H., ed. Greek poets in Eng. verse by various translators. 1896.

180

It was a happy thought of Professor Appleton to gather together in one handsome volume some of the best translations which English poets have made of the masterpieces of Greek poetry. . . . A body of verse which for varied attraction can hardly be surpassed. The editor contributes an exceedingly well-written introduction and some interesting notes. —News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.

Haigh, A. E. The tragic drama of the Greeks. 1896. 68a

Klenze, C. von, ed. Deutsche Gedichte. [c1895.] 68g

Purposes enabling the American student to acquaint himself with some of the best and most characteristic German literary ballads and lyrics since the dawn of the classical period.—Pref.

Macdonald, G., tr. Rampolli; growths fr. a long-planted root, translations chiefly fr. the Ger., with A year's diary from an old soul. 1897.

Avery sweet and sustained effort, and forthose whose devotion takes lines of thought and mysticism would be an admirable directing manual.—Saturday Review.

Omar Khayyám. Rubáiyyát; a paraphrase fr. several literal translations by R. Le Gallienne. 680

The English-speaking world... is deeply in debt to Mr. Le Gallienne, not only for his presentation of a new side of the great Persian's genius, but also for a very finished and beautiful English poem,—C. D. G. Roberts, in the Bookman.

Pellico, S. Francesca da Rimini; tr. by J. F. Bingham. 3d ed. 681

An interesting and excellent translation.—Richard Garnett, C. B., LL. D., British Museum.

Sudermann, H. Johannes. 1898. 68g1
A religious drama of deep poetic feeling.—Nation.

ENGLISH FICTION.

Class 69b.

Balestier, W. The average woman. c1892.

Had an excellent notion of a story and how to tell it, and his works indicate fine ability.— Leypoldt and Iles.

Brady, C. T. For love of country; a story of land and sea in the days of the Revolution.

An intensely patriotic tale of the Revolution. . . . It has not a little action, and shows a careful study of manners and social conditions as well as of military history.—Outlook.

Burton, J. B. Across the salt seas; a romance of the war of succession.

--- Clash of arms. 1897.

The romance is one of sustained and singular interest, ingeniously planned, and well-proportioned in all its parts. One of the best books of its sort that we have read of recent years.—Dial.

Carey, R. N. Other people's lives.

There is a suggestion of Jane Austen's methods in the book.—Globe-Dem.

Couch, A.T. Q. Blue pavilions. [c1891.] His story is his [Mr. Quiller-Couch's] own, and it is a very good one.—Critic.

Douglas, A. M. Children at Sherburne House.

There is a cleanness and freshness about Miss Douglas's work which is the cause of her success in her chosen line.—Public Opinion.

- Mistress of Sherburne. 1896.

The book is almost a family chronicle in its minute portrayal of domestic life.

—Pub. Wkly.

Doyle, A. C. Desert drama; the tragedy of the Korosko.

A thoroughly breezy, amusing, and wholesome story.—Academy.

Dumas, A. D. The horoscope; a romance of the reign of François II.

— Monsieur de Chauvelin's will; added
The woman with the velvet necklace.

Admirable translations . . . prepared by Miss Alma Blakeman Jones, of Slerra Madre, Cal.—*Bookman*.

Fuller, H. Vivian of Virginia; memoirs of our first rebellion, by John Vivian, esq., of Middle Plantation, Virginia.

A historical novel founded upon the stirring incidents of Bacon's rebellion against the despotism of Governor Berkeley at the close of the seventeenth century. The archaic style in which these memoirs are written often makes the dialogue a little woodeny, but there is no lack of life in the narrative itself.

Gardner, Mrs. S. M. H. Quaker idyls. 1894.

A volume of sketches nicely written, showing sympathy with the subjects, humor and some ability in the management of dramatic situations and heart tragedies.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Habberton, J. Trif and Trixy.

The heroine of the story is a clever little girl, whose management is almost as much of a problem as was that of those infant prodigies, Budge and Toddy.—Pub. Wkly.

Hatton, J. Dagger and the cross.

Beginning in Venice, Joseph Hatton soon transfers the scene of "The Dagger and the Cross" to Derbyshire, where he follows the fortunes of two silly women who bring unmeasured woe on the men who love them. It all begins in 1668, as we

are told, although two pages later we are informed that we are looking back two hundred and sixty-odd years. — Public Opinion.

Hayens, H. An emperor's doom; or, The patriots of Mexico.

The story opens in Mexico in 1865. Don Francisco, a famous patriot, tells of the plotting of Juarez against the Emperor Maximilian, and of the final fate of the unfortunate monarch, ending with the account of how Diaz was made president, Mexico becoming a republic.—Pub. Wkly.

Hope, A., pseud. Simon Dale. [c1897.]

A lively story of action, with swing and dash and rattle of swords in abundance. Something of Mr. Hawkins's "Dolly Dialogue" style also is found in Simon's fluctuation or passion between Nell Gwyn and the real heroine, Barbara. The author maintains his recognized position as a born story-teller.—Outlook.

Jokai, M. Lion of Janina; or, The last days of the Janissaries; a Turkish novel; tr. by R. N. Bain.

There is a true Oriental quality about the present work which can be appreciated even upon scanty knowledge, and concerns much more than the verbal style. No one can fail to be struck by the strong resemblance to the "Arabian Nights."... Dr. Jokai is touched by what he tells, and this, while robbing his work of something of its Eastern flavour, raises it occasionally to a truly poetic level.—Literalure.

Larned, W. C. Arnaud's masterpiece; a romance of the Pyrenees.

Mr. Larned writes charmingly and holds his story well in hand from the beginning. It would have been easy, so easy for him to have made it Frenchy in the worst sense; but it is sweet and clean; seldom does one read a romance so tender, so touching, so warm with love, and yet so wholesome and natural. It is a study of the Pyrenees, rich with the picturesque life of a Saracenic residuum left overfrom the old Moorish days.—Independent.

Marchmont, A. W. By right of sword.

The novel of adventure carried to its farthest development.—N. Y. Times.

Mathew, F. Child in the temple.

It carries a delicate love story to a desired conclusion, and tells it in the most novel and unconventional way.—C. G. D. Roberts, in Illus. Amer.

Matthews, J. B. With my friends; tales told in partnership. 1891.

Brander Matthews has come to occupy an honourable place. Both in the short story and the novel he has made studies that for quiet, unobtrusive truth and accurate yet atmospheric handling of the material, call for admiration.—Bookman.

Murray, D. C., and Herman, H. He fell among thieves. 1891.

The characters are all shown busy with

the actual affairs of life and not abandoned to carrying on a romantic mystery, the plot, so-called, being frequently very commonplace.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Norris, W. E. Fight for the crown.

The story traces the conversion of a gelatinous Gladstonian into a limp Liberal-Unionist during the period which had for its central episode the Phænix Park murders.—Spectator (Lond.).

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. (W.) Cuckoo in the nest. [c1892.]

A spirited tale of English country life, drawn on most original lines.—Critic.

Penn, R., pseud. Son of Israel.

A powerful novel of Russian life. Rachel Penn is a pseud. for Mrs. Willard, wife of E. S. Willard, the popular actor.

Pool, M. L. Red bridge neighborhood.

First among her many novels. . . . Distinctly original, is rich and true in its local coloring and New England setting, and is constantly suggestive of the deeper play of character and motive beneath the surface.—Outlook.

Post, M. D. The man of last resort; or, The clients of Randolph Mason. 1897.

Mr. Post now supplements with the volume before us that former curious recital of the ways in which the laws which lawyers make for us can be safely used by them to thwart the interest of society entitled "The Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason.". . . He possesses the storyteller's art and dresses his cases attractively.—Public Opinion.

Pyle, H. Within the capes. 1888.

Rhys, E., ed. The garden of romance; romantic tales of all times. 1897.

Imagination and fancy have their perfect work in these pages, and in reading them we feel ourselves to be with the Immortals.—Speaker, London.

Ritchie, Mrs. A. I. (T.) Da Capo. 1878. Her stories are remembered less vividly than the delicate, pleasant manner of their telling.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Rollins, C. S. Threads of life.

Heart histories of two women of unusual natural ability and of wide culture. In conversations sparkling with wit, sarcasm, and quotation, they discuss all the problems of the hour.—Pub. IVkly.

Setoun, G. George Malcolm. [c1897.]
A story of Scottish life and character which emphasizes by its own differences the tendencies of the modern Scottish school. George Malcolm is distinctly along the lines of the novel of forty years ago rather than of the school of humorous minutiæ which has been so largely exploited during the last decade.—Review of Reviews.

Taylor, M. I. An imperial lover. 1897.

The scene is the Russian court in the reign of Peter the Great, who plays a very important part in the plot.—Outlook.

Tytler, S., pseud. Citoyenne Jacqueline.

Semi-historical.

Walford, Mrs. L. B. (C.) Iva Kildare; a matrimonial problem.

As a society novel, "Iva Kildare" is of high merit.—Scotsman.

Wells, H. G. Thirty strange stories. 1897. Like Jules Verne, Mr. Wells, in these thirty strange stories of his, entertains and delights with his inexhaustible power of invention, his quick, dexterous leger-demain, and startling ingenuity.—Bookman.

Weyman, S. J. Shrewsbury.

Deals with a very complex situation in England in the time of William III., and does not deal with it with quite Mr. Weyman's usual skill. The story is interesting and at times exciting, but the directness and brilliancy which Mr. Weyman sometimes puts into his stories is not quite so prominent in this latest tale of adventure. Several very prominent English statesmen are introduced, slightly but very effectively sketched.—Outlook.

Winter, J. S., pseud. Strange story of my life; the colonel's daughter. [c1897.] Wood. Mrs. E. (P.) Danesbury House.

Written to popularize the total abstinence movement. A very good story, the purpose being adroitly served by indirection.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Woods, M. L. Village tragedy.

A good example of the modern realistic tale, narrating distressing facts with pain increasing to a most dismal catastrophe. It is technically good art (except for the introduction of a superfluous and most hideous idiot) but it is baneful art—only temporarily intensifying the consciousness of sorrow without suggestion for its relief.—Leypoidt and Hes.

Yonge, C. M. Pilgrimage of the Ben Beriah.

GERMAN NOVELS.

Class 69c.

Hansjakob, H. Schneeballen. 3 vols. 1895.

Life in the Black Forest graphically and interestingly depicted.

Junghans, S., pseud. Helldunkel. 1885. Historical: Germany, 17th century; vigorous style.—Sargant and Whishaw.

— Die Schwiegertochter. 1891.

Kretzer, M. Das Gesicht Christi. 1897. From life the author has taken his material, art has formed it, but the spirit of love, that true, honest, enthusiastic love for humanity has filled it.—Ueber Land u. Meer.

Lewald, F. Helmar. 1880.

Lie, J. L. E. Die Familie auf Gilje. n. d. In this novel Lie pictures the everyday life of insignificant people in a small city with wonderful power and insight. His is the highest art.—Gegenwart.

Ludwig, O. Zwischen Himmel und Erde. 5e Aufl. n.d.

Nicolai, pseud. Zur Neujahrszeit im Pfarrhause von Nöddebo; erste deutsche Ausgabe aus dem Dänischen ubers. von W. Reinhardt. Ge Aufl. 1897.

Belongs to the rare products in the newer literature, which please and uplift at the same time.—Zur Megede in Deutsche Revue.

Nordhausen, R. Das Gespenst; eine Grosstadtgeschichte.

A novelist who knows how to paint successfully the inner conflicts of modern life, especially the life in large cities.

— Gegenwart.

Ossit, pseud. Ilse; deutsch von G., Freiherr von Ompteda. 1897.

The soft, dreamy tone of the original has been well preserved in the translation.

—Deutsche Revue.

Perfall, A., Freiherr von. Die Achenbacher. 1897.

A pathetic, characteristic peasant story. Riehl, W. H. von. Am Feierabend.

- Geschichten aus alter Zeit.

Short stories from all periods of history, written throughout with the accurate and familiar knowledge of a historian, and, for the most part, with much liveliness and humour.—Sargant and Whishaw.

Roberts, A., Baron von. "Es" und

Very short sketches and stories; written with a grace and lightness of touch not common in German authors.—Sargant and Whishaw.

--- Unmusikalisch und Anderes. 1886.

Roquette, O. Grosse und kleine Leute in Alt Weimar. 1887.

Saar, F. von. Herbstreigen; drei Novellen. 1897.

Schweichel, R. Kraemer vom Illiez.
— Wunderdoktor.

Spielhagen, F. Faustulus.

There are few novels which afford the reader such a feeling of æsthetic contentment through scenic excellence and living characterization, of ethical satisfaction though the dramatic consequentiality and impartial justice.—Hofrath Robert Zimmermann.

— Mesmerismus.—Alles fliesst.

The first has all the excellencies of Spielhagen's muse, warmth, fervor, distinction, literary style and fidelity to nature. The second is not so good.—Zur Megede, in Deutsche Revue. July, 1897.

Stursberg, P. Seine Schuld. 1896.

A tale of Brittany, full of delightful scenes of the life of that honest, sea-surrounded people.

FRENCH NOVELS.

Class 69e.

France, A., pseud. Le mannequin d'osier. 1897.

In its method of construction and, indeed, in its integrity as finished result it is a marvellous mosaic of ideas as well as a delicate exercise in irony, and an admirable achievement of modern French literary art.—Literature.

Gyp, pseud., Bijou.

A charmingly written novel. It is full of light and sparkle, although the tale itself is a sad one.—Review of Reviews (Eng.).

- Bonheur de Ginette.
- Professional lover.

Mahalin, P. L'Hotellerie Sanglante. 1885.

JUVENILE LITERATURE (ENGLISH).

Class 70.

Alden, Mrs. I. M. Making fate.

Allen, W. B. Called to the front; a story of the burning of Falmouth and the siege of Boston. c1897.

Sequel to A son of liberty.

Based on facts and is full of incidents and adventure, the scenes being laid in the perilous days just preceding the American Revolution.—Pub. Wkly.

Baldwin, J. School reading by grades. 1st year.

This course makes it possible to introduce the young reader very early to some of the masterpieces of literature.

Blanchard, A. E. Dear little girl.

A charming juvenile story told in a quaint and simple way.—Pub. Wkly.—Three pretty maids.

Bouvet, M. Little house in Pimlico.

There is a quality in this story that strongly recalls "Little Lord Fauntle-roy," and yet it is in no way an imitation of that popular book.—Pub. Wkly.

Brooks, E. S. True story of U. S. Grant.

It is a clear, concise and inspiring account of the life of this great general.

—Pub. Wkly.

Cargill, J. F. Big-Horn treasure; a tale of Rocky Mountain adventure.

A lively, well-written book for boys. The story is not sensational despite the nature of the incidents. The boys are clean, manly fellows, alive to the enjoyment of outdoor life and determined to become self-respecting, hard-working men.—Pub. Wkly.

Church, A. J. Stories from the Bible. 2d ser.

Using Bible language, and borrowing the

spectacles of the keenest and brightest commentators, he sees and tells the visions which make the old new and the dead alive.—Critic.

Deland, E. D. Successful venture.

A story for girls by the author of "Malvern" and "Oakleigh."—Pub. Wkly.

Douglas, A. M. Hannah Ann; a sequel to A little girl in old New York.

- Little girl in old New York.

Aside from the story, the narrative is a perfect picture of the New York of that day. The way people dressed and talked, the politics and religion that interested them and the appearance of the streets and houses are all photographed sharply and truly.—Pub. Wkly.

Drake, S. A. Border wars of New England; commonly called King William's and Queen Anne's wars.

Covers the period between 1688 and 1713. The narrative is connected and makes a vivid picture of the horrors of that war which began with the sacking of Dover and ended only with the submission of the Indians to Governor Dudley at Portsmouth. Mr. Drake is so thoroughly absorbed in his subject that he writes at times as if he were an eye witness.—Public Opinion.

Fenn, G. M. Off to the wilds; being the adventures of two brothers.

Fletcher, J. S. In the days of Drake, 1897.

A short historical novel by Mr. Fletcher, who has done good work in this field before, and who has a very pleasant way of telling his tales.—Dial.

Gilkes, A. H. Kallistratus. 1897.

The boys for whom this story is mainly intended will hardly fail to get a clearer conception of the incidents of the Second Punic War than from the ordinary textbook. The real hero of the book, of course, is Hannibal, who is painted in the most attractive colors.—Manchester Guardian.

Gordon, H. R. Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas; a tale of the siege of Detroit.

The story is well told, and will hold the youthful reader under its spell from first chapter to the last.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

Husted, M. H. Stories of Indian children. Pt. 1.

Apparently the illustrator has never seen an Indian.

Johnson, H. The exploits of Myles Standish. 1897.

A most interesting narrative of the life of that famous man.—Argonaut.

Lucas, E. V., comp. Book of verses for children.

Comes very near being the anthology for children we have long sighed for The selection is wisely liberal—neither too

exclusively comprised of verse about children, nor too rigidly confined to a purely poetic standard.— Literature.

Lummis, C. F. The enchanted burro; stories of New Mexico and South Amer.

Few men know New Mexico, in all its length and breadth, its depths and its heights of nature and humanity as thoroughly as does Charles F. Lummis, and no one who really knows that Southwestern country can compare with him in the power of making the characteristics really live in books.— Fournal of Education.

— The king of the broncos; and other stories of New Mexico.

All the description is good, very clear, and significant, and the narrative is spirited, arriving at dramatic moments in a simple, straightforward way, quite without literary artifice. The cow-boy (often called by other, Spanish, names) is a prominent figure.—Nation.

Miller, O. T., psend., Four-handed folk. 1897. (Riverside lib. for young people.)

Mrs. Miller's subjects are mainly kinkajous, marmosets, lemurs, spider-monkeys . . . but she also toys with armadillos and pangolins. . . The author is so good at story-telling about such pets that she makes us feel quite sure that we want none of them about the house.—Nation.

Molesworth, Mrs. M. L. (S.) Miss Mouse and her boys. 1897.

A story that is thoroughly wholesome, without being objectionably "preachy." The characters of her five boyish boys and of her one womanly little girl are delicately sketched — Public Opinion.

Moorat, J. S. The second book of nursery rhymes set to music by Moorat; illus. by P. Woodroffe.

The nursery rhymes are the delicious old English nonsense about the cow that jumped over the moon, pussy in the well, and that sort of thing, and it is high praise to say that the pictures and the music are equal to the verses in quaintness and merit. The illustrations are artistic, and the music is surprisingly good, even in its harmonies, which in books of this class are usually commonplace and machine-made.— Nation.

Mother Goose. Mother Goose in prose [by] L. F. Baum.

The author supplies the details where the verse only contains the suggestion of a story. Twelve full-page illustrations by Maxfield Parrish, who has also designed the cover. — Lit. News.

Ogden, R., pseud. Little Homespun. Sequel to Courage.

Parker, F. W., and Helm, N. L. Uncle Robert's visit. 1897. (Appleton's home reading books.) Geographical. Pierson, Mrs. H. W. Lives of the presidents of the U. S. in words of one syllable. [c1894.]

Redway, J. W. Natural elementary geography. [c1897.]

Admirably adapted to practical classroom work, and beginners in geography will here find the subject made thoroughly attractive and fascinating.—Gunton's mag-

Smith, Mrs. M. P. (W.) Young Puritans of old Hadley.

A merry, happy, tun-loving group of boys and girls, whose sometimes wild capers have a historically correct background.—Pub. Wkly.

Stories of New France; tales of adventure and heroism fr. the early hist. of Canada. [c1890.]

A collection of historic tales illustrating the French regime, "the heroic age of Canada." Well calculated to interest young people in the story of the Dominion.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Thorpe, R. H. Year's best days for boys and girls. 1890.

This book contains a collection of beautiful short stories, in prose and verse, each having reference to some holiday of Church or State, and is carefully adapted for young children. The moral character of the stories is high and put before the reader in such a way as to impress and not offend. It is recommended as a valuable addition to a teacher's moral instruction in a Sunday-School. — Channing Club.

Tiffany, N. M. From colony to commonwealth; stories of the Revolutionary days in Boston. 1891.

Takes up the beginnings of the Revolution.—Pref.

Yechton, B. Derick.

One of those lovely home stories, with unobtrusive lessons for the boys and girls, and yet full of fun and incident that sensible parents desire to pur into the hands of their children.—Pub. Wkly.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Annual Amer. catalogue. 1897.

Ref. 78c

Full titles, w. descriptive notes of all books recorded in *The Publisher's Werkly*, 1897. w. au., title and subject indexes, publishers' ann. lists and directory of publishers.

Banks, E. D. Original recitations; with lesson-talks. 1896. 73c1

Bernays, M. Zur neueren Litteraturgeschichte. 1898. (Schriften zur Kritik und Litteraturgeschichte. v. 2.) 77g
Book-prices current. v. 11. 1897.

Ref. 78c

The record is extremely useful for buy-

ers and collectors of books, and is a valuable index to current phases of book-collecting, and to fluctuations in the market.

Francke, K. Social forces in Ger. literature; a study in the hist. of civilization. 2d ed. 1897.

The author is assistant professor of German lit. in Harvard Univ

Harbottle, T. B., comp. Dictionary of quotations, classical.

A valuable addition to any reference library .- Outlook.

The translations are taken in part from well-known versions, which are in every instance specified in the text. Where no name is given, I must be held responsible tor any shortcomings in the rendering. -Pref.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Class 72c.

Anstey, F., pseud. Puppets at large; scenes and subjects fr. Mr. Punch's show.

These humorous dialogues and mono-. . contain some of the funniest things ever written by Mr. Anstey. -Spectator.

Ashton, J., coll. Humour, wit, and satire of the 17th century. 1883.

Whoever possesses himself of a copy of this very interesting and instructive book will get not only full value for his money, but, what is of more importance, full value for the time spent in reading it. -Glasgow Herald.

Flying leaves.

A collection of humorous pictures from the Fliegende Blatter.

Pope, M. M. Up the Matterhorn in a

An extravaganza of an up-to-date character. Full of rollicking humor, and yet written in realistic style.

COMPOSITION.

Class 73a.

Baker, C. E. Foreign commercial correspondent; aids to correspondence in Eng., Ger., Fr., Ital., Spanish. 1889.

The special object of this manual is to enable an English student who has been well grounded in Latin speedily to correspond in four modern languages.—Pref.

Palmer, G. H. Self-cultivation in English. [c1897.]

According to the author the study has four aims-"the mastery of our language as a science, as a history, as a joy, and as a tool." It is as a tool that his essay treats of it, and the book is designed as a sort of introduction to many books on rhetoric already existing .- Globe-Dem.

Raleigh, W. Style. 1897.

To write about style is almost as unprofitable as to write about manners, because it is conceded that style, like manners, cannot be taught. As the man makes his manners, the soul makes its expression through style, which is its gesture. But to read Walter Raleigh's essay on style, if only indirectly instructive, is a pure critical pleasure.

Every word of this little book is precious. - Boston Transcript.

Teall, F. H. Punctuation; with chapters on hyphenization, capitalization, and spelling, 1897.

An effort to make clear that punctuation depends on grammar and sense and not on rhetorical pauses. The author has reduced the number of actual rules to the fewest possible and devotes himself almost wholly to the principles of punctuation. -Lit. News.

ESSAYS.

Repplier, A. Varia.

75a

A series of essays reminiscences of foreign travel and reading afar from the beaten track of New England's educational establishments. structive and amusing .- Bookman.

Spencer, H. Various fragments. 1898.

Of course we are glad to have such papers as Mr. Spencer's reply to McLennan's "Primitive Marriage," his letters against the metric system, and his answer to Prof. Tate's condemnation of the "First Principles," rescued from the obscurity of old files of the Fortnightly, the Times, and Nature, and placed in readily accessible form .- Public Opinion .

Stillman, W. J. The old Rome and the new; and other studies. 1898.

Consists of nine essays on other subjects than Rome added to the essay which gives its name to the volume. The book is . . . peculiarly interesting.—Outlook.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class 77b.

Ashton, J. Chap-books of the 18th century; with facsimiles, notes and introd.

The book is a delightful contribution to the history of literature. - Graphic.

Dobson, H. A. Handbook of Eng. lit.; rev. and extended to the present time by W. H. Griffin. 1897.

Intended primarily to assist candidates in the English Civil Service examinations. [It] met with a good deal of success in other fields than the one for which it was originally planned. Has now been caretully revised and extended to the present time. - Dial.

shorter, C. K. Victorian literature; sixty years of books and bookmen. 1897.

"So far as it has any worth at all it is meant to be bibliographical and not critical. It aspires to furnish the young student, in handy form, with as large a number of facts about books as can be concentrated in so small a volume. That this has been done under the guise of a consecutive narrative, and not in the form of a dictionary, is merely for the convenience of the writer."

Waldstein, C. The work of John Ruskin; its influence upon modern thought and life. 1898.

A thoughtful characterization and criticism by an archaeologist of mark. Points out how Ruskin's attitude as a moral preacher limits his right understanding of art.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best lit. v. 27-28. 2v.

Ref. 77

The fact that Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is its editor gives a certain assurance of the general quality of the work. . . . There are essays . . . by scores of . . . authorities on literary subjects of . . . interest.—Literature.

LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Foote, E. L. Librarian of the Sunday school; with a chapter on the Sunday school library by M. T. Wheeler. 78a

An excellent and practical guide.—Library Your.

Humphreys, A. L. The private library. 2d ed. 1897. 78a

Contains many practical hints on the collection and care of books, pleasantly presented.—Lib. Four.

Michigan. State Librarian. Report. 1881-2, 1894-96. 2 v. Ref. 78a1

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Class 78b.

Blackburn, C. F. Hints on catalogue titles, and on index entries. 1884. Ref.

Breul, K., comp. A handy bibliographical guide to the study of the Ger. language and literature. 1895.

The greater part of the guide will be of service to students and teachers of no matter what nationality.—*Pref.*

Raines, C. W. A bibliography of Texas; a list of books, pamphlets and docs. since 1536. Ref.

The result of years of persistent study and research of a scholar eminently qualified for the work.

TRAVELS IN AMERICA.

Baedeker, K., ed. United States; with an excursion into Mexico. S. S. 83c Rea, G. B. Facts and fakes about Cuba; a review of the stories circulated in the U. S. concerning the present insurrection. [c1897.] 83e

Mr. Bronson is a correspondent of the New York Herald.

Wilcox, W. D. Camping in the Canadian Rockies. 1896. S. S. 83b

Mr. Wilcox conducts us ably, his clear, easy, graceful style reflecting all that he sees as clearly as his camera does. In literature Mr. Wilcox is a Columbus; for he has practically discovered for us a new country.—Spirit of the Times, New York.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

Hevesi, L. Blaue Fernen, neue Reisebilder. 1897. 84

The best writer of travels since Heine. Nixon, M. F. With a pessimist in Spain.

The bright description of a journey through Spain from Gibraltar to the French border is supposed to be written by the husband of the pessimist. Her pessimism is really only common sense as opposed to her husband's irresponsible, flighty optimism.—Lit. News.

Stadling, J., and Reason, W. In the land of Tolstoi; experiences of famine and misrule in Russia. 1897. 84g

Will repay study and careful perusal by all who are interested in Russian life, religion and government. - The Observer.

TRAVELS IN ITALY.

Class 84d.

Bazin, R. The Italians of to-day. 1897.

M. Bazin's volume takes us behind the scenes to some purpose; it is well worth reading.—Spectator.

Butler, W. Pompeli, descriptive and picturesque. 1886.

Hutton, L. Literary landmarks of Rome. 1897.

Amusingly written, a little vulgar in places, it is true, but on the whole in a tone that is light, graceful and genial; the material is handled with that easy skill for which Mr. Hutton is well known.

—Dial.

TRAVELS IN TURKEY IN EUROPE AND GREECE.

Class 84h.

Baedeker, K., ed. Greece; hand-book for travellers. S. S.

Mueller, Mrs. G. Letters fr. Constantinople. 1897.

There has been no account of the beau-

ties and wonders of Constantinople issued for years past that can claim to be more worthy of public acceptation than these chatty and amusing letters.—Daily Telegraph.

Murray, J., pub. 1778-1843. Hand-book for travellers in Constantinople, Brûsa, and the Troad. 1893.

Although the Editor has gone over the greater part of the ground in person, he has taken great care to secure accuracy and practical utility by obtaining the assistance of friends who are either resident in the country or have visited it during recent years .- Pref.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

Baedeker, K., ed. Egypt; hand-book for travellers. Pt. 2. Upper Egypt.

Ref. 86b

Hinde, S. L. The fall of the Congo Arabs.

His narrative is rife with thrilling interest, and abounds in descriptive matter throwing much new light on native life in Central Africa. On the whole, there is not a page in the book which is not thoroughly readable. - Daily Telegraph.

Macnab, F. On veldt and farm; in Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, the Transvaal and Natal. 1897.

The work may be recommended as a plain, straightforward summary of the present state of affairs in Cape Colony and adjoining territory.—Dial.

TRAVELS IN SEVERAL QUARTERS.

Clemens, S. L. More tramps abroad.

87a

Same as Following the equator. More Tramps Abroad is stuffed with battered side-splitters, it exhibits abandoned book-making, but all of it has the readableness inseparable from the work of an eminent old hand, and, as the curate said of his egg, parts of it are excellent.

Davis, R. H. A year from a reporter's note-book. 1898.

Vivid, clear, full of color, light and atmosphere, his accounts of the great events he was sent to report in different parts of the world, ranging from the Tsar's coronation to the Offenbachian tragi-comedy of the Greek war, have but few defects and these of temperament and youth, rather than of technique.—Critic.

MacCoun, T. The Holy Land in geography and history. 1897. 2v. 85b

The most complete, convenient and satisfactory helps for the study of the Holy Land that have yet appeared.—Lutheran

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

Boissier, M. L. G. Cicero and his friends; a study of Roman society in the time of Cæsar. 2d ed. 1897.

M. Boissier's brilliant work is an excellent, as it is a delightful, introduction to the politics of the period of Cicero and Cæsar.—London Saturday Review.

Leake, F. Historic bubbles. 1896. In each essay Mr. Leake gives us something to think about, which we have not hitherto thought about, even if we may have plumed ourselves upon a rather intimate knowledge of the particular subject. -Outlook.

Sargent, H. H. The campaign of Marengo; with comments. 1897. 96b

. . The work is one that may well become a text book and an authority for students of military strategy.-Chicago Tribune.

Schmidt, C. Social results of early Christianity; tr. by Mrs. Thorpe, 1889. 89c

HISTORY OF THE U. S.

Fisher, S. G. Men, women and manners in colonial times. 1898. 2 v. From the author's pages may be gathered some idea of the storms and rigor of

New England, of the rollicking daring of the Carolinas, of the stately English lives of the Cavaliers of Virginia, and of the quietness and thrift of the Quakers of Pennsylvania.

Spears, J. R. The history of our navy: 1775-1897. 1897.

On the whole the best history of the United States navy thus far published.

—Army and Navy Journal.

U. S. War Dept. War of the Rebellion.

Ser. 1, v. 51, pt. 1; Ser. 2, v. 1. 2 v.

Ref. 91c

Repts., Union corresp., prisoners of war, etc.

Winsor, J. The westward movement; the colonies and the republic west of the Alleghanies; 1763-1798.

It is biographical and descriptive, as well as strictly historical. Mr. Winsor entered into this undertaking in the true spirit. He had enthusiasm, scholarship, tireless industry, vivid imagination, and sound judgment. His book is indeed a storehouse of knowledge, but it is much else. It is literature of an extremely fascinating kind. It occupies, if not precisely an untrodden field, one that has been greatly neglected, yet is of prime interest and importance.—Boston Advertiser.

HISTORY OF AMERICA AT LARGE

Jesuit relations and allied docs.; travels

of the Jesuit missionaries in New France; ed. by R. G. Thwaites. v. 10-14. Ref. 92

They contain hundreds of well-compiled Jesuit documents which are interesting not only in themselves but because they are allied with much that is our own early history.

Kingsford, W. History of Canada. v. 9. 92b

This volume includes the period from the close of the war in 1815 to the prorogation of the house of assembly by Lord Gosford in 1836: the last act in the political life of the legislature of Lower Canada.—Pref.

Roberts, C. G. D. A history of Canada. 1897. **92b**

This book is intended for the general reader. . . The narrative is brisk; the treatment almost always adequate to the purpose. . . Prof. Roberts compresses within the dominion of a manual more than a little of the zest of history.

—Nation.

BRITISH HISTORY.

Cumberland, B. Story of the Union Jack; how it grew and what it is, particularly in connection with the hist. of Canada. 1897.

The author handles his subject as if he were in love with it, and he tells in plain and unvarnished language the story of the flag "which floats over Malta and Cyprus, over Canada, England, India, Hong Kong, ay, and half the world beside." This is a patriotic volume, and deserves a place among the school books of the young as well as in the library of the old. —Vancouver World.

Lecky, W. E. H. A history of Ireland in the 18th century. 1893. 5v. 93b

By far the best consecutive story of Ireland during the two centuries from the Tudor conquest. . . . till the Union. —Nation.

Macnamara, N. C. The story of an Irish sept, their character and struggle to maintain their lands in Clare. 1896. 93b

Comparatively little about the Sept, and much concerning the history of Ireland and the manners and customs of its ancient inhabitants. The book is written in a kindly and sympathetic spirit.—Nation.

Ranke, F. L. von. History of England principally in the 17th cent. 1875. 93a

Of great value . . . not so much for the new facts he brings to light as for the tairness of his judgment, the scholarly nature of his deductions and his unrivaled general knowledge of this century.—Adams, p. 547.

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE-

Colton, J. M. Annals of Switzerland.

14f

Attention is quickly and continuously held by the author's clear and concise description of Swiss History from earliest ages to the present time.—The Outlook.

Emerton, E. Mediæval Europe; 814-1300.

A useful manual. . . . The book is a good one for the object designed, and will serve a very useful purpose in the class-room.—Nation.

Hassall, A. Balance of power; 1715-1789. (Periods of European hist. 6.)

A very satisfactory treatment of the grand political movements of the period. . . . Terse and readable, embodying the results of the latest investigations.—Bookman.

Lebon, A. Modern France; 1789-1895. (Story of the nations.) 94c
An instructive volume.—Athenœum.

BIOGRAPHY (COLLECTIONS).

Class 97.

Fitch, Sir J. G. Thomas and Matthew Arnold, and their influence on Eng. education. (Great educators.) 1897.

Harland, M. pseud. Some colonial homesteads and their stories. 1897.

There is a romantic flavour about the work—as the author says in her preface, the task has been a labour of love, and her sympathy wins the reader and relieves the treatment of the subject of anything like prosiness. There is certainly no monotony in these pages. The whole book in its workmanship is most charming and effective. The illustrations are beautifully reproduced.—Bookman.

Henry, S. Hours with famous Parisians.

A remarkably readable book comprising over twenty short essays describing some of the celebrities of Paris. These descriptions are characterized by so much robust directness, and at the same time by so much of a feminine incisiveness, that we hardly know whether they are written by a man or a woman.—Outlook.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONA-RIES AND CYCLO-PÆDIAS.

Class Ref. 97a.

Cassell's new biographical dictionary. c1893.

Dictionary of national biog. v. 53.

There can be no question as to the enormous cumulative value of this national record; which, when complete, will have

nothing to compare with it in any language.—Literature.

Gillow, J. A literary and biographical history, or bibliographical dictionary of the Eng. Catholics, fr. 1534. 4v.

The patient research of Mr. Gillow, his conscientious particulars, and especially his exhaustive bibliographical information in connection with each name, are beyond praise. . . . —British Quarterly Review.

GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.

Class 97c.

Book of family crests. 1859. 2v. Ref. Jenkins, R. C. Heraldry, Eng. and foreign; with a dictionary of heraldic terms.

The drawings with which Canon Jenkins has illustrated his interesting and very pretty little volume are patterns of clearness, correctness, and heraldic feeling. . . A most useful little volume. —Saturday Review.

Sims, R. A manual for the genealogist, topographer, antiquary and legal professor.

Ref

Descriptions of public records; parochial and other registers; wills; county and family histories; heraldic collections in public libraries, etc.

Compact work of reference, fullest in British names.—Leypoldt and Iles.

LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS.

Class 97b.

Adams, J., 2d Pres. of the U. S., and Mrs. A. (S.) Familiar letters during the Revolution; with a memoir of Mrs. Adams by C. F. Adams. [c1875.]

This volume is one of the most valuable documents of our revolutionary history.

—Nation.

Blemont, E., ed. Memorial life of Victor Hugo, by contemporary writers. [1896.]

A collection of contributions from a large number of literary men, artists and critics. — Nation.

Cartwright, J. Jean François Millet; his life and letters. 1896. S. S.

The fresh and easy style of the writer carries the reader not unpleasantly along.
... The book profits greatly by the number of anecdotes and personal details about the painters and sculptors with whom Millet came in contact.
The most valuable parts of this book are the numerous letters and quasi-biographical notes.—Athenœum.

Grant, U. S., 18th Pres. of the U. S. General Grant's letters to a friend, 1861-80; with introd. and notes by J. G. Wilson. 1897.

Addressed to the Hon. Elihu B. Wash-burne.

Hare, A. J. C., ed. Life and letters of Maria Edgeworth. 1895. 2v.

The letters of one so clear-sighted and sagacious are valuable not only from the light they throw on an honest, generous, high-minded character, but as a record of her times and many prominent persons in them. — N. 7. Sun.

Hodgkin, T. George Fox.

Written by "a Friend;" but how it could be written more impartially it is difficult to imagine. Much as the biographer regrets the bitterness of Fox's polemics, he does not disguise them in the least.

Hugo, V. M., comte. Letters to his family, to Sainte-Beuve and others.

One can only guess at the incidents to which they refer, and this detracts greatly from the interest of the one-sided correspondence. But the human Victor Hugo, with his great, loving heart, is there. The letters to his wife and children are running over with tenderness and sweet simplicity.—Christian Register.

Hume, M. A. S. Sir Walter Ralegh, the British dominion of the west. 1897.

(Builders of Gt. Britain.)

Mr. Hume is severe, perhaps a little too severe, upon the bad side of Ralegh's character, but he sums up the whole very fairly.—Literature.

Lord, W. F. Sir Thomas Maitland; the mastery of the Mediterranean. 1897. (Builders of Gt. Britain.)

The most interesting chapter will be one of the early ones in which there is a description of Maitland's diplomatic visit to the United States in 1799. We may despise Maitland's gross indulgence and lack of idealism; we must recognize, however, his immense energy and vital force as a colonial administrator. The biographer's task seems fairly well accomplished.—Outlook.

Monvel, M. B. de. Joan of Arc. Ref.

A special study in colored pictures and in story of the "little sister of the saints."

. . . It is a most charming art gift-book.—Bookman.

Morley, J. Machiavelli; the Romanes lecture delivered June, 1897.

Graceful, ripe, scholarly. . . . Nothing could well be more timely than an analysis of the Machiavellian theory of government, made by a man who has himself for many years been in the thick of modern political life.—Dial.

Napoleon I, Emperor of the French. New letters omitted fr. the ed. pub. under the auspices of Napoleon III; fr. the Fr. by Lady Mary Loyd. 1897.

The translation appears to be adequate but not remarkable; and why should letters to Napoleon's mother be headed and (worse still) indexed as to "Madame Mère'?—Nation.

Nicolai. F. Anckdoten von König Friedrich II. von Preussen und von einigen Personen die um ihn waren. n. d.

Recommended as a commentary to Miss Mühlbach's writings. Not only fulfills this purpose, but is also very entertaining. Paget. S. Ambroise Paré and his times,

1510-90. 1897.

No doubt doctors of medicine will especially relish this life of Pare, but their brothers in Law, Philosophy, and The-ology may find much to enjoy in its verile None can read it without a feeling of friendship for the upright, acute, and wise surgeon of old Paris. - Critic.

Pollard, E. A. Life of Jefferson Davis; with a secret history of the Southern Confederacy. [c1869.]

Porter, H. Campaigning with Grant.
General Porter's interesting volume
may be regarded as a supplement to General Grant's own "Personal Memoirs." It makes no such distinct contribution to our understanding of the strategy of the civil war, but it adds in a very marked degree to our knowledge of the personal side of Grant's life, thus supplying what was chiefly lacking in the "Memoirs." The circumstances of General Porter's association with his chief, together with natural gifts and training, combine to qualify him as the interpreter of Grant to his countrymen. The illustrations, many of which are the work of the Century best artists, form an important feature of the book.—Review of Reviews.

Prosser, F. R. W. Galileo and his judges.

Robinson, A. M. F. The life of Ernest Renan. 1897.

As a biography of Ernest Renan it will suit neither the eulogists nor the critics of the great author. Not his critics—for she describes him as too orthodox; nor the eulogists—for she points out with com-mendable though kindly frankness his inconsistencies - Outlook.

Ryan, C. S. Under the red crescent; sdventures of an English surgeon with the Turkish army at Plevna and Erzeroum, 1877-78. 1897.

A very entertaining book narrating the adventures of . . . a young English surgeon with the Turkish army at Plevna and Erzerum in 1877-1878.—Nation.

Seelye, Mrs. L. (E.) Story of Washington; ed. with an introd. by E. Eggleston. Intended to turnish young readers especially with a vivid and correct impres-Washington. Author has paid much attention to the details of his private life. The result is that he stands before us a more genial and human figure than he has generally been depicted.—Lit.
World. Leypoldt & Iles.

Smith, J. T. Brother Azarias: the life story of an Amer. monk.

The volume is of decided value because

of the insight it gives into the life of the Catholic Church in this country. - Out-

Stoddard, E. V. Bertrand de Guesclin, Constable of France; his life and times. 1897.

We can commend its main outlines with heartiness .- Nation .

Williams, D. R. James H. Brookes; a memoir. 1897.

A valuable addition to local history and to the literature of a great church. . . . Full of anecdote and incident.—Globe-Democrat.

MISCELLANEOUS PERIOD-ICALS.

Ref.

British and foreign review; or, European quarterly journal. v. 1-9, 11-16. July, 1835-Oct., 39, 40-Mch., 44. 15v. 100b 100b

Deutsche Rundschau. v. 92-93. July-100f Dec., 1897.

Littell's living age. v. 215. Oct.-Dec. 1897. 100d

Outlook. v. 57. Sept.-Dec., 1897. 100d Times. (Lond.) Oct.-Dec., 1897. 100e Index. Oct.-Dec., 1897. 100e

MONTHLY PERIODICALS. Class 100c.

Atlantic monthly. v. 80. July-Dec. 1897.
The fortieth year of the periodical, which, more than any other, has endeavoured to be representative of American literature.—Literature.

Belgravia. v. 94. Sept.- Dec., 1897.

Ref.

Blackwood's Edinburgh magazine. 162. July-Dec., 1897. Ref.

July-Contemporary review. Dec., 1897. Řef. Cornhill magazine. v. 76. July-Dec.,

Ref. magazine. Ian.-

Gentleman's ma June, 1838. Phil. Ref. Lippincott's magazine. v. 60. July-

Dec., 1897. North Amer. review. v. 165. July-Dec.,

Review of reviews. Amer. ed. v. 16. July-Dec., 1897.

Scribner's magazine. v. 22. July-Dec.,

The year which recently closed has not only marked an advance in the quality and interest of this magazine, but has shown a distinctly greater advance than that of any previous year. There have been several particularly interesting articles on undergraduate life at the different colleges, and an unusually large number of single papers of positive and serious interest.—Outlook.

Sharpe's Lond. magazine. v. 1-14, 16-19. 1845-51, 52-53. 18v. Ref.

Temple bar. v. 112. Sept.-Dec., 1897. Ref.

FINDING LIST OF GERMAN FICTION.

Abbé Constantin. Halévy, L. Agitator von Irland. Schlichtkrull, A. Abend vor der Hochzeit. Zschokke. Agnes Tell. Carlén, Fran R. (With J. H. D. (In his Novellen. 1857. v. 10.) her Helene. 1864.) Abendfrieden. Riehl, W. H. (In his Ahnen, Die. Freytag, G. Neues Novellenbuch. 1867.) Ahnenprobe, Die. Tieck, J. L. (In his Gesamm. Novel. 1853. v. 6.) Abendgespraeche. Tieck, J. L. (In his Gesamm. Novel. 1858. v. 9.) Aidé, H. Vornehme Gesellschaft. (En-Abendwanderung, Eine. Eckstein, E. gelhorns allg. Romanbib.) (In Coll. Schick. n. d. v. 2.) Alamontade. Zschokke, J. H. D. (In Abenteuer am See von Gers, Das. his Novellen. 1857. v. 1.) Zschokke, J. H. D. (In his Novellen. Alessa. Gluemer, C. von. 1857. v. 13.) Alexandrowitsch, L. Bewegte Zeiten: Abenteuer in der Neujahrsnacht. Zschok-Roman aus dem letzten russisch-türkischen ke, J. H. D. (In his Novellen. 1857. v. 9.) Kriege. Abenteuer von der Sohle. Waiblinger, W. Alexis, W., pseud. See Haering, G. W. H. F. (In Eckstein, E., ed. Humor. Allan, G. Ein Fürstenkind. Hausschatz. n. d. v. 6.) Allerhand Geister. Hoefer, E. Abenteuerliche Simplicius Simplicissimus, Allerhand Leute. Rosegger, P. K. Der. Grimmelshausen, H. J. C. von. Allerlei Menschliches. Rosegger, P. K. Same. (Neudrucke deutscher Litter-Allerlei Schwaenke. Santa Clara. A. A. aturwerke. no. 19-25.) (In Eckstein, E., ed. Humor. Haus-About, E. F. V. Pariser Ehen. (Engelschatz. v. 5.) horns allg. Romanbib.) Alles fliesst. Spielhagen, F. (In his Contents: - Baustellen zu verkaufen. -Die Zwillinge aus dem Hotel Corneille. Mesmerismus) Alles schon dagewesen. Scherr, J. In -Die Mutter der Marquise. Achenbacher, Perfall, A., Freiherr v. his Novellenbuch. 1874. v. 6.) 1813. Stolle, L. F. (In his Ausg. Schr. 1859. v. 10-12.) Allzeit voran. Spielhagen, F. Alma. Schwartz, Fran M. S. (B.) (In 1840; aus dem Orient. Reichenbach. her Novellen. v. 1.) (Sämmt. Werke. M. von, pseud. 1812; ein historicher Roman. stab, L. Almquist, C. J. L. Der Königin Juwelen-Actiengesellschaft, Eine. Schuecking, schmuck; aus dem Swedischen übers. C. B. L. A. M. Alpenfee. Werner, E., pseud. Adelige Nest, Das. Turgenieff, I. S. Alt Babele. Kompert, L. (In his Aus Adlerflug. Werner, E., pseud. d. Ghetto. 1882.) Altar und Kerker. Mueller, O. Adlersfeld, Frau von. See Ballestrem de Castellengro, E., Græfin. Alte Apfelfrau, Die. Hoefer, E. (In his Advokatenbriefe. Wichert, E. A. A. G. Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 1.-Aus d. weiten Welt. 1861. v. 1.) (In his Wider den Erbfeind. 1873. v. 2.) Aegyptische Koenigstochter, Eine. Ebers, Alte Buch und die Reise in's Blaue hinein, Das. Tieck, J. L. (In his Gasamm. G. M. Novel. 1853. v. 8.) Aelpler. Rosegger, P. K. Aelteste Hauptmann, Der. Wichert, E. A. Alte Commodore, Der. Marryat, Capt. F. A. G. (In his Wider den Erbfeind. 1873. Alte Eli, Der. Spoerlin, M. v. 3.) Alte Erlaucht, Die. Hoefer, E. (In his Afraja. Múegge, T. Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 2 .- Auf deutsch. Agathokles. Zschokke, J. H. D. (In his Erde. 1860. v. 1.) Alte Fräulein, Das. Hoefer, E. Novellen. 1859. v. 7.) Agdolo. Hiltl, G. (In his Hist. Geschich-Alte Fritz und die neue Zeit, Der. Muchlten. 1872. v. 1.) bach, L., pseud. Agitator, Der. Niemann, A.

Alte Haus, Das. Gerstaecker, F.

Alte Jungfern. Roskowska, M. von. (With Nessel, G. Elsbeth. 1875.)

Alte Kapitän, Der. Hoefer, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 7.)

Alte Ketten. Schuecking, B. C. L. A. M. Alte Knast, Der. Winterfeld, A. von.

Alte Praktikant, Der. Hopfen, H.

Alte Schärtlin, Die. Eckstein, E. (In his Sturmnacht. 1882.)

Alte Schuld, Die. (In Walten Gottes. 1892.)

Alte spanische Urkunde, Die. Armand, pseud.

Alte vom Berge, Der. Tieck, J. L. (In his Gesamm. Novel. 1853. v. 8.)

Alten Häuser von K, Die. [kleine Novellen].

Wildermuth, Frau O. (R.) (In her
Werke. 1862. v. 1.)

Alten von Ruhneck. Hoefer, E.

Alter Mann, Ein. **Hoefer**, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 5.—Aus alt. u. neu. Zeit. 1854.)

Altermann Ryke. Hoefer, E.

Altherthuemler, Der. Rcott, Sir W., bart. Altra's, Die. Stolle, L. F. (In his Ausg. Schr. N. F. 1865. v. 9.)

Am Altar. Werner, E., pseud.

Am Ausgang des Reiches. Jensen, W. Am Feierabend. Riehl, W. H. v.

Am Kreuz. Hillern, W. von.

Am Merkur. Bernow, L. (In his Miterlebt. 1883.)

Am Scheidewege; Novellen. Ernesti, L., pseud.

Am Tiberufer. Heyse, P. (In his Novellen. 1893. v. 1.)

Amaliel. Grosse. (In his Span. Novellen. 1794. v. 4.)

Amati, Die. Struensee, G. K. O. von. (In his Erlebt. u. erdacht. 1875. v. 1.)

Amazone, Die. Dingelstedt, F.

Same. (With his Wanderbuch. 1877.)
Amicis, E. de. Carmela.—Ein Blumenstrauss. (In Heyse. P., ed. Ital. Novel.
v. 5.)

Amtmann's Magd. Marlitt, E., pseud. Amtmann's-Töchter. Collet, C.

An der Grenze. Hoefer, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 1.—Aus dem Volk. 1852.)

An der Indianergrenze. Armand, pseud. An Euphrasien über Nachruhm. Zschokke, J. H. D. (In his Novellen. 1857. v. 12.)

An Rosias. Zschokke, J. H. D. (In his Novellen. 1857. v. 12.)

Andere, Die. Heimburg, W., pseud. Anders, L. F. See Stolle, L. F.

Andersen, H. C. Ausgewählte Werke. 8v. in 4.

Contents:—v. 1. Einleitende Skizze.— Nur ein Geiger.—v. 2. Der Improvisator.—v. 3. O. T.—v. 4. Sein oder nicht sein.—v. 5. Die Zwei Baronessen.—v. 6. Das Märchen meines Lebens.—v. 7. Ausgewählte Geschichten und Erzählungen. v. 8. Ausgewählte Märchen.

— Bilderbuch ohne Bilder. 33e1

Andrea Delfin. Heyse, P. (In his Neue Novellen. 4e Samml. 1872.)

Same. (In his Novellen. 1893. v. 2.)

Andreas-Salomé, L. Ruth.

Andreas Burns und seine Familie. Galen, P., pseud.

Andreas Hofer. Muehlbach, L. pseud. Anfang und Ende. Heyse, P. (In his Novellen. 1893. v. 1.)

Same. (In his Vier neue Novellen. 1870-76.)

Anfangsbuchstaben, Die. Tautphoeus, J. (M.) Baronin.

Angela Borgia. Meyer, C. F.

Angely, M., pseud. See Marquardt, A.

Anna. **Hebbel,** F. (In his Erzähl. u. Novel. 1855.)

Anna Boleyn, historischer Roman: Robiano, L. M., Gräfin von.

Anna von Gelerstein. Scott, Sir W., bart. Annectirter, Ein. Wichert, E. A. A. G. (In his Aus d. Leben. 1882. v. 1.)

Anneken von Seedorf. Hoefer, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 1.;—Aus dem Volk. 1852.)

Annina. Heyse, P. (In his Neue Novellen. 4e Samml. 1872.)

Anno 92. Hoefer, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v 7.—Aus dem Volk. 1852.) Anonym. Haidheim, L.

Ansas und Grita. Wichert, E. A. A. G. (In his Wider den Erbfeind. 1873. v. 2.)
Antinous. Hausrath, A.

Antoine Watteau. Frenzel, K. W. T.

Anton in Amerika. Solger, R.

Antonie. (In Bilder aus dem Leben für erwachsene Töchter. 1840.)

Anzengruber, L. Gesammelte Werke. v. 1-4. 1890.

Contents:—v. 1. Der Sternsteinhof—v. 2. Der Shandfleck.—v. 3-4. Dorfgänge.

Der gottüberlegene Jakob. (In Eckstein, E., ed. Humor. Hausschatz. n. d. v. 3.)

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Apfelsinen-Probe, Die. Welten, O. (In his Buch der Unschuld. 1885.)

Aphrodite. Eckstein, E.

Apostelchen, Das. Leixner-Grünberg, O. von.

Aquis submersus. Storm, H. T. W.

Arabella. Gutzkow, K. F. (In his Gesam. Werke. v 4.)

Arbeit adelt den Mann. Schwartz, Frau M. S. (B.) (In her Sämmtliche Werke. v. 4-6.)

Arden Troughton. Marryat, Capt. F. Aristokratin und der Fabrikant. Ernesti, L., pseud.

Armand, pseud. Die alte spanische Urkunde.

— An der Indianergrenze. 4v. in 2.

----Sclaverei in Amerika; oder, Schwarzes Blut. 3v. in 1.

Arme Jack, Der. Marryat, Capt. F.

Armes Mädchen. Heimburg, W., pseud. Arming, W. Ein deutscher Baron.

Arne. **Bjoernson**, B. (In his Bauern-novellen. 1865.)

Arnim, L. A. von. Die Kronenwächter. Arrabbiata. Heyse, P. (In his Novellen. 1898. v. 1.)

Arthur Mervyn. Brown, C. B.

Arvor Spang. Muegge, T.

Arwed Gyllestierna. Velde, C. F. van der. (In his Sämmt. Schr. 1861. v. 3.)
Arzt der Seele. Hillern, W. von.

Asbein, aus dem Leben eines Virtuosen. Schubin, O., pseud.

Asmund Thyrstlingurson. Velde, C. F. van der. (In his Sämmt. Schr. 1861. v. 2.)
Aspasia. Hamerling, R.

Asphodil. Jensen, W.

Assessor im Wandschrank, Der. Gerstaecker, F. (In his Das Loch in d. Hose. 1866.)

Asyl, Das. Struensee, G. K. O. von. (In his Erlebt u. erdacht. 1875. v. 1.)

Asylrecht, Das. Jensen, W.

Atala. Chateaubriand, F. A. R. Attila. Dahn, F.

Auch einer. Vischer, F. T.

Auer, A. von, pseud. Schwarz auf weiss. Auerbach, B. Auf der Höhe. 3 v. in 2.

Eng. translation, On the heights.

- Barftissele.

Eng. translation, Little barefoot.

— Brigitta.

Eng. translation, Brigitta.

- Dichter und Kaufmann.

Eng. translation, Poet and merchant.

— Drei einzige Töchter; Novellen.
Contents: —Der Fels der Ehrenlegion. —
Auf Wache. —Nannchen von Mainz.

- Edelweiss.

Eng. translation, Edelweiss.

- Forstmeister, Der.

Eng. translation, The forester.

- Joseph im Schnee.

Eng. translation, Joseph in the snow.

- Landhaus am Rhein, Das.

Eng. translation, Villa on the Rhine; and Villa Eden.

Landolin von Reutershöfen.

Eng. translation, Landolin.

Letzte Hofmops. Der. (/n Eckstein, E., ed. Humor. Hausschatz. n. d. v. 6.)

Nach dreissig Jahren; neue Dorfgeschichten. 3 v. in 1.

Contents:—v. 1. Des Lorle's Reinhard. —v. 2. Der Tolpatsch aus Amerika. v. 3. Dus Nest an der Bahn.

--- Romane, 8er B., Neues Leben, eine Lehrgeschichte.

- Schatzkaestlein des Gevattersmanns.

--- Saemtliche Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten. 8. v. in 4.

Contents:—v. 1. Der Tolpatsch.—Die Kriegspfeife.—Des Schlossbauers Befele.
—Tonele mit der gebissenen Wange.—
Befehlerles.—Die feindlichen Brüder.—
Jvo, der Hajrle.—v. 2. Florian und Creszenz.—Der Lauterbacher.— Sträflinge.—
Erdmute.—v. 3. Die Frau Professorin.—
Lucifer.—v. 4. Die Geschichte des Diethelm von Buchenberg.—Hopfen und Gerste.—v. 5. Der Lehnhold.—Der Viereckig.—Der Geigerlex—v. 6. Ein eigen Haus.—Barfüssele.—v. 7. Joseph im Schnee.—Brosi und Moni.—v. 8. Edelweiss.

--- Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten. v. 2-4.

Contents:—v. 2. Sträflinge.—Die Frau Professorin.—Lucifer.—v. 3. Die Geschdichte des Diethelm von Buchenberg.— Brost und Moni.—v. 4. Der Lehnhold.— Hopfen und Gerste.—Ein eigen Haus.— Erdmuthe.

- Spinoza.

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Eng. translation, Waldfried.

Zur guten Stunde; gesammelte Volkserzählungen.

Auf Borkum. Junghans, S. pseud. (In her Neue Novellen. 1883.)

Auf Capri. Bauer, C.

Auf dem Monte Pincio. Kompert, L. (/s. his Verstreute Geschichten. 1883.)

Auf der Alm. Heyse, P. (In his Neue Novellen. 4e Samml. 1872.)

Auf der Bahn des Verbrechens. Koenig,

Auf der Düne. Spielhagen, F. (In his Novellen. 1872. v. 1.)

. Auf der Fährte. Wood, H. F.

Auf der Felsbank von Bahama. Hilt, G. (In his Hist. Novellen. 1873. v. 2.)

Auf der Feuerstätte. Jensen, W.

Auf der Flucht. Jokai. M. (With his Traurige Tage. n. d.)

Auf der Höhe. Auerbach. B.

Auf der Universität. Hoefer, E. (In his . Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 1.-Aus alt. u. neu. Zeit. 1854.)

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Auf deutscher Erde; Erzählungen. Hoefer. E.

Auf hoher See gefangen. May, K.

Auf Regierungsland. Ruppius, O. (In kis Gesamm. Erzähl. n. d. v. 10-11.)

Auf rother Erde. Lewald, F. (In her Clementine. 1872.)

Auf Schloss Friedersheim. Koehler, H. Auf-und Untergang. Paoli, B., pseud. (In her Die Welt und mein Auge. 1844. v. 3.)

Auf Urlaub. Streckfuss, A.

Auf Wiedersehen. Goldammer, L. (/n his Litthauen. 1858.)

Auferstanden. Bernow, L. (In his Miterlebt. 1888.)

Auferstanden. Heyse, P. (In his Novellen u. Terzinen. 1870.)

Aufruhr, Der. Hoefer, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 7.—Aus dem Volk. 1852.)

Aufruhr in den Cevennen, Der. Tieck. J. L. (In his Gesamm. Novel. 1854. v. 10.)

Augen der Assunta. Ballestrem de Castellengro, E., Gräfin.

Augen der Mutter, Die. Kompert, L. (In his Geschichten einer Gasse, 1882.) Augenblick des Glücks. Hacklaender, F. W.

Auguste. Wildermuth, Frau O. (R.) Same. (In her Werke. 1862. v. 7.)

Aurelie, pseud. Reuchlin. 1884. 2 v.

Aurora Floyd. Braddon, M. E. Aus alten Spuren. Hoefer, E. (In his

Erzähl. aus d. Helmath. 1879. v. 1-2.) Aus alter und neuer Zeit; Novellen. Ernesti, L., pseud.

Aus alter und neuer Zeit; Geschichten. Hoefer, E.

Aus alter und neuer Zeit. Schuecking, C. B. L. A. M.

Aus anstaendiger Familie. Wichert, E. Aus dänischer Zeit. Niese. C.

Aus dem Frauenleben. Wildermuth. Frau O. (R.)

Aus dem Ghetto. Kompert, L.

Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts. Eichendorff, J. Freikerr von.

Aus dem Leben meiner alten Freundin. Heimburg, W., pseud.

Aus dem Matrosenleben. Gerstaecker, F. (In his Blau Wasser. n. d.)

Aus dem Mittelalter. Brachvogel, A. E. (In his Der Trödler, n.d.)

Aus dem Postwagen. Merkel, W. von. (In Eckstein, E., ed. Humor. Hausschatz. n. d. v. 2,)

Aus dem Schullehrerleben im Westen. Ruppius, O. (In his Gesamm, Erzähl. n. d. v. 7.)

Aus dem Tagebuch eines Weltmannes. Sacher-Masoch, L., Ritter von.

Aus dem Volk; Geschichten. Hoefer, E. Aus den Akten, aus der Welt. Hopfen, H. (In his Bayrische Dorfgeschichten, 1878.)

Aus den Memoiren einer Schwalbe. Stolle, L. F. (In his Ausg. Schr. Neue Folge. 1865. v. 8.)

Aus den Memoiren eines Vagabunden. Hoefer, E. (In his Neue Geschichten. 1867. v. 1.)

Aus den Papieren eines deutschen Arztes. Paoli, B., pseud. (In her Die Welt und mein Auge. 1844, v. 2.)

Aus den Saiten einer Bassgeige. Farina, S. (With his Aus des Meeres Schaum. 1886.)

Aus den Tagen der grossen Kaiserin. Schuecking, C. B. L. A. M.

Aus der Briefmappe einer Freundlin. Wichert, E. A. A. G. (In his Aus d. Leben. 1882. v. 2.)

Aus der Franzosenzeit. Schuecking, C. B. L. A. M.

Aus der Fremde. Carlén, E. F. (In her Kleine Novellen. n. d. v. 1.)

Aus der Fremde und der Heimath. (In Carlén, E. F. Sämmt. Werke. n. d. v. 67-68.)

Aus der Heimath. Carlén, E. F. (In her Kleine Novellen. n. d. v. 2.)

Aus der Junkerwelt. Waldau. M., pseud. Aus der See. Gerstaecker, F. (In his Blau Wasser. n. d.)

Aus der weiten Welt; Geschichten. Hoef-

Aus der Zeit der Reaction. Lehmann. Dr. (In his Aus Vergangenheit, etc. 1872. v. 5.)

Aus des Meeres Schaum. Farina, S. Aus eigner Kraft. Hillern, W. von.

Leben. 1856.)

Aus einer alten Reichsstadt. Ebner, T. Aus einer Familie. Hoefer, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 1.-Bewegtes

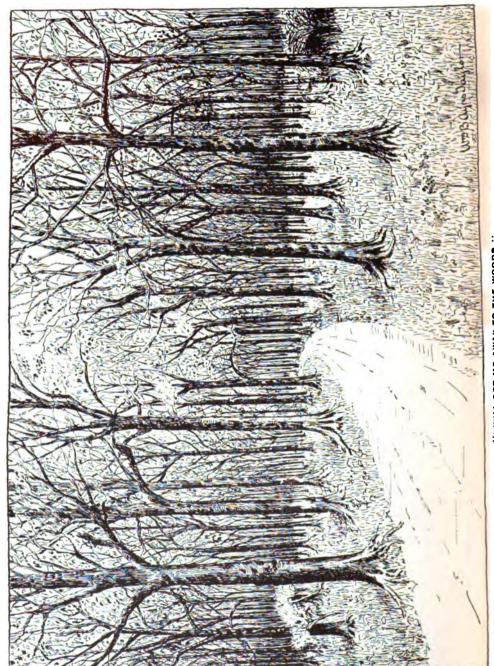
Aus einer kleinen Stadt. Freytag, G. Aus Empfangszimmern. Gutzkow, K. F. (In his Lebensbilder. 1874. v. 2.)

Aus Frankreich. Lindau, R. (In his Erzähl. u. Novellen. n. d. v. 2.)

REVISED LIST OF DELIVERY STATIONS.

	NORTH SIDE.	
Station No.	LOCATIONGarrison and Easton Avs	DELIVERY DAYSMonday and Thursday.
	W. B. Pilkington.	-
2	Grand Av. and N. Market St	Monday and Inursday.
3	Grand Av. and Nat. Bridge Rd	Monday and Thursday.
4	A. J. Hoenny Taylor and Cottage Avs	Daily.
	Hahn's Pharmacy.	•
5	E. Grand Av. and 20th St Theo. H. Wurmb.	Monday and Thursday.
6	Salisbury and 11th Sts	Monday and Thursday.
7.	Theo. H. WurmbMadison and 14th Sts	Monday and Thursday.
	Alfred W. Pauley.	•
29	Benton and 22nd Sts I. A. Fritz.	Monday and Thursday.
80	J. A. Fritz.	Monday and Thursday.
	J. J. Griffin.	-
	SOUTH SIDEGravois Av. and Arsenal St	DELIVERY DAYS.
8	Gravois Av. and Arsenal StB. Jost.	Daily.
9	Bates St. and Virginia Av	Tuesday and Friday.
10	Geo. G. Berg Park and Mississippi Avs	Tuesday and Walday
	G. H. J. Andreas.	•
11	6400 Michigan Av.	Tuesday and Friday.
12	Arnold Dreisoerner. B'way and Lami St	Daily.
	W. H. Lamont.	-
	B'way and Schirmer StL. F. Waibel.	•
14	Pestalozzi and Salena Sts	Daily.
15	Kaltwasser Drug CoMeramec St. and Virginia Av	Tuesday and Friday.
	R. C. Reilly.	
	Hemm and Vitt.	
24	Compton and Park Avs	Tuesday and Friday.
25	J. V. Fischer Lafayette and Nebraska Avs	Daily.
••	R. Sassmann.	
	Terminal Pharmacy.	
31	Grand and Shenandoah Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
31	Wm. F. Ittner.	Tuesday and Friday.
	W. F. Augermueller.	
	WEST SIDE.	DELIVERY DAYS.
16	Manchester and Tower Grove	Wednesday and Saturday.
17	Chas. Lehman Olive St. and Vandeventer Av	Wednesday and Saturday.
	F. H. Swift.	•
18		Wednesday and Saturday.
19	Semple and Easton Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
20	E. A Bernius46th and Easton Av46th	Daily.
	J. B. Menkhaus.	
21		Wednesday and Saturday.
22	Grand and Finney Avs	Daily.
27	F. C. GarthoffnerGrand and Lindell AvsGrand	Wednesday and Saturday.
	D. A. Byrne.	
28	Goehring's Pharmacy.	Thursday.
32	Laclede and Boyle Avs	Wednesday and Saturday
	Geo. W. Smith.	
•	F. M. Buch.	concoust and Saturday.

Sam'l F. Myerson Printing Co. Publishing Department, St. Louis.



"I WILL GET ME AWAY TO THE WOODS."

.. The ...

Public Library Magazine.

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1898.

No. 5.

SPRING: AN ODE.

(Extracts.)

I said in my heart: "I am sick of four walls and a ceiling. I have need of the sky. I will go up and get me away where the hawk is wheeling, Lone and high. I will get me away to the waters that glass The clouds as they pass. To the waters that lie Like the heart of a maiden aware of a doom drawing nigh And dumb for sorcery of impending joy. I will get me away to the woods. Spring, like a huntsman's boy, Halloos along the hillsides and unhoods The falcon in my will. The dogwood calls me, and the sudden thrill That breaks in apple-blooms down country roads Plucks me by the sleeve and nudges me away. The sap is in the boles to-day; And in my veins a pulse that yearns and goads."

And do I not hear
The first low stirring of that greater spring
Thrill in the underworld of the cosmic year?
The wafture of scant violets presaging
The roses and the tasselled corn to be;
A yearning in the roots of grass and tree;
A swallow in the eaves;
The hint of coming leaves;
The signals of the summer coming up from Arcadie!

PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

Is it spring indeed?
Or do we stir and mutter in our dreams,
Only to sleep again?
What warrant have we that we give not heed
To the caprices of an idle brain
That in its slumber deems
The world of slumber real as it seems?
No, ——
Spring's not to be mistaken.
When her first far flute-notes blow
Across the snow,
Bird, beast, and blossom know
That she is there.

Like some undaunted youth Afield in quest of truth, Rejoicing in the road he journeys on As much as in the hope of journey done. And the road runs east, and the road runs west, That his vagrant feet explore: And he knows no haste and he knows no rest, And every mile has a stranger zest Than the miles he trod before; And his heart leaps high in the nascent year When he sees the purple buds appear; For he knows, though the great black frost may blight The hope of May in a single night, That the Spring, though it shrink back under the bark, But bides its time somewhere in the dark,— Though it come not now to its blossoming, By the thrill in his heart he knows the Spring; And the promise it makes perchance too soon It shall keep with its roses yet in June; For the ages fret not over a day, And the greater to-morrow is on its way.

-Richard Hovey, in Poet-Lore

ADDRESS TO BOYS ON THE HABIT OF READING.

(Delivered before a Boys' School.)

NTIL I began to ponder over the things that interested me in my boyhood, I had not realized how wide a gulf separates the man of forty from the student of sixteen, and how difficult it is for us to understand each other and take an interest in the same things. can remember little of what I did and felt and thought and believed and aspired to as a school boy. Life was simpler then. A boy takes many things for granted, as he ought to do; he inherits his politics and religion and tastes. What his father did he hopes some day to do. His notions are necessarily vague. To do something—make money—buy the many things that now seem desirable, injure no man, marry and live long and happily as they do in the fairy tales, is the sum of a boy's ambition. At forty you may have done most of the things expected, and yet have as complete, as full a purpose, yet unaccomplished, as you had at sixteen. It is because what we expect to do at sixteen is not what we hope to do at forty that there may be some profit in such talks as these. There is an old aphorism, as old I think as human experience, that men should beware of their aspirations because they are sure to achieve them. He who seeks wealth and desires it more than anything else in the world, is apt to be cursed with it. I remember vaguely, feeling in my simple youth a certain admiration for a tough boy-for the boy who could coldly do mean, bad things with an air of indifference to consequences; and I felt ashamed that I had not the courage to do them. Other boys, less fortunate than I, felt the same malign influence and followed it to drunkenness and debauchery. What

one earnestly desires and seeks for with persistence he is almost certain to accomplish. We may take consolation as well as warning from this truth. Achieving a good purpose is not half so difficult as men would have you believe.

Never trust the man who keeps harping on the trials and troubles of life. Set your heart on a good object, and you may gladly go about accomplishing it with the most absolute assurance that, barring accidents, you may do what you desire, and have great pleasure in doing it. No pleasure is comparable with willing and doing.

The difficulty is to know what is best I cannot tell you that. worth doing. Men must be governed by their natural aptitudes and opportunities. I am here to-day not to advise any boy what should be his life's work, but to tell him something about his equipment. I have traveled a little further than you and had a slightly wider experience, and I wish to recommend to you an acquired habit which I have found of such excellent service, such supreme usefulness, such delight and consolation, that I place it higher than any virture that has not a distinctly moral sanction, than any material blessing however great its market value, than any aspiration, ambition or hope whatsoever, except the desire to do right and shame the devil. I mean the habit of reading good books. You may smile at my enthusiasm now, but you will not when you realize what I mean. The habit of reading is common enough-every school girl, every business man, every disconsolate idler who has learned how to spell, has it in some degree: that is, all read something; but also how few, how very few,

read good books. Novels, the daily papers, the weekly and monthly periodicals, trading statistics, and political pamphlets, are not the sort of things to make men happy, to fortify them against adversity—to protect them against blind desires and blind regrets: to console them, to inspire, guide and delight. It is the great books that do these things, and no one who does not live on familiar terms with them can ever hope to know one of the sanest, serenest, completest joys vouchsafed to mortals.

I haven't in mind any particular books. Hundreds might be mentioned and praised. Whatever book answers a good purpose is a good book. Novels that are not demoralizing are good. I mean by good books a certain well defined class of books, known the world over as great books. You have heard of many of them and studied some of them. Studying a good book is not, however, in my opinion, a good introduction to it. I entreat you to read for pleasure what you have studied as a task. How great is the difference! When I was your age I conned my lines of Homer and Virgil and Cicero with the same enthusiasm that a convict breaks rocks. To day, after twenty years, I take up the old volumes, not, however, in the originals, which I have long since forgot, and get a thrilling delight from the swinging verse of the poets, and the magnificent eloquence of the orator.

One fact only I have come to impress upon you; that unless you form the habit of reading good books, you can never know such delight. A liking for the best things is as distinctly acquired as a taste for olives or raw oysters, and takes an infinitely longer time.

What I mean by good books, as I have said, is all that class of books that the world has come in the course of centuries to regard as its best books, because they best state or illustrate the common experiences, hopes and aspira-

tions of mankind. They are not dull, when once you understand them. They tell you the things worth knowing in the most charming manner. You can find in them how civilization started, what sustained it, whither it is tending. and the best fruits of philosophy; and also such common things as what men, individual men, have done and thought and striven for since the beginning. No fairy tale can compare with the Iliad and Odyssey. No tales of adventure can compare with the actual histories of what has been done by great men. No fiction is comparable with the facts of men's actual experience. While one is young, he may read of the great deeds of mankind, how Hector fought and Cæsar became imperial; when you are older you may trace the Roman Empire from its small beginning through the stages of its wonderful progress to universal dominion and final dissolution: when you are older still you will discover that men long ago thought the best things of which the mind is capable, and set them down in imperishable form.

Let me illustrate what I mean. Let me assume that with a boy's natural bent you seek out excitement, where can you find any adventures comparable with the fights about Troy, the great deeds done at Thermopylae, the splendid defense of the bridge at Rome, the battle of Trafalgar, the freebooting excursions of Drake, the explorations of Kane, Greeley, Nansen, Livingstone, Stanley.

If you have a liking for politics, you may read in the pages of Thucydides the most absorbing narrative in all the world of what men of supreme ability contended for, overcame and were subdued by. If you like speeches, and have felt the electric influence of eloquence, you may read how Pericles persuaded the Athenians to be great, and Demosthenes shamed them into self-

sacrifice; how Cicero overwhelmed a conspiracy by mere word of mouth; how Cæsar inspired his legions; how Pitt and Chatham and Fox, and Sheridan, and Gladstone and Henry and Adams and Webster swayed the hearts and minds of their fellow-countrymen.

If you have felt the stimulating influence of a strong man's example, you may read in Plutarch and the great biographies the lives of men who have made an imperishable impression on all mankind

If you have felt curiosity about the origin and establishment of the institutions under which men have lived peaceably by mutual service, you can find in the great histories a surfeit of human experience, and will learn how hard it has been to build up a state and how many experiments were tried before success was attained.

If you have at times yearned to know about the things which seem mysterious, about the meaning of life and the destiny of man, philosophy and the great writers of it will furnish material for a life's meditation.

If you have known the pleasures of a day in June, the soft stirrings of sentiment, the thrill of a vague but real aspiration, the poets will gratify every mood and express for you thoughts and feelings so deliciously, so sufficiently, that you will think nothing so pleasant under the sun as a quiet hour and a book of verses.

All these delights you may have independently. They depend neither upon wealth, nor living men, nor health nor other happiness. A little light, a place to sit, a book, constitute, with an eager mind, one's whole equipment. Books are to be got for a trifle, and the good books are the cheapest.

Read, therefore, read continually, get the habit of reading, and the habit of reading good books, if you have the lowest purpose—to pass the time pleas-

antly; but reading has a higher function still. It will not only delight, it will fortify; it will not only inspire, it will console; it will beat down prejudice, make possible a righteous judgment, lead to understanding. There is a French saying - Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner: To understand is to forgive. Reading broadens the mind by filling it with other men's experiences and suggesting other men's points of view. You may be fortunate in your acquaintances and know some wise men, but you cannot know a great many, and if you do they will not pour out upon you the results of their experience. Books do this very thing. The great ones have been written by the greatest men, and set down in the clearest manner the things they have carefully selected from other books and their own experiences, as being the best worth preservation. If they make an argument it is carefully wrought out and sustained by sufficient data. Nothing Conclusions are assumed. jumped at. You can always hear both sides and, as it were, judiciously ascertain the truth of every controversy, if you but read books enough.

Consider the silver question or the tariff question, which now divide the great parties of this country. You may listen all day to speeches and arguments and conversations, and at the end feel a vague perplexity or a burning prejudice, but you cannot have learned to know which party is right. There is back of every political division years of history-of popular experience. If you would avoid foolishness and bitterness you must read about these things and ponder over them. If book learning had no other grace than that it emancipates man from the demagogue and fanatic it should still be preferred to great riches and high place.

I must not weary you with reiteration. You understand what I mean. To be independently happy, to know, to understand, to feel exquisitely, to judge, to be free from the domination of ignorant or prejudiced or unscrupulous men, one must be a reader of books, or so endowed by Heaven with strength of mind as to be almost divine—Sicut deus, sciens bonum et malum.

Let me mention two books, which all the world knows to be great books, for the purpose of telling you, by the sample, what you may get by reading. Don Quixote and Boswell's Life of Johnson are known to all of you. None of you have yet read them with proper appreciation. Each has its peculiar value. Both are like deep wells from which men may draw according to their capacities. Don Quixote is a tale of pathetic adventure, of cynical criticism, of sublime example, as you may choose to view it. Heine, the poet, has set down his own impressions of it in so delightful a way that I wish for time to repeat them. He first read the book when a boy of thirteen, then at twenty-five, then at forty. At first he cried over the poor knight's misfortunes, and traced his career with trembling sympathy, railing at the cruel world and the inhumanity of man. When by living he had learned something of folly he re-read the book and laughed at the foolish fanaticism of the social reformer who would overturn the world and make it up again according to the foolish notions of chivalry. After sickness and suffering had tempered his experience, Heine perceived for the first time the sublime fortitude of even mistaken zeal and wept again, not at the world's cruelty, but at man's unhappy lot.

So it is that experience and reading temper the mind until it may penetrate to the very truth of things. To have felt the various emotions of Heine, is to have become a man of culture. No one who has not read Don Quixote can have felt those emotions.

Boswell's famous Life is a book of a different sort. It is the history of a great, gloomy, strong man, who manfully struggled with adversity, and preferred right thinking, and liberty to do it, to every earthly blessing. It introduces you to every Englishman of distinction who lived in Johnson's time, puts you on familiar terms with them, and enables you to hear their conversations, disputes, quarrels. It does more. It enables you to understand that however harsh vour own life may seem. however bitter its struggles and disappointments, men have heretofore endured greater hardship not only with courage, but with a certain superior fortitude that mastered fate and shamed adversity. Johnson's Life is as hardening as cold water, and as stimulating. It may be read not only for profit but for delight. Boswell has reported with literal fidelity the best things said by the best minds of England at a time when men were very great indeed. Burke then lived, and Pitt, and Fox, and Reynolds, and Goldsmith. Think what a privilege it is to be admitted into such society! Are any men of your acquaintance, or your fathers', comparable with them?

You may know them by reading, more intimately than you will ever know any living man. Men make confidants of books and tell into them all the things they feel and think, without reserve. You who read, may stand by Johnson's sickbed and hear him express with manly dread his fear of death; with strong hope, his belief in immortality.

There is inspiration in a great life, and consolation as well. In every man's experience there occur moments of profound depression, when one realizes with painful and deep humiliation what has been done ill and what has been left undone—how great is the gulf between purpose and achievement—what limits are set by nature upon our capacities.

At such times it is pleasant and consoling to know that even great Johnson believed in ghosts and witches, and railed against the independence of the American Colonies, and suffered from the most profound and unreasonable fits of the blues.

If, however, you have a baser purpose than to "repair the ruins of our first parents and regain to know God's truths aright," if you wish merely to prepare for the duties and responsibilities of life, reading is an indispensable aid. Schooling will teach you something, yet it but digs the ditch in which the foundation must be laid. Wisdom is experience. There is a vast difference between knowing and understanding. If you doubt this, read any book twice, the last time after an interval spent in study of its subject. The difference is startling. I am almost tempted to take the dryest possible illustration for this truth, and tell you precisely what I mean.

Walter Bagehot was a great economist. He was not only a profound student of economics, but he was the familiar friend of the men of influence on the "Street:" and conferred from time to time with statesmen about their budgets. knew finance better than any man of his time. At the close of a busy life, he wrote a small book called "Lombard Street," in which he set forth clearly and simply the elemental principles of banking with illustrations drawn from the history of the Bank of England. His style is so admirable that every reader thinks he understands precisely what is intended. If you read this book at twenty and then devote five or ten years to study of his subject, and re-read it, the impression made is overwhelming. It becomes luminous, and throws its light into a thousand dark corners. Not only do the principles of finance become plain, but the application of them to new and different problems is easy. You

will delightfully understand the silver question and the problems of bank note circulation. You will have about you the information necessary for a sound judgment, and may meet without prejudice and without diffidence any man whomsoever who assumes to know and advise.

I know that practical men have, or assume to have, a contempt for what they call the theorist. Sometimes it is deserved, but if the theory be what every theory ought to be—a sound conclusion deduced from and reconcilable with all known facts—it is much more apt to be trustworthy than the opinion of a practical man founded upon his narrow experience.

Books afford an infinitely wider range of facts than may be met with on the street. It is an undoubted truth that there is no new thing under the sun. Every difficulty has had its prototype. Again and again in the course of the world's history the same questions have arisen. Numberless experiments have been tried, sometimes with success, sometimes otherwise. You will find in books the trouble and the remedy and the issue, side by side.

I have mentioned finance as one of the things about which it is difficult to reach sound opinions without reading. Did you ever consider the multitude of questions about which you know absolutely nothing?

You have, perhaps, prejudices about free trade and protection, constitutional law, the iniquity of usury, the evils of competition, and dangers of trusts, the righteousness of riches; but you don't understand any of these things and never will unless you read conscientiously and persistently. Very few men understand them. The most blatant nonsense is heard on every corner during a political campaign.

I have said enough to convince you of the practical value of reading. If you aspire to be a reasonably well in-

formed man of the world, a great deal of reading is indispensable. If you fail to do it, deep and profound humiliation awaits you. It is a common experience to see a man that talks glibly and with an air of authority to his clerks, stand dumbfounded before a man of education.

There is therefore a great value in reading. It enables you to do business intelligently, and to stand upright before your fellows. That there is pleasure as well as profit in it, no man who has tried will doubt. An eager mind delights in discovery. Increase of appetite grows by what it feeds upon. No hound ever followed the scent with intenser joy than may be felt by the boy in pursuit of knowledge. Facts are so startling, precedents fit so precisely, explanations are so completely adequate, that one sighs with satisfaction and vows within himself that no pleasure is comparable with the delight of knowing and understanding.

If reading had no other object than to derive pleasure, to acquire the habit of doing it one should make any sacrifice. Boys are apt to forget how long life is, and how many things constitute happiness.

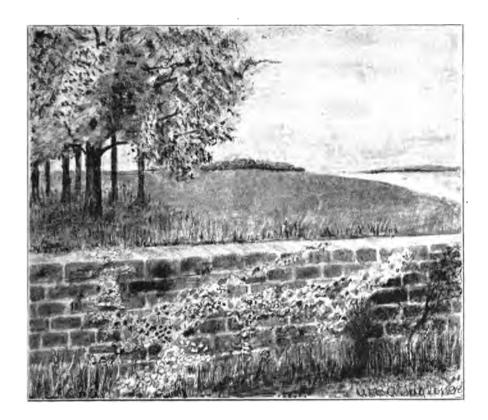
I recently met upon familiar terms a prominent citizen of a great town. He had a charming home, a lovely wife, a million of money, influence, health and reputation, but he was morbidly miser able. Time hung heavy on his hands He was blasé. One familiar with his home might guess the cause; there was not a good book in it.

Contrast such senseless misery with the placid happiness of Montaigne. You may have heard of him. He lived in a lonely chateau about four hundred years ago. He had many infirmities, and little to do, yet he managed so that every hour was agreeable, and even his pains gave occasion for humorous lament. His life was one of sunny serenity. He read the greater part of each day, and has left a great book of 1,000 pages which generation after generation of other men have found useful, amusing and fortifying. All the material for it was drawn from his library. He got from books what money cannot give. He made from what he read another book which has for many centuries delighted mankind.

. . . -

Much more might be said about reading, but I will not try your patience further. I implore you to try. Do it persistently. Overcome discouragement. If in the end you have acquired the habit, it will pay you so abundantly that life can have no terrors whatever fortune may visit you. Thieves cannot steal from you, financial panics cannot destroy your resources, misfortunes will have no power over you. These may impair and for a little time extinguish your happiness, but they cannot destroy it.

I have said too little for your instruction, too much for your entertainment. If you will but believe what I say and try the experiment I suggest, my effort will not have been in vain. Heine said he never read Plutarch without feeling a strong impulse to take the first train and become a great man. It is such an impulse that I want you to feel. If you feel it, your regeneration will have begun. There will follow years of delight, of increasing wisdom, of peaceful and profound contentment, of reasonable and steady hope. All these things, and many more, are to be got from the great books.—I. H. Lionberger.



AN OLD STONE WALL.

How kindly placid Nature lays her hand Upon the border of this bit of land— An old stone wall, built with care and toil To guard a strip of cultivated soil.

First came a sprig of locust at its base, That soon outspread a hundred sprays of lace; And then a rose vine grew a trifle bold And in its spaces caught a runner-hold And hung the wall with cataracts of bloom, Paying sweet rental of its pure perfume.

A stalk of mint finds lodgment in its ledge; A ragweed plume has blown across its edge. Fleeces of grass the ragged places hide, And wild blue vervain cuddles at its side. The sunshine seeks it out with golden smile, And wayside barberries nod in friendly style.

This homely thing—a wall of rough gray stone— How beautiful, with loving touch, has grown.

-HATTIE WHITNEY.

THE LIBRARIES OF ST. LOUIS.

(Second Paper.)

THE ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

IN the year 1845, two merchants while standing chatting in their adjoining doorways on Main Street, brought up the question of a mercantile library in St. Louis. These gentlemen were Robert K. Woods and John C. Tevis. The idea seemed so feasible to them that they mentioned it to other merchants, to whom also it seemed a public spirited and practical undertaking. In December, 1845, a meeting of eight men was held in the counting room of Tevis, Scott & Tevis on Main street. Seven of them. Robert K. Woods, John C. Tevis, Peter Powell, John F. Franklin, R. P. Perry, John Halsall, and William P. Scott, were merchants. The eighth was Col. A. B. Chambers, editor of the Missouri Republican, a man of great public spirit, to whose interest and furtherance the library owed much. After considering the question the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That it is deemed expedient by the merchants of this city to found a Mercantile Library Association for their own mutual improvement and for the improvement of those in their employ; and that in so doing they deem it expedient to form a library principally devoted to such subjects as are useful to men employed in commercial pursuits; but that whilst the primary object is mercantile, all other professions are respectfully invited to unite.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed at this meeting to select a committee of fifteen to report to a committee of merchants and others a constitution and by-laws.

The committee appointed in accordance with the resolution consisted of Messrs. Powell, Budd, Chambers, Kennett, Hall, Rust, Clark, Barnard, Richeson, Halsall, Dougherty, Peterson,

Southack, Glasgow, and Yeatman. Mr. James E. Yeatman was elected president, Luther M. Kennett vice-president, and Robert K. Woods treasurer.

The project was pushed with such energy that two months later the directors reported collections to the amount of \$1,809.25 and subscriptions amounting to \$498. Rooms were rented on the corner of Main and Pine Streets, Josiah Dent was appointed librarian, and the library was opened to the public in April, 1846. By the end of the year it could show 1,689 volumes on its shelves, a membership of 283, cash receipts to the amount of \$2,689.92, and the acquisition of property valued at \$1,854.35. The library of the Mechanics' Institute and that of the St. Louis Lyceum were absorbed in the newer and more vigorous organization.

Mr. Yeatman, first president of the Association, long an ardent and active worker for the library, and still one of its staunchest supporters, was succeeded as president by Alfred Vinton in 1848. Mr. Vinton gave not only his interest and encouragement to the library but bestowed upon it many valuable gifts which are still among the choicest treasures of the institution. He urged the need of a building fund, and by 1850 the sum of \$1,012 had been donated for this purpose. Hudson E. Bridge, the next president, proposed the organization of a stock company, which should be (as Scharf concisely explains):

Distinct from the library association, in order to expedite the raising of the funds needed for the construction of the new building. The company was formed at once, and was incorporated February 17, 1851, under the

title of Mercantile Library Hall Company of St. Louis, with authority to issue stock in shares of \$10 each, to purchase a lot and erect thereon a building for the library, the library association to be permitted to occupy such building free of rent, upon their defraying all expenses for taxes, insurance and repairs, and further paying to the hall company six per cent. annual interest on all the stock held by the latter. The company was required to transfer the premises in fee simple to the library association as soon as the latter should have become possessed, by purchase or otherwise, of the entire amount of \$100,000.

At the annual meeting of the stock holders in January, 1852, a committee of twenty-four of the best known and most representative business men of the city was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the new company, and the following gentlemen were elected directors: John A. Allen, George Collier, Alfred Vinton, Conrad R. Stein, J. E. Yeatman, Hudson E. Bridge, William M. Morrison, H. D. Bacon.

The southwest coraer of Fifth and Locust streets had already been purchased for \$25,500 by the directors, and in December of 1852 the plan for a building, drawn by Robt. S. Mitchell, was chosen from the eleven plans offered. The original plan was for a four-story building, but thef ourth floor, which was destined for an art gallery, was never built. The first floor was rented for stores, the second was eventually entirely occupied by the library, though up to 1867 the room afterwards used for a reading room was rented as a hall for lectures and other entertainments, and the third was for many years the main entertainment hall of the city. The building, which was of red brick with stone facings, cost, with the lot, \$140,000 and was considered extremely handsome and a credit to the city.

Henry E. Bacon helped the library in many ways at this time, taking \$20,000 worth of stock and advancing \$10,000 to the association at a critical period in the growth of the library.

The new building was occupied in 1854. The report of the library for that year showed that it owned property to the value of nearly \$23,000, that it numbered 10,565 volumes, that its membership for the year was 944, its issue of books was 9,885, and its receipts were \$7,693.27. Wm. P. Curtis was appointed librarian in 1848, which position he held for eleven years. The first catalogue of the library was issued by him in 1850, which was followed by a supplement in 1851. Mr. Curtis was succeeded in 1859 by Edward W. Johnston, who published the second catalogue of the library, which then contained about fourteen thousand volumes. This catalogue was based on an adaptation of Lord Bacon's scheme of classifying books; and Dr. Wm. T. Harris, now Commissioner of Education, refers, in his Essay on Classification, to "the eminent practical success of . . . the catalogue of that excellent collection, the St. Louis Mercantile Library."

Mr. Johnston procured for the library a valuable copy of Audubon's Birds of North America, which had great additional value from the fact that it was Audubon's reserved copy and bore his signature on each plate, for the original subscription price of \$1,000.

In 1862, Mr. John N. Dyer, who had for a year or two served as Actuary, was appointed Librarian. He continued to fill both offices until his death. His life was one of untiring, unremitting devotion to the interests of the library. His arduous efforts to secure the funds for the new building, together with the further task of two removals, following twenty-seven years of close confinement, caused his premature death July 3, 1889. His name must be forever associated with the upbuilding of this noble institution.

In 1872 the experiment of keeping the library open on Sunday, issuing no books and admitting only members, was tried. The average attendance for six months was 71\frac{3}{4}, and the experiment, not being considered profitable, was abandoned.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the library was celebrated with much enthusiasm in 1871. The foremost men of the city in science, in general culture, in the professions and in finance were present at the reception, which was opened by an interesting address from Jas. E. Yeatman.

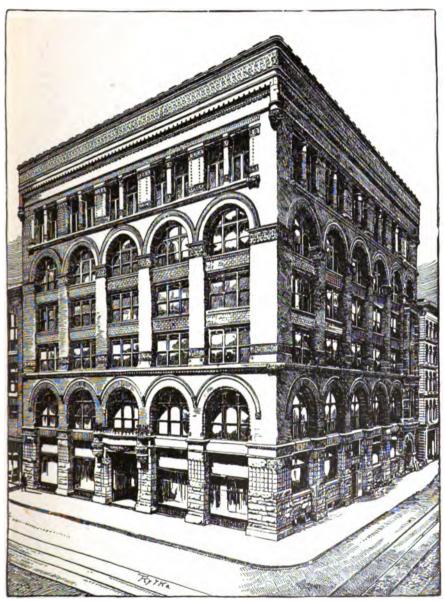
In 1874, by an amendment to the charter, the control of the real estate of the association was vested in a board of five trustees. In this year the library published its third general catalogue, at a cost of \$8,170. A supplement was printed in 1876, in which year large and valuable additions were made from the sales of the Drake, Menzies and Squier libraries.

The library now began to feel cramped in its building, its rental receipts diminished, and it was evident that a fresh impulse was needed. Many plans were discussed and that proposed by Mr. James E. Yeatman, being adjudged the best, was adopted in 1886. The proposal was that the library should offer for sale perpetual memberships at \$100 each, and that the proceeds should be devoted to the erection of a new building which should bring in a revenue from its rental of all space not needed for library purposes. Robert S. Brookings, then the president of the association, carried out this plan most successfully; \$113,800 was realized from this sale of memberships, and \$300,000 was borrowed on the real estate owned by the library. The demolition of the old building was begun in 1887, and the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Henry Shaw on June 1st, 1887. Meantime the books were housed and the work of the library carried on in the old Pope mansion at Tenth and Locust streets.

The new structure, which was formally opened for the issue of books on January 26th, 1889, is a handsome building of red granite, brick and terra Its total cost was \$383,000. cotta. The library occupies the sixth floor and two rooms on the lower floors, leasing the remainder of the building on such advantageous terms that it is rapidly reducing its indebtedness, besides making large accessions each year to its valuable collection of books. Much of the financial prosperity of the Mercantile Library is due to the good judgment and wise financiering of Robert S. Brookings and to his unceasing watchfulness of the interests of the library. The library now contains over 100,000 volumes and is especially well equipped to aid advanced students in their researches. from four to five thousand volumes yearly and offers to its patrons sixty daily papers and 370 magazines. It has a membership of 3,455, of which sixteen are honorary, 1,307 perpetual, 573 life, and 1,559 annual memberships.

The present librarian, successor to Mr. Dyer, is Horace Kephart, formerly of Yale University Library. Since his incumbency the library has been entirely re-catalogued, and has issued a reference list of Missouri and Illinois newspapers, 1808-1897, chronologically arranged, and also a list of manuscripts relating to Louisiana Territory and Missouri, of which the library makes a specialty.

The present Board of Directors consists of Messrs. Horatio N. Davis. President; Henry Stanley, Vice-President; Benjamin S. Adams and Alfred L. Shapleigh, Secretaries; Henry C. Scott, Treasurer, and Robert S. Brookings, David C. Ball, Lewis D. Dozier, Robert McK. Jones, George D. Markham, Isaac W. Morton, Benjamin B. Graham, Directors. These names serve to illustrate the high class of men who have, from the beginning, guided



MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

the fortunes of the institution. From the first directory, headed by James E. Yeatman, to the present, the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library has been a roll of honor, including at all times men who have ranked among the most high-minded and public spirited citizens of St. Louis. What was needed to give concentration, continuity and thorough effectiveness to the service of these able men was found in the tireless industry, unflagging zeal and singleness of purpose of John N. Dyer.

The terms of membership are as follows: Any person engaged in mercantile pursuits, as a proprietor, may become an active member by paying an initiation fee of five dollars and an annual subscription, payable in advance, of five dollars.

Any person similarly engaged, as a clerk, may become an active member by

paying an initiation fee of two dollars and an annual subscription of three dollars.

All other persons may become beneficiaries by paying five dollars annually, in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents for six months.

Life membership (active), fifty dollars. Perpetual membership (active), one hundred dollars.

The library has been the recipient of many valuable gifts of books and works of art, the value of which latter is estimated at \$25,918. The report of the treasurer for 1897 shows the property of the library as amounting to very nearly \$813,000, taking its land valuation, which was made in 1868, at \$140,000. It has been generously supported by the business men of St. Louis, and has proved itself worthy of that support by the efficient service that it has given to its patrons.

CUBA.

Is it naught? Is it naught
That the south-wind brings her wail to our shore,
That the spoilers compass our desolate sister?
Is it naught? Must we say to her, "Strive no more,"
With the lips wherewith we loved her and kissed her?

With the mocking lips wherewith we said,
"Thou art the dearest and fairest to us
of all the daughters the sea hath bred,
Ofall green-girdled isles that woo us!"
Is it naught?

Must ye wait? Must ye wait
Till they ravage her gardens of orange and palm,
Till her heart is dust, and her strength is water?
Must see them trample her, and be calm
As priests when a virgin is led to the slaughter?
Shall they smite the marvel of all the lands,
The nation's longing, the earth's completeness,—
On her red mouth dropping myrrh, her hands
Filled with fruitage and spices and sweetness?
Must ye wait?

In the day, in the night,
In the burning day, in dolorous night,
Her sun-browned cheeks are stained with weeping.
Her watch-fires beacon the misty height,—
Why are her friends and lovers sleeping?
Ye, at whose ears the flatterer bends.
Who were my kindred before all others,—

Hath he set your hearts afar, my friends?

Hath he made ye alien, my brothers,

Day and night?"

Hear ye not? Hear ye not
From the hollow sea the sound of her voice;
The passionate, far-off tone which sayeth;
'Alas, my brothers! alas, what choice,—
The lust that shameth, the sword that slayeth?
They bind me, they rend my delicate locks;
They shred the beautiful robes I won me!
My round limbs bleed on the mountain rocks;
Save me, ere they have quite undone me!"
Hear ye not?

Speak at last! Speak at last!

In the might of your strength, in the strength of the right,

Speak out at last to the treacherous spoiler!
Say: "Will ye harry her in our sight?
Ye shall not trample her down, nor soil her!
Loose her bonds! Let her rise in her loveliness,—
Our virginal sister; or, if ye shame her,
Dark Amuon shall rue for her sore distress,
And her sure revenge shall be that of Tamar!"
Speak at last!

HDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

⁻Written in 1870 and found in the Household edition of Stedman's works.

BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER.

What is the voice I hear
On the wind of the Western Sea?
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear,
And say what the voice may be.
'''Tis a proud, free people calling loud to a people proud and free.

"And it says to them, 'Kinsmen, hail!
We severed have been too long;
Now let us have done with a wornout tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,

And our friendship last long as love doth last, and be stronger than death is strong."

Answer them, sons of the self-same race,
And blood of the selfsame clan,
Let us speak with each other, face to face,
And answer as man to man,

And loyally love and trust each other as none but free men can.

Now fling them out to the breeze,
Shamrock, thistle and rose,
And the Star Spangled Banner unfurl with these,
A message to friends and foes,

Wherever the sails of peace are seen and wherever the war wind blows.

A message the bond and thrall to wake,
For wherever we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake
And his menace be void and vain,
For you are lords of a strong young land and we are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice on the bluff March gale, "We severed have been too long;
But now we have done with a wornout tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,

And our friendship last long as love doth last, and be stronger than death is strong."

ALFRED AUSTIN.

Along with the many expressions of sympathy which have come to us from our English and Canadian cousins in face of the national emergency which now confronts us, and in the midst of our own expressions of cordiality for England, called forth by her attitude in the far East, there rises before me very vividly the remembrance of two anecdotes illustrative of the good will which

at bottom always has subsisted between the two nations. The first is an historical incident, the latter probably not; but each made a lasting impression upon me, and both stories are of the kind which it gives me pleasure to recall.

I shall repeat the stories from memory, but wish it to be understood that my memory does not extend to details. I do not remember the dates, the names,

or any of the minor incidents. I may even misstate some of the particulars, but the essence of the stories is as follows:

There are misunderstandings between the English and the Chinese. English ships are in Chinese waters. An American war-ship is also on hand, but America is in no way concerned in the quarrel. The English attempt to go up the river and are attacked by the Chinese in their junks. The English boats put back, but are followed. The Americans are looking on as neutrals. To interfere would be a breach of international law, and might involve their government in great complications; the captain feels his responsibility. The English are hard pressed, but plucky, and the American sailors cannot repress a cheer. The Chinese are persistent in their attack, however, and greatly outnumber the English. The latter seem doomed to defeat, which means death. The American captain can stand it no longer. He gives vent to an exclamation, which my memory diplomatically refuses to recall, and adds: "Blood is thicker than water! Clear for action, and give them a broadside!" The shots are given.

The other anecdote, of whose authenticity I have some doubt, concerns our consular service. Reciprocal courtesies between American and English representatives are common, and owing to England's extended commercial interests, it often happens that she has representatives at places where we have none. In such places, I believe, the protection of the British consulate is always at the service of American residents. We made use of such services at the time of the "Jamieson Raid." We are making use of them now. But, to our story.

A naturalized American citizen returns to his native land and is arrested for desertion from the army. He is summarily tried, and condemned to be shot. He is denied the usual opportunities to prove his innocence or his nationality. The petty officials are ignorant of the international conventions governing the case, and the time is set for his execution. In the meantime the American consul has protested at every stage of the proceedings, but to no purpose, save to hasten the verdict. The British consul has added his friendly expostulations, but in vain. The shooting will take place on the morrow.

At the hour appointed, the condemned is led forth and placed with arms bound against the wall. The soldiers are lined up, ready to shoot. The two consuls are present. Before the order is given to fire, the American representative is permitted to speak to the prisoner. He steps forward, unfolds an American flag and wraps it around the shoulders and breast of the man about to die. The officer hesitates. Then the English consul walks forward, unfolds the flag of his country and covers the rigid form of the prisoner with the red cross of St. George. And the stars burn brighter in their azure field, and the bars glow in the sunlight, and the interwoven emblems of the dignity, the sovereignty and the might of two great nations are potent to save the citizen of one from the death which seemed inevitable. The officer, though he knows not the law, comprehends a little of what it may mean to fire on the flags of both the English-speaking peoples at once. The sentence is suspended and the prisoner ultimately released.

EDWARD BATES.

THE CULT OF OMAR.

Omar Kháyyám, or 'Umar Kháyám, seems to receive new disciples to his cult daily. The New York Times has recently published some interesting articles about him, from which we print the following extracts:

For nearly two centuries the Western world has known 'Umar's name; and for a quarter of a century it has worshipped him through proxy. His real cult, started in England in 1859 by the first edition of FitzGerald's quatrains, rapidly spread to the Continent of Europe, where Nicolas, Bodenstedt, and Von Schack introduced him to the scholars of France and Germany. It soon reached America, where he now has, perhaps, more devotees than he has in all Europe. We may claim, indeed, to have done more for the extension of his reputation and for disseminating a just appreciation of his verse, as we know it, than any other people. Elihu Vedder's illustration of the rubá'iyát has been aptly called the second greatest translation of 'Umar; and it has probably done more to popularize the Persian poet than all translations combined, even including FitzGerald's.

Sir Gore Ouseley. in the early part of this century took up the task begun by Dr. Hyde, and made the first translation in English of any of the rubá'iyát giving two of them as aphorisms in his "Biographical notices of the Persian Poets." This fragmentary notice of 'Umar was so concealed in a mass of other matter that McCarthy did not even know of its existence (though others did) when he was making his prose version.

The four German scholars who did so much toward establishing 'Umar's fame in Europe may be conveniently grouped. They are von Hammer-Purgstall, Freidrich Rückert, Friedrich von Bodenstedt, and Graf von Schack. Von Hammer-Purgstall was the first to bring to the consideration of modern thinkers any considerable number of the rubá'iyát. He translated twenty-five of them into rather prosaic German, but the radiance of the Persian gems made the world forget their rough German setting. It was from him that Emerson drew? his scant knowledge and false estimate of the relative worth of the Persian poets. Friedrich Rückert followed with a transliteration and version of two of the rubá'iyát, and his own great reputation for scholarship and critical

judgment added tremendous significance to the star that Europe had just discovered above the eastern horizon. Graf Von Schack translated into German verse, in 1878, 336 rubá'iyát, and Bodenstedt put into German quatrains, in 1881, 467 rubá'iyát. Bodenstedt's version is the more musical, though neither approximates the exact sense, the rhythm, the power, or the beauty of the original.

To French scholarship belongs the honor of the first European edition of 'Umar that is at all adequate in point of translation and of editing the Persian text. This was the edition of J. B. Nicolas, containing 464 rubá'iyát, the French and Persian on opposite pages, and published in Paris by order of the Emperor Napoleon in 1867. The original text is beautifully clear, and the translation is in limpid French prose-the kind of prose that makes one regret that Frenchmen should ever attempt to write poetry. Among many scholars of France who have devoted themselves more or less ardently to the study of 'Umar may be mentioned Garcin de Tassy, Darmesteter, and Barbier de Meynard.

Of translations in English, FitzGerald's enjoys "a privacy of glorious light." Tennyson gave it a mere mockery of praise when he wrote of that

"golden Eastern lay, Than which I know no version done In English more divinely well."

There is no version in any language that can compare with it. It transcends in power its great original, and surpasses in beauty any English poem of its length that has been written since "In Memoriam." It is not really a translation, but is practically an original poem based upon some of 'Umar's thoughts and upon themes suggested by an imaginative reading of the Persian. He said himself that "many quatrains are mashed together," and disclaims any intention of following the original with fidelity. He chose rather to give us a charming tour de force of his own. A single illustration will suffice to show with what splendid alchemy he transmuted dross into refined gold, and how a hint or even a mistaken guess at the meaning inspires in him some exquisite thought.

The "crowning stanza," as Swinburne calls it, was suggested, as we have it, on the evidence of FitzGerald himself, by a rubá'i which Whinfield correctly enough translates as follows: "O Thou! who know'st the secret thoughts of all, In time of sorest need who aidest all, Grant me repentance, and accept my plea, O Thou who dost accept the pleas of all."

If 'Umar really wrote this quatrain his admirers might justly base upon it for him the most sweeping claim of piety. All other translators agree in giving the same significance to the verse; but FitzGerald, misinterpreting the last line, wrote the daring Promethean challenge to Divinity:

"Oh Thou, who Man of baser Earth didst make, And ev'n with Paradise devise the snake: For all the Sin wherewith the Face of Man Is blacken'd—Man's forgiveness give—and take!"

Prof. Cowell, who had taught FitzGerald Persian, was astonished by this bold paraphrase, and said: "There is no original for the line about the snake. I have looked for it in vain in Nicolas, but I have supposed that the last line is FitzGerald's mistaken version. FitzGerald mistook the meaning of 'giving' and 'accepting' as used here, and so invented the last line out of his own mistake. I wrote to him about it, when I was in Calcutta, but he never cared to alter it." It is strange that Edward Heron Allen, in the latest version of 'Umar, which has just been published in England, should have overlooked this conclusive evidence and traced FitzGerald's quatrain to entirely different rubá'i. Pope Gregory, by erroneously pronouncing Latin according to the Italian manner, converted the rude "angles" into "angels," but FitzGerald, by an error in his Persian, transforms poor 'Umar's infrequent devotion into rank skepticism.

I cannot pass from FitzGerald's achievement without mention of Prof. Edward Byles Cowell, the inspirer alike of FitzGerald's study of Persian and of his love for 'Umar. Prof. Cowell's masterly essay on al Khayyám in The Calcutta Review in 1858 became the foundation of a more scholarly study and deeper appreciation of the poet. He also translated a number of the rubá'iyát. It was he, also, who first understood 'Umar's real character and rescued him from the reputation of a mere sensual dreamer. He wrote of the poet in explaining his materialistic and bacchanal moods, "He seems to forget his better self in his temporary epicurean disguise."

'Umar needed such a positive defense at that time, and I fear he still needs it, at least in this country and in England, where we take him at the estimate of those who condemn him without knowing his real character, and those who have had the temerity to "translate" or paraphrase him without knowing his language.

Carlyle, with British arrogance and British ignorance of the outside world, called him the

"Persian blackguard"—a term which he, above all literary men, should have avoided. English scholars have generally accepted this senseless and cruel taunt. The Germans—Rückert and von Hammer-Purgstall—call him "the Persian Voltaire;" and the French—Renan and Barbier de Meynard—have retaliated by calling him "the Persian Goethe" or "the Persian Heine," or both in one.

But, as Prof. Cowell says, the epicurean disguise is only temporary; and it is very transparent. Behind the Silenus mask is the face of no drunkard or debauchee. Lift it, and we see the calm visage of the sage and philosopher worthy to walk in Academe with Plato; or we see the deep-lined brow of the scientist who had solved problems that had long defied the genius of the Western world, who had reset the stars in their courses, and measured the orbit of the sun; or we see the smiling face of the poet who has just closed a book of philosophy or finished a complex astronomical calculation—and sits down to compose a ruba'i on love or wine, that henceforward and forever goes singing down the ages.

Next to FitzGerald's paraphrase I think that we can safely place that of Richard Le Gallienne-"next, but at a long interval." He does not know Persian, and consequently 'Umar himself is as a sealed book to him. But he does not think Persian at all necessary, and has given us in "Rubá'iyát of Omar Khayyám: A Pharaphrase from Several Literal Translations" a version of 211 quatrains based upon the translations of Nicolas, Whinfield, and McCarthy. His verses will generally be considered good wherever they do not challenge comparison with the matchless quatrains of FitzGerald. His work is a distinct contribution to English poetry, and as a paraphrase of 'Umar has excellences and a charm of its own. Its intermezzo arrangement, weaving in the love verses as a sort of refrain, is one of its most pleasant features. He has also endeavored to fuse the disjointed quatrains into a harmonious poem, and has succeeded as well as the calculated lack of connection will permit. The rubá'i is an epigram, a complete poem in itself; and neither two nor two hundred rubá'iyát can be put together and called a poem in any true sense of the word. The connection and harmony are entirely fanciful and

Sometimes Mr. Le Gallienne has caught with fine intuition the spirit of the original, as

"When Time lets slip a little perfect hour."

Poetry cannot be translated, That is the reason so many attempt it. It was wise, there-

fore, in Le Gallienne to adopt the paraphrase. Others, like Whinfield, McCarthy, Garner, and Allen have tried to reproduce 'Umar in English prose or poetry, and have given us neither 'Umar nor themselves. Le Gallienne has at least given us much of himself and occasional glimpses of the great Persian.

Of the other translations in English, that by E. H. Whinfield-"The Quatrains of Omar Khayyám: The Persian Text, with an English Verse Translation. Trubner & Co., London, 1883"—is at once the most literal version in poetry and the most scholarly of all versions. It contains 500 quatrains. John Leslie Garner, of Milwaukee, published a poetic version in 1888 entitled "The Strophes of Omar Khayyam, Translated from the Persian, with an introduction and Notes," published by the Corbitt & Skidmore Company. It is now out of print, but Mr. Garner is engaged, it is reported, on a new and enlarged edition. His version (142 quatrains) is musical and pleasant reading, but it cannot be said that it has either the spirit or the strength of 'Umar. The version by Justin Huntly McCarthy-"Rubá'iyát of Omar Khayyám, published by David Nutt, London, 1889''-is in prose, as is also the translation just published England by Edward Heron Allen. which gives all of the Bodleian manuscript used by FitzGerald. Mr. McCarthy has translated 466 quatrains, or two more than Nicolas. His style is somewhat fanciful, though it is clear and flowing. It is too close a following of Nicolas, whose prose is far more musical and effective, and needs no gloss in English.

Occasional translators are numberless. Among these the best known are Emerson, who ventured one quatrain; Charles Eliot Norton, who translated into prose from Nicolas 39 quatrains, and Michael Kerney, who has translated into equivalent English meter and with excellent taste about 50 of the rubá'iyát.

A book appeared in 1896, the work of an American scholar, that should be upon the shelf of every lover of 'Umar. It is "Rubá'iyát of Omar Kháyyám, English, French, and German translations comparatively arranged in accordance with the text of Edward FitzGerald's version, with further selections, notes, biographies, bibliography, and other material collected and edited by Nathan Haskell Dole; printed and published by Joseph Knight Company, Boston." It is a master work, and is incomparably the most valuable contribution to the study of 'Umar since the edition of Nicolas. If it could have included, as Mr. Allen's book does, the rubá'iyát in the original, it would have left nothing to be desired. Mr. Dole has brought together a wonderful mass of information about

the Persian poet and those who have studied him and have written about him, and has arranged under the paraphrase of FitzGerald the version of Nicolas, McCarthy, Whinfield, Garner, Kerney, Bodenstedt, and von Schack.

The ruba'i is the rarest flower of the Orient, and cannot be transplanted. Emerson has said that the Persian poets write sentences so succinct that they may be engraved on a sword blade or even on a ring. They study condensation and suggestiveness, and make a phrase or word paint a picture or tell a story.

The Persian rubá'i is an epigram, compared with which the Greek epigram becomes diffuse and Tacitus seems garrulous. It is as concise as a cry of pain or of joy. Perhaps I can not do better than to give one of 'Umar's rubá'iyát in the original to illustrate its brevity of form and its fullness of meaning and suggestion. Transliterated into English symbols, the famous quatrain on the rose and tulip bed is as follows:

Har já ke guli u lála zári budast
Az sarkhyi jun-i shahr-yári budast;
Har barg-i bunaísha kaz zamin miruid
Khál-ast ke bar rukh-i nagári budast.

This may be literally translated thus-

"Wherever there has been a rose or tulip bed, There has been the red blood of a mighty King;

Wherever a violet leaf grows from the earth,

There has been a mole that once was on the
the cheek of a beautiful woman."

FitzGerald paraphrases it in the following quatrain:

"I sometimes think that never blows so red The rose as where some buried Cæsar bled;

That every hyacinth the garden wears

Dropped in her lap from some once lovely
head."

Emerson gives the following version from the German of von Hammer-Purgstall:

"Each spot where tulips prank their state Has drunk the lifeblood of the great; The violets you field which stain Are moles of beauty Time ha h slain."

The idea of the Persian suggests Shake-peare's

"and from her fair and unpolluted flesh May violets spring:"

And Tennyson's:

"And from his ashes may be made
The violet of his native land;"

but 'Umar preceded the former by 500 and the latter by 750 years.

As I have already said, the real rubá'iyát have not yet been translated into poetry, and 'Umar's spirit cannot brook the trammels of prose. Those who have done best in their efforts to translate him into verse have made more or less valuable contributions to the literature of their own languages, but they have given us little or nothing of the Persian of al Khayyám.

In the four lines which Emerson attempted he has combined fidelity and music in better proportion than many of his competitors in this field.

A reviewer in the new English review, *Literature*, is not inclined to grant so much as is generally conceded to FitzGerald, and gives translations of his own to prove that the other translators, FitzGerald included, are all wrong.

"An eminent Persian scholar sends us the following critique of Mr. Heron Allen's book:

Yet another paraphrase of the Rubáiyát of Umr Khayam, rendered immortal by that of Edward FitzGerald. Mr. R. le Gallienne has been closely followed by an interesting edition of the original, just published by H. S. Nichols (10s. 6d.), containing a facsimile of a MS. in the Bodleian Library, reproduced by photography, a transcript of the same into modern printed Persian characters, a literal prose translation by E. H. Allen, and a bibliography of this unique poem, or rather collection of verses in the same metre, written probably by many other authors besides Umr Khayam himself. I propose to take a few quatrains, and show that a literal metrical translation is as feasible, and has an equally pleasing effect, as a paraphrase.

Take, for example, FitzGerald's 30th quatrain.

For I remember stopping by the way
To watch a potter thumping his wet clay:
And with its all-obliterated Tongue
It murmured—"Gently, Brother, gently, pray!"

LE GALLIENNE.

Thus spake I to a potter, on a day, Bidding his careless wheel a moment stay:— "Be pitiful, O potter, nor forget Potters and pots alike are made of clay."

WHINFIELD.

I saw a busy potter by the way Kneading with might and main a lump of clay; And lo! the clay cried, "Use me gently, pray; I was a man myself but yesterday."

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

In the bazaar I saw a potter yesterday, Who violently kneaded a fresh lump of clay, In its own tongue: "Now gently deal with me; Such as thou art was I," exclaimed that clay.

In what way have the paraphrases here improved upon the original, the precise meaning of which all fail to convey? The equivalent of FitzGerald's Quatrain 35 is not traceable in Le Gallienne, but compares with Whinfield and a literal translation as below:—

FITZGERALD.

Then to the lip of this poor earthen Urn I lean'd, the secret of my Life to learn; And Lip to Lip it murmured—"Whilst you live, Drink!—for once dead, you never shall return."

WHINFIELD.

I put my lips to th' cup, for I did yearn
Th' secret of the future life to learn;
And from his lip I heard a whisper drop,
"Drink! for once gone you never will return."

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

I placed upon the jar my lip in great desire From it the reason of my long life to inquire: It touched my lip back and in secret said: "Drink wine:

Thou com'st not back to earth, if hence thou once retire.''

Do the two former convey the idea of the futility of inquiring too closely into the future any better than that expressed in the original? Again, take the following:

FITZGERALD.

Ah, with the Grape my fading life provide, And wash the body whence the Life has died. And lay me, shrouded in the living Leaf, By some not infrequented Garden-side.

LE GALLIENNE.

Nor yet shall fail the efficacious Vine: Wash me as white as silver in old wine, And for my coffin fragrant timbers take Of tendrilled wood (then plant a rose and dine).

WHINFIELD.

Comrades, I pray you, physic me with wine, Make this wan amber face like rubies shine, And if I die, use wine to wash my corpse, And frame my coffin out of planks of vine.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Take earnest heed and feed ye me with wine, And make my amber face like rubies shine. When I am dead, with wine my body wash; My coffin make of timber of the vine.

To my idea FitzGerald has in no way improved upon the original conception, which was to glorify the vine and all its products; nor is it at all a more poetical thought, as far as we can see, to speak of a body buried in vine leaves than to picture it in a coffin made of its wood, which might be supposed to surround it with the flavour of wine equally with the leaf.

The manner in which the Bodleian MS. has been reproduced appears to me to be a triumph of photographic art, and the accurate rendering of the Persian in the editor's prose translation leaves little to be desired. When the British public have recovered from their fit of enthusiasm, representing a very large sum in hard cash, induced by the prettinesses of Fitz-Gerald's style, it is to be hoped that a perusal of this translation will lead them to a different appreciation of the merits of the former, and of such versions as those of Le Gallienne and Whinfield, extracts from which have been given."

• Quotations from the critics could be made indefinitely, but perhaps none would have more interest than an extract from the address of our Ambassador to England, Col. John Hay, before the Omar Kháyyám Club in London, which was pronounced a "masterpiece of literary oratory."

I can never forget my emotions when I first saw FitzGerald's translations of the Quatrains. Keats, in his sublime ode on Chapman's Homer has described the sensation once for all:—

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies, When a new planet swims into his ken."

The exquisite beauty, the faultless form, the singular grace of those amazing stanzas were not more wonderful than the depth and breadth of their profound philosophy, their knowledge of life, their dauntless courage, their serene facing of the ultimate problems of life and of death. . . . Omar was a FitzGerald before the letter, or FitzGerald was a reincarnation of Omar. . . Omar sang to a half bar-

barous province, FitzGerald to the world. Wherever the English speech is spoken or read, the Rubaiyat have taken their place as a classic. There is not a hill-post in India nor a village in England where there is not a coterie to whom Omar Kháyyám is a familiar friend and a bond of union. In America he has an equal following in many regions and conditions. In the Eastern States his adepts form an esoteric sect: the beautiful volume of drawings by Mr. Vedder is a centre of delight and suggestion wherever it exists. In the cities of the West you will find the Quatrains one of the most thoroughly read books in every club library. I heard him quoted once in one of the most lonely and desolate spots of the high Rockies. . . . One morning at sunrise as we were breaking camp I was startled to hear one of our party, a frontiersman born, intoning these words of sombre majesty:-

"'Tis but a tent where takes his one day's rest A Sultan to the realm of death addressed. The Sultan rises and the dark ferrásh Strikes, and prepares it for another guest."

I thought the sublime setting of primeval forest and pouring canon was worthy of the lines; I am sure the dewless, crystalline air never vibrated to strains of more solemn music.

In a poem read before the same club Mr. Austin Dobson approaches his subject with less reverence and in a lighter vein:

Well, Omar Kháyyám wrote of Wine, And all of us, sometimes, must dine; And Omar Kháyyám wrote of Roses, And all of us, no doubt, have noses; And Omar Kháyyám wrote of Love, Which some of us are not above. Also he charms to this extent, We don't know, alwsys, what he meant. Lastly, the man's so plainly dead We can heap honors on his head.

The onward sweep of the river is an eternal fact. The eddy and the backwater are facts of practice. There is no delusion like a temporary fact. The logic of an eddy has everything on its side excepting the knowledge of rivers. And the eddy is close, the world-plan far off; and the eddy facts are triumphantly appealed to as the "spirit of the times," "the irresistible

evidence of public opinion," and this or that name, which will at once occur to you, that implies that every one who does not swing with the eddy is a fool. Beware of self-satisfied names; fools are duped by them. Moreover, the eddy at the moment confers honour and profit, the eddy bribes heavily. — Edward Thring.

ONE VIEW OF OUR LIBRARY.

To the Librarian of the St Louis Public Library:

DEAR SIR-During a recent visit to St. Louis I renewed my acquaintance with the Public Library after an absence of a number of years. My first visits to the library were when, years ago, I used to cause the assistants much annoyance by calling for books that made them corkscrew up the iron spiral stairs into the galleries of the old building on Seventh street. Then the number of subscribers was limited, books were easy to get, and one attained an easy familiarity with at least the backs of writers by wandering through the alcoves. Since I left the city the Library assumed somewhat of a metropolitan character; as a result of the great number of people who now use its books, the latter have been placed in a stack room and a certain amount of red-tape introduced. doubt many of the old habitués long for the freedom and quiet of former times and growl about delays and the impossibility of picking out the book wanted. It is of these grumblers I should like to write, to do so I must go back to my first sentence.

As I chanced to look over the new books, while waiting for my book drawing successor in our family to get his volumes, I fell into conversation with Mr. Langton. Our talk turned on book matters and I learned to my surprise that the delivery of books was by a number considered to be slow and complicated. I am sure these people would reverse their opinion if they would compare our library with others of an equal size. For example, if one wishes to draw a book from - one of the large Eastern libraries] it is often a matter of an hour's wait. It is quite customary to leave an order in the morning and to return in the

afternoon to have it filled. I might mention others. This is, however, a minor matter, for it is in the convenience and thoroughness of the classification and cataloguing that our library is most excellent. I have seen many libraries, and few are better. Some of them catalogue their books in pamphlets, so that it is as necessary to know when the library bought the book as to know its author and subject; others have fallen into that joy of librarians (at least the feminine part) and curse of readers—the Dewey system. When I think of the knowledge a cataloguer of that system must have I am astounded, and when I ponder over the mysteries of the labels bearing a classification down to the least vagaries of an author's mind, I am overwhelmed. I have been told that the mystical numbers 531, 642, N 21, A 2 will specify the ten to the ninth power division of a man's thought. At that rate let writers confine themselves (to prevent librarians from contracting megacephalus) to writing only about atoms and bacilli, which the heresiarch Dewey himself would refrain from subdividing. And the cruelty of it all; in the day of judgment how shall men like Voltaire gather together their literary remains scattered on every shelf in the stack?

I am sure, my dear sir, the grumblers grumble at delays only because they do not know the difficulty of keeping track of so many books, and that they should rejoice in the excellent collection of books St. Louis possesses. I am

Yours, etc.,

Louis T. More. University of Nebraska.

January 24, 1898.

AMONG THE LIBRARIES.

A NOTHER delusion has been shattered. It seems that Benjamin Franklin did not inaugurate the first public library in America after all. Franklin was illustrious in so many ways that he can well afford to let the credit of this good deed be placed where it belongs.

The historian of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames writes to the New York Times that in the colonial records of North Carolina mention is made of a public library in the province as far back as 1600, which was founded by Dr. Bray and consisted of £100 worth of books brought from England. A volume of this collection, published in London in 1685, which belongs to the Diocese of East Carolina, was exhibited at a local Historico-Ecclesiastical exposition in 1890. Another book exhibited was stamped "Belonging to ye Library of St. Thomas Parish in Pamlico." Also, Edward Mosely, a public spirited lawyer, made, in 1720, "a large donation of standard books toward a provincial library to be kept in Edenton, the metropolis of North Carolina."

Portions of the large private library of Mosely, who was a prominent man and a member of the Council, are still in existence.

The Bookman says:

The journals devoted to library interests break out now and then with new schemes for classification and notation, each more complicated and abstruse that the others. Classification in libraries is important, but perhaps no more useless expenditure, in a small way, of brain power can be imagined than much of that which is devoted to impossible and impracticable classification schemes. A new scheme of notation recently published is about as interesting and as lucid to read, and probably as useful in a library as a chapter in quaternions. Fortunately these plants perish in their youth, and do very little harm.

The London Athenaum comments on the Congressional Library in this wise:

The new Library of Congress, which stands on Capitol Hill, almost rivals the Capitol in size and far surpasses it in beauty of interior. It cost \$7,000,000—precisely the cost of the new battleship Indiana.

Miss Helen Gould has recently given to the New York University \$10,000 for its engineering department, supplementing a former gift of \$10.000. Miss Gould had previously given \$40,000 to the university for a scholarship fund in the engineering department, so that it is now indebted to her for \$60,000. Not long since she gave \$500 for a library to the Railroad Men's Y. M. C. A., of Decatur, Ill.

Gen. Lew Wallace, who lives in Crawfordsville, Ind., has built a study on his estate, at a cost of \$40,000. At his death this will pass into the keeping of the city of Crawfordsville for a public library.

Massachusetts can read with pride the report of her library commission recently published, which states that only three-fifths of one per cent. of her people have not the privileges of a free public library.

The Gloversville (N. Y.) Free Library receives by the will of the late Mrs. Electa A. Fay interesting-bearing securities to the value of \$25,000. It is to be known as the "Fay Legacy" and the principal is not to be touched.

T. G. Lewis has given 1,200 books on dentistry to the Grosvenor library of Buffalo, N. Y.

On March 8th the Boston Public Library passed the fiftieth anniversary of the act authorizing its institution.

The city library of Ghent, in Belgium, recently celebrated its hundredth anniversary. It contains about 325,000 volumes, and is the second library in im-

portance in Belgium. Its inception is due to the French Revolution.

The Youngstown (O.) Library Association has changed its name to the Reuben McMillen Library Association in consequence of receiving \$20,000 in memory of its namesake.

In the collection of about three thousand volumes, chiefly consisting of German literature, recently presented to the library of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., there is a collection of works by Lessing and Schiller unsurpassed in completeness. Columbia University is making extensive additions to its books on German history, being enabled to do so by recent gifts of money, and it had already a valuable Gothe collection. The New York University Library has also received a collection of books on German literature.

Forty thousand dollars have been given to the Monmouth (III.) public library association for a library building.

Andrew Carnegie is going to build another free public library immediately. This time it will be in Greenstown, Pa. Would that St. Louis lay in the path of Mr. Carnegie.

Our plan of supplying new fiction by means of the duplicate collection or renting new novels at a few cents a week has just been introduced in the Washington (D. C.) public library.

Mrs. Ann Porter has left in her will the sum of \$1,500 to the public library of Newburyport, Mass.

Albert K. Smiley has given a beautiful new library building, which is now nearly completed, to the town of Redlands, Cal.

How important the office of librarian is becoming in America one need hardly say. Our most notable public buildings of the past few years have been libraries. Three years ago the new Public Library of Boston was opened—by far the most elaborate and generous building in New England. A year or two later came

the Library of Congress in Washington, which is probably the most elaborate and generous building in the United States. And only last month was opened the new Public Library of Chicago. New York lags behind. But plans are already making there for a larger and richer one still. In each case the building has been necessary; the collections of books have become too large and valuable for anything short of the best attainable accommodation. Whether the new buildings afford this may be disputed. That they are meant to, and that public moneys have been unstintingly devoted to them is beyond doubt.—Literature.

The library of Paul Leicester Ford, historian and novelist, is "dukedom large enough." This is the first of the three thoughts that come into the visitor's mind as he is ushered through the long hallway of the old Ford mansion on Clark street, Brooklyn Heights, and pauses at the top of the flight of steps that form the threshold of the remarkable room. The house itself is curious enough, with its broad drawing rooms on the second floor, its plain, unassuming front, and its general air of a dwelling of half a century ago. But the library is by far the crowning feature, and no picture of Paul Leicester Ford at home is complete, or can even be suggested, without a word in particular as to this "workshop," where "Peter Stirling" was forged and some of the best American historical work of the past twenty years has been done.

It is a great, almost square apartment that you peer down into from the top of these steps at the end of the hall, a room 50 by 60 feet, made by building over the entire yard of the old Ford home. A huge, square skylight in its centre pours in a flood of sunlight, and several side windows add to the illumination. Along the four walls, in a line that is practically unbroken, stretch lengths of high bookcases, their bases honeycombed with shallow, broad, and deep pasteboard boxes containing rare autographs, pamphlets, and memoranda of the greatest value. In this room and in "stacks" in an apartment of equal size below, is almost certainly the largest and oldest private library of America to-day. Here, below, and elsewhere about the house, for the library shelves have overflowed, are at least 100,000 volumes and pamphlets, a collection unequaled in its fieldthat of Americana.

And this is only a part of the fittings of this room. Book racks, cases, tables, a score of pieces of furniture, are here and there, and four great desks and writing tables. All are heaped high with volumes and the stock in trade of the delver into history who has his

material at hand. The desks and writing tables are wildernesses of dingy books, proofs, memoranda, pamphlets, and manuscripts, for this historian with his wealth of space at his command and his authorities and references here, but a few steps away, believes in heaping up his material and keeping it in view, using each desk and each writing table for its own piece of work.

So this library, in comparison with others, becomes indeed a "dukedom." One never knows in which corner of it, at which desk, he may find its master. It is here, however, in the midst of one volume or another that there sits each morning the man who, having risen toward the top in one branch of literature, has gained success in another almost at one single bound. Paul Leicester Ford's extraordinary versatility, his skill at driving two steeds without losing his hold on either, is the second thought that strikes you. The third is this man's conversational cleverness, his wit and brilliancy, his pithy, concise sentences, his ease in argument and retort —N. T. Times.

The great Aristotle was the first Greek collector of books, and in his library not the least of the treasures were his own works. Over the arch of the Rameselum at Thebes, which, during the reign of Osymandyas, was used as the repository of his library, was the inteription, "The treasury of remedies for the soul."

Upon your entrance to a public library, first learn the conditions or your entering. . . .

It is of the greatest importance that you should thoroughly understand the arrangement of the catalogues, which are always free of access to readers. You will not lose time by making a study of them; for a library is one great commonplace book of knowledge, which is utterly useless without an index; and the catalogue is that index. It is a divining-rod in the hands of any one; and they who use it correctly will certainly find the fountain-head of knowledge. Every well-regulated library has, or at least should have, catalogues arranged by author, title and subject. In some libraries you will find these catalogues printed in book form; but the printed catalogue is fast being superseded by the card catalogue. . . Almost every library which has a printed catalogue will also have a card catalogue; and the reason of this is that the printed catalogue, which may be complete to-day, will be rendered incomplete to-morrow by the accession of a thousand new volumes. . . . If you wish for complete, recent, and thorough information about the books of the library, go to the card catalogue.

Facility in handling books of reference, and tracking the footprints of knowledge, is a matter of acquirement within every one's capabilities. Librarians are adepts at it and if you can get them to help you hunt up a subject, you will greatly benefit thereby. . . . The reader can not fail to appreciate at once the great and vital importance of these books of reference. To the thorough reader they are indispensable; and, in the running down of literature on any subject, the student is utterly lost without them. They should be examined and studied with the greatest care and attention; for their importance is primary and absolute. They are eyes to the blind and crutches to the lame.-Van Dyke's Books and kow to use them.

LIBRARY HUMORS.

Asked for in the Reading Room.

Ten years hard labor.

Jug. (Judge.)

Bar book. (Temple bar.)

Buck.

Five minuets with the editor.

good of health (asked by a small boy).

green flag.

I need nothing but love. (asked by a small girl).

Juge.

Juvenil**es**.

Paul Maul Magazine.

sin of life. (asked by a small girl).

In response to a notice that a book was overdue:

— A. B. is in the convent and when she comes home she will bring it down.

A communication from a Station:

H. W. says he never lived at _____, and I don't think he did as he is a very small boy.

One small boy gives his occupation as plastering, and his place of business as "all over." The association of ideas is unfortunate.

A list of books handed in contains among others the following entries:

Jack in the beanstalk.

Grims farrytail:
Old fashind girl.

A very patient man writes to a London journal: "In January a year ago I asked for a book of the Librarian at the British Museum, and the answer was, 'It is at the binder's.' I called again this month, January, 1898, and asked for the same book, and the answer was, 'At the binder's.'"—N. X. Times.

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

THE SENATOR ORDERS HIS LONDON SUIT.

I must be permitted to generalise in this way about our London experiences because they only lasted a day and a half, and it is impossible to get many particulars in that space. . . .

When it became a question of how we were to put in our time, it seemed to momma as if she would rather lie down than anything.

"You and your father, dear," she said, "might drive to St. Paul's, when it stops raining, have a good look at the dome, and try to bring me back the sound of the echo. It is said to be very weird. See that poppa does not forget to take off his hat in the body of the church, but he might put it on in the Whispering Gallery, where it is sure to be draughty. And remember that the funeral coach of the Duke of Wellington is down in the crypt, darling. You might bring me an impression of that. I think I'll have a cup of chocolate and try to get a little sleep."

"Is it," asked poppa, "the coach the Duke sent to represent him at other people's funerals, or the one in which he attended his own?"

"You can look that up," momma replied; "but my belief is that it was presented to the Duke by a grateful nation after his demise. In which case he couldn't possibly have used it more than once."

I looked at momma reprovingly, but seeing that she had no suspicion of being humorous, I said nothing. The Senator pushed out his under lip and pulled his beard.

"I don't know about St. Paul's," he said; "wouldn't any other impression do as well, momma? It dosn't seem to be just the weather for crypts, and I

don't suppose that the hearse of a military man is going to make the surroundings any more cheerful. Now, my idea is that when time is limited you've got to let some things go. I'd let the historical go every time. I'd let the instructive go—we can't drag around an idea of the British Museum, for instance. I'd let ancient associations go—unless you are particularly interested in the parties associated.".

Momma, who was now lying down, dissented. What, then, she demanded, had we crossed the ocean for?

"Rather," said she, "where time is limited let us spread ourselves, so to speak, over the area of culture available. This morning, for example, you, husband, might ramble round the Tower and try to picture the various tragedies that have been enacted there. You. daughter, might go and bring us those impressions of St. Paul's, while I will content myself with observing the manners of the British chambermaid. So far, I must say, I think they are lovely. Thus, each doing what he can and she can, we shall take back with us as a family, more real benefit than we could possibly obtain if we all derived it from the same source." . . .

"No," said poppa, firmly. "I take exception to your theory right there, Augusta. . . . Now, another thing that Bramley said was 'Look here,' he said, 'remember the Unattainable Elsewhere—and get it. You're likely to be in London. Now the Unattainable Elsewhere, for that town, is gentlemen's suitings. For style, price and quality of goods the London tailor leads the known universe. Wick,' he said—he was terribly in earnest—'if you have one hour in London, leave your measure!'

"In that case," said momma, sitting up and ascertaining the condition of her hair, "you would like me to be with you, love."

Now, if momma doesn't like poppa's clothes, she always gives them away without telling him. This would be thought arbitrary in England, and I have certainly known the Senator suddenly reduced to great destitution through it, but America is a free country, and there is no law to compel us to see our male relations unbecomingly clad against our will.

"Well, to tell the truth, Augusta," said poppa, "I would. I'd like to get this measure through by a unanimous vote. It will save complications afterwards. But are you sure that you wouldn't rather lie down?"

Momma replied to the effect that she wouldn't mind his going anywhere else alone, but this was important. She put on her gloves as she spoke, and her manner expressed that she was equal to any personal sacrifice for the end in view.

Colonel Bramley had given the Senator a sartorial address of repute and presently the hansom drew up before it, in Piccadilly. We went about as a family in one hansom for sociability.

"Look here, driver," said poppa through the roof, "have we got there?"

The cabman, in a dramatic and resentful manner, pointed out the number with his whip.

"There's the address as was given to me, sir."

"Well, there's nothing to get mad about," said poppa sternly. "I'm looking for Marcus Trippit, tailor and outfitter."

"It's all right, sir. All on the brass plite on the door, sir. I can see it puffickly from 'ere."

The cabman seemed appeased, but his tone was still remonstrative.

We all looked at the door with the

brass plate. It was flanked on one side by the offices of a house agent, on the other by a superior looking restaurant.

"There isn't the sign of a tailor about the premises," said poppa, "except his name. I don't like the looks of that."

"Perhaps," suggested momma, "it's his private address."

"Well, I guess we don't want to call on Marcus, especially as we've got no proper introduction. Driver, that isn't Mr. Trippit's place of business. It's his home."

We all craned up to the hole in the roof at once, like young birds, and we all distinctly saw the driver smile.

"No, sir; I don't think 'e'd put it up like that that 'e was a tyler, not on 'is privit residence, sir. I think you'll find the business premises on the fust or second floor, likely."

"Where's his window?" the Senator demanded. "Where's his display? No, I don't think Marcus will do for me. I'm not confiding enough. Now, you don't happen to be able to recommend a tailor, do you?"

"Yes, sir; I can take you to a gentleman that'll turn you out as 'andsome as need be. Out 'Ampstead way, 'e is."

The Senator smiled." About a three-and-sixpenny fare, eh?" he said.

"Yes, sir; all of that."

"I thought so. I don't mind the three and sixpence. You can't do much driving where I come from under a dollar; but we've only got about twenty hours for the British capital, altogether, and I can't spare the time."

"Suppose he drives along slowly," suggested momma.

"Just so. Drive along slowly until you come to a tailor that has a shop, do you see? And a good-sized window, with waxwork figures in it to show off the goods. Then let us hear from you again."

The man's expression changed to one of cheerfulness and benignity. "Right

you are, sir," he said, and shut down the door in a manner that suggested entire appreciation of the circumstances.

"I think we can trust him," said poppa. Inside, therefore, we gave ourselves up to the enjoyment of what momma called the varied panorama around us: while, outside, the cabman passed in critical review half the gentlemen's outfitters in London. It was momma who finally brought him to halt, and the establishment which inspired her with confidence and emulation was inscribed in neat, white enamelled letters, Court Tailors.

As we entered a person of serious appearance came forward from the rear, by no means eagerly or inquiringly, but with a grave step and a great deal of deportment. I fancy he looked at momma and me with a slight surprise, then, with his hands calmly folded and his head a little on one side, he gave his attention to the Senator. But it was momma who broke the silence.

"We wish." said momma, "to look at gentleman's suitings."

"Yes, madam, certainly. Is it for—for—?" He hesitated in the embarrassed way only affected in the very best class of establishments, and I felt at ease at once as to the probable result.

"For this gentleman," said momma, with a wave of her hand.

The Senator, being indicated, acknowledged it. "Yes," he said, "I'm your subject. But there's just one thing I want to say. I haven't got any use for a court suit, because where I live we haven't got any use for courts. My idea would be something aristocratic in quality but democratic in cut—the sort of thing you would make up for a member of Mr. Gladstone's family. Do I make myself clear?"

"Certainly, sir. Ordinary morning dress, sir, or is it evening dress, sir, or

both? Will you kindly step this way, sir?"

"We will all step this way," said momma.

."It would be a morning coat and waistcoat, then, sir, would it not? And trousers of a different—somewhat lighter—"

"Well, no," the Senator replied. "Something I could wear around pretty much all day."

My calm regard forbade the gentleman's outfitter to smile, even in the back of his head.

"I think I understand, sir. Now, here is something that is being a good deal worn just now. Beautiful finish."

"Nothing brownish, thank you," said momma, with decision.

"No, madam? Then, perhaps, you would prefer this, sir. More on the iron gray, sir?"

"That would certainly be more becoming," said momma. "And I like that invisible line. But it's rather too woolly. I am afraid it wouldn't keep its appearance. What do you think, Mamie?"

"Oh, there's no woolliness, madam." The gentleman's outfitter's tone implied that wool was the last thing he should care to have anything to do with. "It's the nap. And as to the appearance of these goods"—he smiled slightly—"well, we put our reputation on them; that's all. I can't say more than that. But we have the same thing in smooth finish, if you would prefer it."

"I think I would prefer it. Wouldn't you, Mamie?"

The man brought the same thing in a smooth finish, and looked interrogatively at poppa.

"Oh, I prefer it, too," said he, with a profound assumption of intelligent interest. "Were you thinking of having the pants made of the same material, Augusta?"

The gentleman's outfitter suddenly

turned his back, and stood thus for a moment struggling with something like a spasm. Knowing that if there's one thing in the world momma hates it's the exhibition of poppa's sense of humour, I walked to the door. When I came back they were measuring the Senator.

"Will you have the American shoulder, sir? Most of our customers prefer it."

"Well, no. The English shoulder would be more of a novelty to me. You see I come from the United States, myself."

"Do you, indeed, sir?"

The manners of some tailors might be emulated in England.

"Tails are a little longer than they were sir, and waistcoats cut a trifle higher. Not more than half an inch in both cases, sir, but it does make a difference. Now, with reference to the coat, sir; will you have it finished with braid or not? Silk braid, of course, sir?"

"Augusta?" demanded the Senator.

"Is braid de nouveau?" asked momma.

"Not precisely, madam, but the Prince certainly has worn it this season while he didn't last."

"Do you refer to Wales?" asked

"Yes, sir. He is very generally mentioned simply as "The Prince." His Royal Highness is very conservative, so to speak, about such things, so when he takes up a style we generally count on its lasting at least through one season. I can assure you, sir, the Prince has appeared in braid. You needn't be afraid to order it."

"I think," put in momma, "that braid would make a very neat finish, love."

Poppa walked slowly towards the door, considering the matter. With his hand on the knob he turned round.

"No," he said, "I don't think that's reason enough for me. We're both men in public positions, but I've got nothing in common with Wales. I'll have a plain hem."—From Sarah Jeannette Duncan's A voyage of consolation.

LISZT-KINGSLEY-CLOUGH-ARNOLD.

IOW many memories crowd in upon me! I heard Liszt when I was still at school at Leipzig. It was his first entry into Germany, and he came like a triumphator. He was young, theatrical and terribly attractive, as ladies, young and old, used to say. His style of playing was then something quite new-now every player lets off the same fire-works. The musical critics who. then ruled supreme at Leipzig were somewhat coy and reserved, and I remember taking a criticism to the editor of the Leipziger Tageblatt which the writer did not wish to sign with his own name. Mendelssohn only, with his welltempered heart, received him with open arms. He gave a matinee musicale at his house, all the best-known musicians of the place being present. I remember,

though vaguely, David, Kalliwoda, Hiller; I doubt whether Schumann and Clara Wieck were present. Well, Liszt appeared in his Hungarian costume. wild and magnificent. He told Mendelssohn that he had written something special for him. He sat down, and swaying right and left on his music-stool, played first a Hungarian melody, and then three or four variations, one more incredible than the other.

We stood amazed, and after everybody had paid his compliments to the hero of the day, some of Mendelssohn's friends gathered around him, and said: "Ah. Felix, now we can pack up ('jetzt können wir einpacken'). No one can do that: it is over with us!" Mendelssohn smiled; and when Liszt came up to him asking him to play something in turn.

he laughed and said that he never played now; and this, to a certain extent was true. He did not give much time to practising then, but worked chiefly at composing and directing his concerts. However, Liszt would take no refusal, and so at last little Mendelssohn, with his own charming playfulness, said: "Well, I'll play, but you must promise me not to be angry." And what did he play? He sat down and played first of all Liszt's Hungarian Melody, and then one variation after another, so that no one but Liszt himself could have told a difference. We all trembled lest Liszt should be offended, for Mendelssohn could not keep himself from imitating Liszt's movements and raptures. However, Mendelssohn managed never to offend man, woman or child. Liszt laughed and applauded, and admitted that no one, not he himself, could have performed such a bravura. Many years after I saw Liszt once more, at the last visit he paid to London. He came to the Lyceum to see Irving and Ellen Terry act in "Faust." The whole theatre rose when the old, bent Maestro appeared in the dress circle. When the play was over, I received an invitation from Mr., now Sir Henry, Irving to join a supper party in honor of Liszt. I could not resist, though I was staying with friends in London and had no latchkey. It was a brilliant affair. Rooms had been fitted up on purpose with old armour, splendid pictures, gorgeous curtains. We sat down, about thirty people. I knew hardly anybody, though they were all known to fame, and not to know them was to profess oneself unknown.

However, I was placed next to Liszt, and I reminded him of those early Leipzig days. He was not in good spirits; he would not speak English, though Ellen Terry sat on his right side, and, as she could not speak French or German, I had to interpret as well as I could, and it was not always easy. At

last Ellen Terry turned to me and said: "Tell Liszt that I can speak German," and when he turned to listen, she said in her girlish, bell-like voice: "Lieber Liszt, ich liebe Dich." I hope I am not betraying secrets; anyhow, as I have been indiscreet once, I may as well say what happened to me afterwards. It was nearly 3 a. m. when I reached my friend's house. With great difficulty I was able to rouse a servant to let me in, and when the next morning I was asked where I had been, great was the dismay when I said that I had had supper at the Lyceum.

Kingsley's death was a severe blow to his country, and his friends knew that his life might have been prolonged. It was a sad time I spent with him at Eversley, while his wife lay sick and the doctors gave no hope of her recov-. erv. He himself also was very ill at the time, but a doctor whom the Queen had sent to Eversley told him that with proper care there was no danger for him, that he had the lungs of a horse, but that he required great care. In spite of that warning, he would get up and go into the sick room of his wife, which had to be kept at an icy temperature. He caught cold and died, being fully convinced that his wife had gone before him. And what a funeral it was! But with all the honor that was paid to him, all who walked back to the empty rectory felt that life henceforth was poorer, and that the sun of England would never be so bright or so cheerful again, now that he was gone. Though I admired—as who did not?—his poetical power, his brilliant yet most minute and accurate descriptions of nature, and the lifelike characters he had created in his novels, what we loved most in him was his presence, his delightful stammer, his downright honesty, and the perfect transparency of his moral nature. He was not a child, he was a man, but

unspoiled by the struggles of youth, unspoiled by the experiences of his later years. He was an English gentleman, a perfect specimen of noble English manhood.

After all, whatever talent England possesses is filtered generally either through Oxford or Cambridge, and those who have eyes to see may often watch some of the most important chapters in the growth of poetical genius among the young under-graduates. I watched Clough before the world knew him, I knew Matthew Arnold during many years of his early life, and having had the honor of examining Swinburne I was not surprised at his marvellous performance in later years. He was even then a true artist, a commander of legions of words, who might become an imperator at any time. Clough was a most fascinating character, thoroughly genuine, but so oppressed with the problems of life that it was difficult ever to get a smile out of him, and if one did, his round ruddy face, with the deep, heavy eyes, seemed really to suffer from the contortions of laughter. He took life very seriously, and made greater sacrifices to his convictions than the world ever suspected. He was poor, but from conscientious scruples gave up his fellowship, and was driven at last to go to America to make himself independent without giving up the independence of his mind. With a little more sunshine above him and around him he might have grown to a very considerable height, but there was always a very heavy weight upon him, that seemed to render every utterance and every poem a struggle.

His poems are better known and loved in America, I believe, than in England, but in England, also, they still have their friends, and in the history of the religious, or rather theological struggles of 1840-50, Clough's figure will always be recognized as one of the most characteristic and the most pleasing. I had the misfortune to give him great pain. I saw him at Oxford with a young lady, and I was told that he was engaged to her. Delighted as I was at this prospect of a happy issue out of all his troubles I wrote to him to congratulate him, when a most miserable answer came, telling me that it was all hopeless, and that I ought not to have noticed what was going on.

However, it came right in the end, only there were some years of patient struggle to be gone through first; and who is not grateful in the end for such years passed on Pisgah, if only Jordan is crossed at last?

Another poet whom I knew at Oxford as an undergraduate, and whom I watched and admired to the end of life was Matthew Arnold. He was beautiful as a young man, strong and manly. yet full of dreams and schemes. His Olympian manners began even at Oxford; there was no harm in them, they were natural, not put on. The very sound of his voice and wave of his arm were Jove-like. He grappled with the same problems as Clough, but they never got the better of him or rather he never got the worse of them. Goethe helped him to soar where others toiled and sighed and were sinking under their self-imposed burdens. Even though his later life was enough to dishearten a poet, he laughed at his being Pegasus im Joche. Sometimes at public dinners, when he saw himself surrounded by his contemporaries, most of them judges, bishops and ministers, he would groan over the drudgery he had to go through every day of his life in examining dirty school boys and girls. he saw the fun of it and laughed. What a pity it was that his friends, and he had many, could find no place for him. Most of his contemporaries, many of them inferior

to him, rose to high positions in Church and State, he remained to the end an examiner of elementary schools. Of course it may be said that, like so many of his literary friends, he might have written novels and thus eked out a living by pot-boilers, as they are called, of various kinds. But there was something noble and refined in him which restrained his pen from such work. Whatever he gave to the world was to be perfect, as perfect as he could make it, and he did not think that he possessed a talent for novels. His saying "No Arnold can ever write a novel" is well

known, but it has been splendidly falsified of late by his own niece. He had gone to America on a lecturing tour to earn some money he stood in need of, though he felt it as a dira necessitas, nay, as a dire indignity. It is true that he had good precedents, but evidently his showman was not the best he could have chosen, nor was Arnold himself very strong as a lecturer. England has not got from him all that she had a right to expect, but whatever he has left has a finish that will long keep it safe from the corrosive wear and tear of time.—From Max Muller's Auld lang syne.

THE VIRGINIA HOUSEWIFE.

THE master might, by having a good overseer and reliable headman, shift a portion of the burden from his shoulders; the mistress had no such means of relief. She was the necessary and invariable functionary, the keystone of the domestic economy which bound all the rest of the structure and gave it its strength and beauty. From early morn till morn again the most important and delicate concerns of the plantation were her charge and care. She gave out and directed all the work of the women. From superintending the setting of the turkeys to fighting a pestilence, there was nothing which was not her work. She was mistress, manager, doctor, nurse, counsellor, seamstress, teacher, housekeeper, slave, all at once. was at the beck and call of every one, especially of her husband, to whom she was "guide, philosopher, and friend."

One of them, being told of a broken gate by her husband, said, "Well, my dear, if I could sew it with my needle and thread I would mend it for you."

What she was, only her husband divined, and even he stood before her in dumb, half-amazed admiration as he might before the inscrutable vision of a

superior being. What she really was, was known only to God. Her life was one long act of devotion-devotion to God, devotion to her husband, devotion to her children, devotion to her servants. to her friends, to the poor, to humanity. Nothing happened within the range of her knowledge that her sympathy did not reach and her wisdom did not ameli-She was the head and the front of the church, an unmitred bishop in partibus, more effectual than the vestry or deacons, more earnest than the rector; she managed her family, regulated her servants, fed the poor, nursed the sick, consoled the bereaved. Who knew of the visits she paid to the cabins of her sick and suffering servants, often, at the dead of night, "slipping down" the last thing to see that her directions were carried out, with her own hands administering medicines or food; ever by her cheeriness inspiring new hope, by her strength giving courage, by her presence awaking faith; telling in her soft voice to dying ears the story of the suffering Saviour, with her hope soothing the troubled spirit, and lighting with her own faith the path down into the valley of the dark shadow. What poor person

was there, however inaccessible the cabin, that was sick or destitute and knew not her charity! Who that was bereaved that had not her sympathy!

The training of her children was her work. She watched over them, inspired them, led them, governed them; her will impelled them, her word to them, as to her servants, was law. She reaped the reward. If she admired them she was too wise to let them know it; but her sympathy and tenderness were theirs always, and they worshipped her.

There was something in seeing the master and mistress obeyed by the plantation and looked up to by the neighborhood which inspired the children with a reverence akin to awe which is not known at this present time. It was not until the young people were grown that this reverence lost the awe and became based only upon affection Then, for the first and admiration. time, they dared to jest with her; then, for the first time, they took in that she had been like them once, young and gay and pleasure-loving, with coquetries and maidenly ways, with lovers suing for her; and that she still took pleasure in the recollection—this gentle, classic, serious mother among her tall sons and radiant daughter. How she blushed when they laughed at her and teased her to tell of her conquests, her confusion making her look younger and prettier than they remembered her, and opening their eyes to the truth of what their father had told them so often, that not one of them could be as beautiful as she.

She became timid and dependent as they grew up and she found them adorned with new fashions and ways which she did not know; she gave herself up to their guidance with an appealing kind of diffidence; was tremulous over her ignorance of the novel fashions which made them so charming. Yet, when the exactions of her position came upon her she calmly took the lead, and by her instinctive dignity, her wisdom, and her force, eclipsed them all as naturally as the full moon in heaven dims the stars.—From Page's Social life in old Virginia before the war.

BRIDEGROOMS SOCIOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

TRKSOME and uninteresting as bridegrooms are to themselves, they are useful to the student of sociology. During the short period of their existence, they strongly illustrate the courtesysubmission of men to women in the Western world, and the recognition of what may be called the Rights of Sentiment in the gentler sex. In most parts of the East the bride is somebody, but the bridegroom is everybody. It is for him that the feast is made and the flowers strewn and the music blown. With us it has been different beyond The old Scandinavian tales inform us that the women of the North, with Vikings for sweethearts, had wellacknowledged and well-exercised rights of sentiment. There is abundant evidence, however, that in days of old bridegrooms bore themselves with a large and gallant conspicuosity which they no longer affect or desire. When much in love it rejoices them that they are about to wed, but they find no pleasure in being bridegrooms; when they are not much in love they seem to endure it better. There is no magic for them in the ordering of clothes but a nuisance, accompanied in many cases by a dim prognostic melancholy, whispering of a time when there will be a forced economy of hats and no further care for the set of a shoe or the cut of a coat-sleeve. . . Were the bridegroom even as the bride, a circle of attendant swains would move about him, exalting his spirits and wafting him to the heights of the occasion. But that he would not have if he could, nor

could he if he would. The men of his acquaintance hold aloof from him. They kindly shun him whenever it can be done without ostentation, and carefully present a side-face to his condition, for which he thanks them.—From the Lover's lexicon, by F. Greenwood.

THE OPERA IN SICILY.

From a New York or London point of view, going to the opera in Palermo is not a ruinously extravagant form of polite amusement. If the cost of tickets, flowers, carriages and the other accessories and superfluities is compared with the ruling market price of the same in New York, it will be found that the balance is overwhelmingly in favor of Palermo. A pair of white gloves (gentleman's) costs in Palermo three and half lire (seventy cents) for the very best quality; a lady may have ten buttons for the same price, additional buttons costing at the rate of twenty-five centesimi (five cents) for each pair of buttons. A vettura, with two horses, coachman in livery, very smart and well turned out, may be hired for opera service for eight lire (\$1.60). But one can ride comfortably to the Politeama from any part of the city in a clean, reputable-looking carozze for the exceedingly reasonable sum of sixty centesimi, or twelve cents American money. One can buy a bunch of five hundred of the rarest violets for a lire and a half (thirty cents), or an armful-literally that-of magnificent roses for the New York price of one American beauty or a pair of Boston jacqueminots. A box (palcho) containing chairs for ten people costs but thirty-five lire (\$7.00); half a box, eighteen lire; an orchestra chair (poltrona), seven lire; a posto distincto (orchestra circle), five lire; standing room in the pit (platea) two and a half lire; a seat in the family circle (prima cavea), one lira; and foot-room in the gallery (seconda cavea), fifty centesimi (one dime); and, to complete the price-list of a Palermitan opera outfit, a libretto costs five cents. A reduction is made to the military, who, it is understood, are to present themselves in uniform, which they do in large numbers; and as they lend dignity, distinction and color to the audience, the favor shown them in the matter of prices is not considered excessive or inappropriate. The officers are conspicuous, by reason of their gold lace and trappings, at all times and in all positions, but between the acts especially are they prominent features of the picture. As the curtain falls they rise with professional precision, face about, raise, level, take aim, and, to complete the analogy, fire their opera glasses point blank at the lace and diamonds in the boxes, until the rising of the curtain, when they recover, ground opera-glasses, front face and resume their seats.—From Picturesque Sicily, by W. A. Paton.

DISCONTENT.

Down in a field one day in June,
The flowers all bloomed together,
Save one, who tried to hide herself
And drooped, that pleasant weather.

A robin who had flown too high, And felt a little lazy, Was resting near this buttercup Who wished she were a daisy.

For daisies grow so trig and tall; She always had a passion For wearing frills around her neck In just the daisies' fashion.

And buttercups must always be
The same old tiresome color,
While daisies dress in gold and white,
Although their gold is duller.

"Dear robin," said this sad young

"Perhaps you'd not mind trying To find a nice white frill for me Some day when you are flying?"

"You silly thing," the robin said,
"I think you must be crazy,
I'd rather be my honest self
Than any made-up daisy.

"You're nicer in your own bright gown, The little children love you; Be the best buttercup you can, And think no flower above you.

"Though swallows leave me out of sight, We'd better keep our places. Perhaps the world would go all wrong With one too many daisies.

"Look bravely up into the sky
And be content with knowing
That God wished for a buttercup
Just here where you are growing."

—From Playdays, by Sarah Orne Jewett.

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Whenever I have to do with young men and women, he said. I always wish to know what their books are: I wish to defend them from bad; I wish to introduce them to good; I wish to speak of the immense benefit which a good mind derives from reading, probably much more to a good mind from reading than from conversation, It is of first importance, of course, to select a friend; for a young man should find a friend a little older than himself, or whose mind is a little older than his own, in order to wake up his genius. That service is performed oftener for us by books, I think, if a very active mind, if a young man of ability, should give you his honest experience, you would find that he owed more impulse to books than to living minds. -Emerson.

On page 327 will be found a letter from Professor Louis T. More, of the University of Nebraska, which we print for the benefit of those who bring the charge of "red tape" against the Library. Realizing that those who make the criticism do so because they do not understand the numerous considerations which come into the management of a large public library, and because they have no basis of comparison between this and similar institutions elsewhere, we take great pleasure in giving the opinion of a student who has had full opportunities to make such comparison.

The letter is printed as it was received, only omitting the name of a library criticised. The stricture on the Dewey system is given, as Mr. Dewey is accustomed to criticism and does not mind it, especially since his system is used in more libraries than any other, and was adopted by the International Bibliographical Congress at Brussels in 1896. This system is an elaboration of our classification scheme which was made by Dr. W. T. Harris.

Nearly all libraries use some system of shelf numbers that seems more or less complicated to the uninitiated, and which at any rate compels the applicant for every book to find in the catalogue the call number of the book desired, no matter if it is the best known novel. This is so general that some librariaus have been unable to understand how we can get along without it.

The point we wish to bring out is that in all things we strive for simplicity—for absence of what is called red tape (unnecessary formalities), and that we require as little as possible from the public while doing as much as possible for them.

The Board of Directors of the Library has taken the important step of buying for a site for the much desired and much needed Public Library building the city block bounded by Olive, Locust.

17th and 18th Streets, a lot 324 by 282 feet. The Directors feel that having definitely secured a suitable lot for the new building the erection of the building itself is practically assured at no distant time.

The site chosen, lying as it does, between Olive Street and Washington Avenue, the two chief thoroughfares of the city, the latter being the greatest railroad street of St. Louis, is manifestly the most accessible of possible locations as regards east and west traffic. It possesses the concomitant advantages of being directly on the line of all the railways which converge toward the Union Station. In other words it is at the centre of all the street car systems of St. Louis. It is only ten minutes' walk, or four minutes' ride from the downtown business centre, and this centre is slowly but constantly moving westward.

A building of proper dimensions on this site will be adequate for generations, perhaps for centuries to come. It will be no temporary makeshift; it will be the permanent home of the Library, and costly removals and changes will be avoided for an indefinite future.

The Directors feel that they have been fortunate in their bargain. The block just east was held at double the price agreed on in their purchase. Property is continually advancing in price with the westward movement of the business district, and there was danger that all desirable locations would soon be beyond their reach. It was only by a fortunate chance that so many individual holdings could be bought at once. Negotiations had to be quietly and skillfully managed, in which matter much credit is due to Mr. Baggot, who represented the Library. It is also a cause for congratulation that by skill and economy the Board has been able to set aside nearly \$100,000 for the initial payment on the ground.

Nothing definite can be said as yet

about the building. The Board expects from the hands of the people at the next general election an authorization to proceed. The building will be adequate in size, conveniently arranged, handsome in exterior, and in everything as near as may be an ideal "palace of the people." In interior arrangements, at least, ornamentation will be carefully studied, but will be strictly subordinated to the demands of utility. In this connection it is important to consider the isolation of the building and consequent immunity from danger of fire. This danger is now the most constant dread of the Library.

In conclusion—for it seems almost superfluous to point out further the manifest necessity and advantage of a new site and separate library building—in conclusion we would ask all friends of the Library to help us by suggestions and by their full personal influence to secure at as early a date as possible the building we so much need, and to make of that building the best, the finest, and the most practicable city library in America.

We repeat this month an invitation printed in last month's issue: That the programme committees of the reading and study clubs of the city should send us the lists of the books required for their courses in 1898-99 as soon as these lists are made out. By doing so the clubs will enable the Library to provide such of the books as may not at present be in its possession at a sufficiently early date to give all intending readers an opportunity to consult them. Of course, the purchase of these books will be regulated by the probable demand which would justify the Library in buying them. Many weeks sometimes elapse before an order for books sent East or to England is filled; the occasion for which the book was wanted may pass before the volume is available to the readers for whose

benefit it was ordered, although the Library may be doing everything in its power to accommodate these persons. An early notification of the courses decided upon will benefit both the clubs and the Library. A statement of the number of persons composing the clubs will also determine the number of copies ordered.

TO USERS OF THE CATALOGUE.

You will save time for yourself and others if you will see that the class number is given on your call slips before handing them in at the window. This number may be obtained from the card catalogue. It is written in *red ink* in the upper right hand corner of the card. Occasionally a number is found written in black ink, but this number is never the class number for the book. It simply indicates that the book contains something that will be found useful in another class than the one in which the book as a whole properly belongs.

Remember that the number which is needed to find the book on the shelves is always indicated in red ink in the upper right hand corner of the catalogue card.

BOOK NOTES.

It is too soon to say whether or not The celebrity by Mr. Winston Churchill of this city will be an extremely popular book, although it has already gone through several editions, for mining stocks and race horses are not more uncertain quantities than that peculiar property of a novel which makes it "take" with the public and bring in rich harvests to author and publisher. But without venturing to prophesy, we can say with pleasure that Mr. Churchill's book is exceptionally good for the first venture of a young man, and better worth reading than many that are published and sold by virtue of a well-known name on the title page. The plot of The celebrity is well sustained, and surprises one at the very end, and the characters, particularly the men, have individuality and life. The drawing of the women, or more exactly, the two young women, seems the weakest point of the book. Mr. Churchill has no reason to be ashamed of his first volume however, and we will look with interest for further work from him.

This has been a Rubaiyat year, so many new translations appearing that the London correspondent of the Dial grows profane and drops into a bad little verse, the closing words of which rhyme with the cynical Persian's last name. Elsewhere we give the comparative renderings of some of the familiar stanzas by the different translators.

Dr. Conde B. Pallen does not give us another translation in his New Rubaiyat, published by Herder, of this city, but taking the first edition of Fitzgerald's translation he writes a

poem in answer, asserting that the growing popularity of the Persian poem is due to the similarity of the doubt and lack of faith of this age to that of Omar's, and compares the doubters of the two periods very little to the advantage of our own time:

The unfaith of to-day boasts itself peculiar and sole: Omar Khayyam's scepticism cancels the modern presumption, and we see in his Rubaiyat the same garment about the shoulders of a mediæval doubter in the Orient, as hides the nakedness of the modern unbeliever in the Occident.

Dr. Pallen follows the versification of the Rubaiyat and gives us some musical quatrains. We quote from the opening pages:

Old Omar, subtle weaver of the skein Of doubt entangled in thy perplexed brain, In that far East which saw thine ancient day. This later hour awakes thy voice again,

And in a newer tongue recasts the phrase
That doubted glibly in thine olden ways,
On life and death and those dark questionings,

On life and death and those dark questionings, Which doubt may answer not, though doubt may raise-

This newer vase that holds thine ancient wine.
Is rich with lines as gracious as were thine,
As delicately carved, as featly traced
With clinging tendril of the worshiped vine.

Nor deem I that the pouring of thy song
From old to newer vessel does thee wrong,
For bold the hand that fashioned the new clay.
A master's hand, and, as a master's, strong.

Nor strange that he should seek thine unfaith out. Who felt a fellow sympathy in doubt,

In this his day when creeds have crumbled down, Blown like the dust of simoons round about.

It is a promising sign that a champion has appeared to combat the seductive pessimism of Omar Kháyyám. Whatever his charm (and

none feels it more than the writer) his moral is not wholesome, and his philosophy is paralyzing to any rising on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things.

Ballads and Barrack-room ballads by Rudyard Kipling, contains the best pieces from the earlier volume of Barrack-room ballads, and, in addition, a number of later ballads, several of which are among the very best of the author's productions. Such is the ballad of East and West, which, it will be remembered, was highly praised by Tennyson when it first appeared some years since. It is one of the most spirited poems of the time. Then there are the English Flag, The Widow at Windsor, Gentleman Rankers, etc. Best of all perhaps is the Ballad of the Bolivar, whose dramatic interest, vigorous lyric movement and intermingling of true pathos, raise it to a position beside Danny Deever. These two ballads stand alone in point of excellence in their class. They are not surpassed by the author's most noted effort in another vein. The book is dedicated in some very effective stanzas to the poet's late friend and brother-in-law Mr. Wolcott Balestier.

The London "Athenæum," celebrating on the first of January its seventieth birthday, seized the occasion as a pretext for an extremely interesting retrospective review. The history of the paper has been one of remarkable unity and consistency, owing to the fact that since the third year of its existence it has been owned by successive members of the same family, holding to the same literary and ethical principles. It did yeoman work in its early years in fighting to the death "the dragon of trade criticism," and it proudly boasts that it has ever remained independent of publishing and log-rolling influences, that it has never succumbed to the vicious practices of puffery, or "smart" writing, or sensational enterprise. The most interesting feature of this retrospective article is provided by the extracts from early files of the paper which serve to show that the "Athen:eum," in its contemporary judgments upon such men as Tennyson, Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, Keats and Moore, expressed substantially the opinions that are now universally accepted. We congratulate our English contemporary upon its years, its record for honest dealing, and its proud preeminence among its rivals, living or dead. - The

Brevity, clearness, proportion, sobriety—these are the needful qualifications; and of the

possession of these Professor Dowden gives proof in the pages of his History of French literature. He is brief, for in less than 450 pages he carries the long record of French authors down to the middle of this century. He is clear; and he shows adroitly the successive movements of the French mind as each of these has produced its impression on literature. He keeps to his scale, and he is very tactful in the assignment of space to the great authors and in the due subordination of those of minor importance. And he is sober throughout; his judgments represent the consensus of the best criticism; nowhere in these pages is there any freakish obtrusion of personal preferences. Indeed, the one fault of this history is that it lacks individuality a little.—Bookman.

The success of the American comic and humorous papers has all come within twenty years. Puck started about 1877, beginning as a German paper, and quickly developing an English edition, which soon proved the more important of the two. Judge followed five years later, languished for a time, and finally, after changing hands, justified its existence. Life began in 1883, took about two years to establish itself, and then quickly found favour and became a valuable property. The literary side of Puck was greatly strengthened by the late Henry C. Bunner, who was long its editor, but its field, like that of Judge, has always been broad comedy varied by politics. Life has appealed, and very successfully, to a taste somewhat more refined, and has been exceedingly useful in developing illustrators. The cheapening of the process of pictorial reproduction helped all these papers, and it is doubtless largely due to that that they succeeded where such predecessors as Vanity Fair and Punchinello came to grief and died young. -Literature.

Over one half of this little work [Rich and Poor, by Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet,] is occupied by a description of what is termed the "organic life" of an East-end parish. By this is meant the life of the people, mostly poor, under the various factors of its environment, especially the parochial, State and municipal institutions, as well as unofficial benevolent enterprises carried on by such institutions as the Charity Organization Society.

The remainder consists of some judicious and sagacious counsels, addressed chiefly to that not inconsiderable number of leisured persons who are about to engage, or are already engaged, in what is now known as "Social Work."

The descriptive analysis is, I need hardly

say, the result of close first-hand observation, carried on, not by flying visits from Western regions, but by a prolonged residence in the parish in question. An interesting historical sketch of the church charities, surviving or "lost," is also given. The whole account is couched in the graphic yet sober style, rich in quiet humor, that one looks for in what Mrs. Bosanquet has to say.

To economic readers in general, whether they have ever or never sallied forth from a Moral Science Tripos Eastward bound, the book has something to convey of instruction and suggestion. It has not a few object lessons in that descriptive political economy for lack of which the older science grew up so anæmic—C. A. F. Rhys Davids, in *The Economic Fournal*.

These two little books [Constitutional studies, by James Schouler, and This country of ours, by Benjamin Harrison], treat, from somewhat different points of view, the same general subject-namely, the constitutional law and practice of the United States. Their analysis of the constitutional law of the nation is substantially the same, though it must be said that Mr. Schouler is a little more national, both in principle and conclusion than General Harrison. The first-named author is, therefore, as it seems to me, a little sounder, a little truer to a correct understanding of our history and a little more harmonious with present conditions and relations. In both cases, however, the analysis is elementary, and is apparently intended for the popular understanding. . . . The main purpose of Mr. Schouler's book is analytical, while the main purpose of General Harrison's book is practical. The former work is more valuable in that part which relates to the organic law of the commonwealths-a topic upon which General Harrison scarcely touches. On the other hand, General Harrison's book is extremely instructive in the description of the working of the general government. This is its chief merit; upon this topic it is not simply a popular study, but a work which can be used with great profit by the most scientific students of our public law. -J. W. Burgess in the Political Science Quarterly.

It has been frequently stated that the small amount of space given to the southern colonies in our text-books on American history has led people to infer that the history of those colonies is devoid of interest. That such is not the fact, however, as far as South Carolina is concerned, is amply proved by the intensely interesting

and magnetic volume which has recently come from the pen of General McCrady.

General McCrady has had unusual advantages in the preparation of his book. He is telling the story of his own state. He is personally acquainted with the places he so interestingly describes. He has had access to the manuscript documents scattered throughout the state. That he has improved his opportunities cannot be gainsaid. He has given us a book full of absorbing interest from beginning to end. His style is racy, at times jerky, yet one that kindles enthusiasm by its snap and energy. The character-sketches with which the book abounds are thoroughly entertaining.—American Historical Review.

The volume contributed by Dr. Hinsdale to the "Great Educators" series, Horace Mann, and the Common-School Revival in the United States (Scribners), deals with a subject of deep interest to every American, for the questions agitated and the controversies engaged in by the New England reformer are even now not all settled. But, aside from the practical importance of the work and permanent influence of Horace Mann, his uncommon moral and mental traits, the pathetic incidents of his life, and the dramatic events of his public career, leading up to the tragic catastrophe of Antioch College are fascinating in the extreme. Professor Hinsdale has succeeded admirably in giving in comprehensive, compact, and withal, very readable form, all the essentials of the life and main work of the great educator. The general reader, we feel inclined to suggest, might start at once with chapter III., leaving for subsequent reading the first two chapters and the last, dealing, respectively, with common-school affairs before and after Horace Mann. This plan, while spoiling the chronology, will heighten the interest.-Nation.

Parkman's estimate of such of these documents [The Fesuit Relations] as were available by him is given in the preface to his history of "The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century." They cover, he tells us, 2 period of forty years, during which the Superior of the Mission sent, every summer, "long and detailed reports, embodying or accompanied by the reports of his subordinates, to the provincial at Paris where they were published in the series of duodecimo volumes, so well known, at least by fame, to all collectors of Americana. "Though the productions of men of scholastic training, they are simple and often crude in style, as might be expected of narratives hastily written in Indian lodges or

rude mission houses in the forest, amid annoyances and interruptions of all kinds. . . . With regard to the condition and character of the primitive inhabitants of North America, it is impossible to exaggerate their value as an authority. I should add that the closest examination has left me no doubt that these missionaries wrote in perfect good faith, and that the Relations hold a high place as authentic and trustworthy historical documents." They are very scarce, he remarks, and there was, in his day, no complete collection of them in America; and for a great many collateral documents he was obliged to have recourse to European libraries. The present editor, Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and his very competent staff, have still before them an immense task in bringing together, annotating and translating the vast mass of material, which will fill in all about sixty volumes. But it is a task of the greatest importance, and one which, well performed, will confer lasting fame upon all engaged in it.

It remains to say that the typographical execution of the work is all that could be desired. The original documents are given exactly as they stand in the old editions, the antiquated spelling being retained. The notes are not too numerous to be really helpful; they give more precise information on points but slightly touched upon in the text, and together with the short prefaces by the editor enable the reader to bring together the various threads of narrative, and to form some definite idea of personages that come and go in the various reports, without any warning.—Critic.

The last years of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, so we learn from the delightfully written memoir recently published by his widow, were saddened by a form of illness most painful to such a lover and apostle of the intellectual life. This sadness seems to have tinged his latest volume, The Quest of Happiness. In this essay Mr. Hamerton assumes that the human race, the world, the universe, are products of inexplicable and inexorable force, and that all we can do during our three-score years and ten of enigmatical life is to get along with as little trouble as possible. In a word, he may be said to adopt, without any of the Irishman's cheerfulness, the Irishman's motto, "If ye can't be aisy, be as aisy as ye can." The article is written in the same calm, frank, and high-bred spirit that is characteristic of all the author's work, but it throws very little light on what is perhaps the greatest of all human problems. -Outlank

The second and closing volume of Victor Hugo's correspondence is mainly devoted to his exile in Brussels, Jersey, and Guernsey, and to the disastrous war of 1870-71. Chronologically, it covers the years 1836-1882, but the real interest of the book centres in the letters indicated. We are told, in a prefatory note, that some letters of minor interest have been omitted, and congratulate the editor upon the deftness wherewith the omissions have been made. The letters, as here presented, form a perfect and smoothly progressing whole, finding their culmination in the return of the exile to Paris, in 1870. The only evidence of the great poet's well-known overwhelming sense of his own importance, by the way, is found in a letter to M. Meurice, the editor of the book, written at Brussels in August, 1870. Discussing the outlook on the battlefield and in Paris, and his own plans, Victor Hugo complacently remarks: "I shall not make up my mind until the situation clears. In case of a Rossbach, I shall go to Paris at once, for the danger may be great, and I feel that I belong alike to Europe and to Paris;" and in a letter, written in the following month, he ventures a prophecy that seems farther from fulfillment than ever:-" From this war can only come the end of all wars, and out of this fearful clash of monarchies can only spring the United States of Europe. You [M. Meurice] will see them; I shall not. Why? Because I predicted them. I was the first to utter, on the 17th of July, 1851, (amid cries of derision,) this phrase: The United States of Europe. Therefore I shall be shut out from them. Never did a Moses see the promised land."

The letters of Mme. Hugo during his stay in Brussels immediately after the coup d'etat are full of interest. They record with great minuteness the progress of his "History of a Crime," conceived immediately after the daring, bloody stroke that made an Emperor of Napoleon le Petit, and carried to completion amid discouraging surroundings. Time and again he had to rewrite parts of the book, as later and wider information was furnished him, until at last he complained: "This is a great nuisance. I am not afraid of work, but I dislike work that is thrown away." For the rest, these letters are addressed to many remarkable men, Lamartine, Girardin, Gautier, the elder Dumas, Coppée and Verlaine, Garibaldi, Rochefort, George Sand, Swinburne and Tennyson. The letter that closes the volume is an appeal for mercy for a man condemned to death, addressed to the Emperor of Austria. . . .

The publication of Hugo's correspondence is fully justified by what it contains. The

student of the great Frenchman's life and works will find it filled with information of interest and value, as was to be expected in the case of one who was magna pars, indeed, of the literary, political and intellectual life not only of his own country, but of his time.

— Critic.

Condensed from the London Spectator.

M. Zola's "Paris."—This is the last work in the trilogy-Lourdes, Rome, Paris; and the hero, if we may call him such, is the same young priest, Pierre Froment. He who has found Lourdes a lying mockery, and Rome a spiritual sepulchre, is now to survey the life of Paris, on which city in all its immensity and grandeur we discover him gazing at the opening of the story from the heights of Montmartre, where the new basilica of the Sacred Heart towers over the city. Pierre Froment is that saddest of all beings, an unbelieving priest-He thinks he sees a world dying all round him, a civilisation perishing because the basis on which it rested is giving way. M. Zola leaves us in no doubt as to what that basis is. It is Christianity, which, in his view, is dying out of the world, and the death of the historical religion of Europe is felt in Paris most profoundly, because Paris is the real intellectual capital of the modern world, the seat of the modern world, the seat of the highest intelligence. Here, then, is the leit-motif of the story, the passing out from the church of a priest, eager, good, sincere, who no longer believes in the doctrines of that church, or apparently in the religious idea itself.

We may say generally that in this work M. Zola has endeavoured to present to his readers a gigantic contrast, to emphasise which he has drawn, with that power which characterises all his works, on all the varied aspects of the Parisian life of to-day. The contrast is between the conventional world, which he seems to think is exhaling its last stertorous breathings in wild gasps of agony, and the new world, which he hopes will take its place—the world where justice will bear sway, where want will be unknown, and where everyone will be happy. The former world is that of religion, the latter is that of science. The church is dying, with all its long trail of institutions and ideas; the religion of science is dawning, and, over and over again throughout the story, the light which streams over Paris, as viewed from the heights of Montmartre, is glorified and typified as symbolic of the intellectual light which is about to break on Paris, and from Paris as a centre, is to irradiate the world. . .

A pamphlet on naturalism rather than a

novel. By this we do not intend to imply that M. Zola has not produced a work of art, but rather that he has subordinated art to preaching. His gospel is the shallow one of mere naturalism as affording the key to life. The world, sickened with injustice and poverty, will, according to him, throw off the religious idea. which offers to men a problematical life beyond the grave, in order to make them content with a life of misery here, and will embrace a creed of "reason" which will lead to "life" and "joy." This is the point so insistently dwelt on, that Christianity is a social anodyne; that it merely offers charity to the miserable, because it canno: eradicate their woes; that it therefore props up the mass of corruption and injustice unveiled in the story; that it is dying out from the belief of sincere men; and that it is to be replaced by science, which is to create a new heaven and a new earth wherein will dwell righteousness. It is difficult to analyse the reasoning processes which arrive at such conclusions. How an intelligent man can suppose that religion is responsible for poverity is not explicable. Does M. Zola suppose that there was no poverty in the world before Christianity? Does he know anything of the life of Pagan Rome or of Pagan Athens? In what way did Pagan naturalism solve the problem of life for those two greatest peoples of antiquity? Poverty is due either to causes inherent in Nature, or to industrial processes, or to individual faults or misfortunes. On the first hypothesis, science can no more rid the world of what Proudhon called la misere than can religion. On the second hypothesis. this very science, so beneficent in the eyes of M. Zola, is itself the cause of much of the poverty, because industry is nothing more today than the application of science to produc, tion. On the third hypothesis, it turns outafter all, that the first assumption of religion, the need for change of character, is precisely the one needed.

Condensed from The Bookman.

Of course Mr. Zangwill can now command large prices for his works, but considering the smallness of his output, his remuneration is nothing like as large as might be supposed. As a matter of fact, he does not, like many popular novelists, write for money's sake. He has refused scores of commissions that would have brought him in money and nothing else. While he is writing, he thinks only of his art. But he has to live, and therefore when once his work is finished, he regards it as a marketable commodity for which he is entitled to get as good a price as possible.

In proof of the sincerity of his views, one need only look to his home life, which is sim-

plicity itself. He lives in an unfashionable London suburb, and in a house the visitor to which is at once struck by the complete absence from his surroundings of anything betokening smug prosperity. Horse-riding and travel are the only two luxuries he permits himself, and both are indispensable to his work. A highly temperate liver, he does not even smoke. His library is a barely furnished and untidy-looking apartment, filled with books that are for use and not for ornament. There are no first editions, no leather bindings; but his collection contains the best and most serviceable things that have been written in three or four languages, and a preponderance of works on metaphysics, of which he is a close student.

The only books one misses from the shelves are the author's own works, of which he can never keep a set; they are either begged, borrowed, or stolen. As for papers, they litter the whole room, and overflow into an adjoining one. Drawers are stuffed full of letters from all sorts of eminent people, many from professionals who write to say how the reading of The Master has helped them in their life-work. A large, battered trunk is crammed with press cuttings. Letters and cuttings are in the sublimest confusion. Every two or three days there is a clearance of the papers that accumulate on the writing-table. The mantel-piece is loaded with spoils of travel. A cabinet and a few other pieces of antique furniture are not his. They have been collected by his brother, Louis Zangwill ("Z. Z."), who lives with him, and often writes his novels at the same table.

In this connection it may be mentioned that so far from having made the reputations of his two brothers, Louis and Mark, both the novelist and the artist have suffered from a relationship which has overshadowed them. People naturally rush to the conclusion that there cannot be three clever men in one family, and they attribute whatever publicity the younger men may have attained to the influence of their brother. Louis Zangwill had to adopt the pseudonym "Z. Z." to save confusion. In his reviews of books in the Pall Mall Magazine and Cosmopolis, Israel Zangwill felt constrained to ignore his brother's works out of deference to a censorious world. This was hardly fair to "Z. Z.," but "Z. Z." who has now set up as a critic on his own account, threatens to repay him in kind.

As to Israel Zangwill's methods of work, they may be described as irregular. He writes in great spurts of industry, which are preceded by weeks in which he can do nothing but read and study. When this feeling has worn off, he begins to grow restless. Then he takes up his

writing again, and never puts it down until he has finished. He requires frequent change, and finds a long stay in London depressing.

When I called on him the other day, he had only a few hours before completed the manuscript of *Dreamers of the Ghetto*. The lines which are here reproduced in facsimile bring to a close the chapter on "The People's Saviour" (Ferdinand Lassalle). But, through the last written, "The People's Saviour" will not form the last chapter of the book.

"The chapters," he remarked, "will follow in a sort of chronological sequence corresponding to the age in which each historical personage lived. But some of the dreamers are mere artistic typifications, like the first, 'A Child of the Ghetto,' which represents the early environments of childhood that may be said to have been common to them all. The last, 'Chad Gadya,' is also merely a type of Jewish character, intended to represent the modern spirit of scepticism and pessimism by which the nineteenth-century Jew is influenced.

"My object is mainly to exhibit what contributions to human thought and aspiration Jewish thinkers in every age have made. The minds of the Jews have always been playing about the problems of the universe. This book will exhibit the play of the best intellects—Spinoza, Heine, Lassalle, and others unknown to European fame, as well as attempt to paint their portraits."

Most of the separate chapters that comprise Dreamers of the Ghetto having already appeared in magazine form, some idea of Mr. Zangwill's methods of treatment can already be formed. The book must be classed with the historical novel, its author bringing to bear upon his subject the novelist's power of making historic figures live. As a rule, historical novelists aim at diverging from the facts of life by weaving into them elements of romance. Mr. Zangwill does not do that—at least, very seldom. His subjects sit to him as models, and he paints their portraits as an artist. He is certainly not wanting in inventive power, as many of his stories show, but he rates it lower than the power of translating the dead facts of history into life.

"The function of art," he once said to me "is to focus. Invention is the smallest thing in art; treatment is the most important. I think the true life-story of a man so much finer than those lime-light dramatisations which one finds in novels and plays. The real tragedy of Uriel Acosta, for instance, is the tragedy of the thinker which can hardly be dramatised, and which Gutzkow's famous play misses."

"What is the idea you have sought to carry out in your chapter on Spinoza?"

"I have endeavoured," he said, "first, to give a living portrait of the man in his historical environment; secondly, to show the relationship of his philosophy to his personality, and, thirdly, to suggest subtly the inadequacy to life of his own philosophy, and his unavoidable contradictions of it. No; I have not drawn him as a plaster saint. Spinoza would have been the first to laugh at such an idea. He is neither absolutely faultless nor passionless."

"You have treated Ferdinand Lassalle on the same lines as Meredith has done?" I ask, noticing a copy of *The Tragic Comedians* on the table.

"No; I am sorry that the exigencies of my theme have brought me into collision with Meredith's fine Shakespearian treatment. Fortunately for me, however, he has concentrated himself on the love-drama, and not upon the Dreamers of the Ghetto aspect, so to speak; so that only the concluding portion of my story touches the same ground. Having had accesto later Lassalle literature than Meredith. I read the details of his love-drama somewhat differently. With him the Jew and the Demagogue are only things that make the course of true love not to run smooth; with me they are the essence of the picture."

TO MY BOOKS.

As a far traveler in a distant land
Welcomes the language of his native soil,
So, wearied by the busy world's turmoil,
The strong and peaceful words of this small band,
Where, clothed in lucid phrase or figure grand
My own rude, half-formed thoughts perchance I find,
Come like a voice from some long vanished mind,
Distant, but for the moment close at hand.

In the stern eddies of adversity,
Or when with Fortune's sunny tide I sail,
Here is a never failing sympathy;
When days are grey and other pleaures fail
I talk with them, and for a little time
They lightly bear me to another clime.

-C. E. Merrill, Ir., in the Critic.

FAIRY GOLD.

May—that's the month for gold!
The fields hold out their gowns of green
Till the sun coins his yellow sheen,
And fills them full as they can hold
With fairy gold.

E. T. Keane, in the London Spectator.

LIST OF READABLE NOVELS.

Allen. Sister Dolorosa. (In his Flute and violin.) Astor. Valentino. Anstey. Vice versa. Barrie. When a man's single. Black. Princess of Thule. Blackmore. Cradock Nowell. Burnett. Through one administration. Catherwood. Lady of Fort St. John. Crawford. Paul Patoff. Crockett. Lilac sunbonnet. Elliott. Jerry. Falconer. Mademoiselle Ixe. Franzos. For the right. Fuller. Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani. Gray. Silence of Dean Muitland. Hardy, A. S. But yet a woman. Hardy, T. Mayor of Casterbridge. Howard. Open door.

Jokai. Nameless castle. Kipling. Light that failed. Lawless. Grania. Maartens, Old maid's love. Macdonald. Sir Gibbie. Malet. Wages of sin. Meredith. Diana of the Crossways. Murfree. Felicia. Oliphant. Ktrsteen. Phelps. Story of Avis. Pool. Out of step. Reade. Christie Johnstone. Roberts. Earth's enigmas. Short stories. Schreiner. Dreams. Shorthouse. Sir Percival. Steel. Flower of forgiveness. Short stories. Tincker. Signor Monaldini's niece. Tolstoi. War and peace. Verga. House by the mediar-tree. Walford. Baby's grandmother.

GUIDING THE YOUNG IDEA.

After days of research and nights of planning how the subject matter of "Historic Ornament" should be presented to a class of fifth grade pupils in order to get it returned in the form of an 'essay," a North End teacher had the following specimens "essayed."

Howells. World of chance.

James. Princess Casamassima.

Isaacs. Maria.

"The fleur-de-lis comes from the lilywhite." Another, "I seen the fleur-de-lis in the Union Market;" and another, "It is over the pump organ in the North Presbyterian." Encouraging—surely.

In the same school, in a higher grade, the

answer to a question in the Constitution of the-United States, "What guarantee is given with regard to the right of bearing arms?" the correct answer being perverted was given thus: "A well regulated militia being necessary to a free state, the right of the people to wear fringe on their bear arms shall be secured." (Correct.—A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.)

MANILA.

For magazine articles see the various indexes to periodical literature.

Aube, T. Manila. (In Revue des deux mondes. Mai, 1849.)

Ref. 100f

Ball, B. L. Rambles in eastern Asia, ital. China and Manilla. 1856.

incl. China and Manilla. 1856. 85d.
Comyn. T. de. State of the Philippine

Islands; tr. fr. the Span., w. notes. 1821.

Foreman, J. The Philippine Islands. 87c

A concise review of all that may interest the reader who seeks for a general idea

of the condition of affairs in this colony in the past and in the future.—Pref.

International cyclorædia. v. 9.

Ref. 99a

Johnson's univ. cyclopædia. v. 5. Ref. 99a La Gironière, P. P. de. Twenty years

in the Philippines; tr. fr. the Fr. 1854. 87c Contains an interesting acct. of Manila, its customs and its people.—Blackwood.

Thomas, J, ed. Lippincott's gazetteer of the world. 1893. Ref. 81.

BOOKS FOR PASTIME.

"Books are the blessed chloroform of the mind. We wonder how folks in trouble did without them in the old time, just as our descendants will wonder how men and women and children bore to see their limbs sawn off without the Lethe-balm which the mere smelling at a sponge can bestow. Action was not always possible, even to the warrior, and still less to the warrior's wife; there were years of peace; there were long nights—nights, too, of unmitigated darkness—wherein their sorrows must have made themselves felt indeed; yet they could never 'take up a book'—a phrase in common use among even those of us who are least given to reading—and wile the dreary hours away It is not a very high claim that is here set forth on behalf of Literature—that of Pass-time—and yet, what a blessed boon even that is! Conceive the hours of inertia (a thing different from idleness) that it has mercifully consumed for us! hours wherein nothing could be done, nothing, perhaps, be thought, of our own selves, by reason of some impending calamity."—JAMES PAYS.

Hamerton, P. G. The sylvan year. 64
Holmes, O. W. Professor at the break-
fast table. 71
Boyesen, H. H. Gunnar. 69b
Hardy, T. Romantic adventures of a
milkmaid. 69h
Black, W. Judith Shakespeare. 69h
Ruskin, J. Modern painters. v. 1, pt. 2,
sec. 3, chap. 1, Of the open sky; v. 5, pt.
6, Of leaf beauty; v. 5, p. 7, Of cloud
beauty. 650
Saintine, J. X. B. Picciola. 69b
Lubbock, J. Pleasures of life. 75b
Warner, C. D. My summer in a gar-
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Grahame, K. The golden age. 69h
Thoreau, H. D. The succession of forest
leaves, and Wild apples. 76a
Malory, Sir T. Morte d'Arthur. 69d
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Paris, the journal of a happy man. 69h Blackmore, R. D. Lorna Doone. 69h
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Jeffries, T. Story of my heart. 71
— The life of the fields. 76b
Higginson, T. W. Cheerful yesterdays.
75b
Duncan, S. A voyage of consolation. 84
Brown, J. Marjorie Fleming. 75b
Lamb, C. Essays of Elia. 75b
De Quincey, T. Joan of Arc. (In his
Misc. essays). 75b
Lowell, J. R. Vision of Sir Launfal.
fal. 67b Drummond, H. Tropical Africa. 86c
Homoston B. C. Homoston 860
Hamerton, P. G. Human intercourse.
Mitchell D G Fra lands latter and
Mitchell, D. G. Eng. lands, letters and kings.
kings. 77b

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SPAIN.

For chronologically arranged list of historical novels see St. Louis Public Library Magazine, Aug., 1897, v. 4, p. 250.

For works on Spanish literature and language see classes 88f, 83f1, 84f, 77sp.

For Spanish fiction see class 69g.

For further information see the various indexes to periodical lit., the encyclopædias and works on the gen. hist. of Europe.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Alarcón, P. H. de. La Alpujarra. 1892. Alcantara, M. L. El libro del Viajero en Granada. 2a ed. 1849.

Amicis, E. de. Spain; tr. from the Ital. 1881.

In every sense an attractive book.—Boston Gazette.

Andersen, H.'C. In Spain and a visit to Portugal. 1870.

Borrow, G. The Bible in Spain; and, The Gypsies of Spain. 1848.

Describes the adventures of an agent of the Bible Society, sent into Spain for the purpose of printing and circulating the Scriptures.—Pref.

Bryant, W. C. Letters from Spain. (In his Letters of a traveller, 2d. ser.) 87a. Catlin, G. L. Among the Biscayans. (In his On the Rhine; and other sketches of European travel. 1881.) 84

Champney, Mrs. E. (W.) Three Vassar girls abroad. 70

Disraeli, B., Earl of Beaconsfield. Home letters. 97b

Downes, W. H. Spanish ways and byways; w. a glimpse of the Pyrenees. 1883.

Dumas, A. D. Impressions de voyage; de Paris á Cadix. Nouv. éd. 1880. 2v.

Field, H. M. Old Spain and New Spain. 1888.

What is worth most in the vol. is the author's record of his personal interviews w. Spaniards,—Lit. News.

Field, K. Ten days in Spain. 1875.

Finek, K. T. Spain and Mexico; studies in local color. 1891.

Madrid, Toledo. Cordova, Seville, Cadiz and Granada, form the subjects of a series of chapters, crisply and piquantly written. Tangier and Tetuan were also visited.—Lit. News.

Gallenga, A. C. N. Iberian reminiscences; 15 years' travelling impressions of Spain and Portugal. 1883. 2v.

An Italian's impressions of Spain fr. 1865-82.

Gregorovius, F. Die Insel Capri; Idylle von Mittelmeer. 1885.

Hale, E. E. Seven Spanish cities, and the way to them. 1894.

Hale, S. Family flight through Spain. 1883. 70

Hare, A. J. C. Wanderings in Spain.

One of the charms of his vol. is the no. of legends and anecdotes that the traveller will seek in vain in the guide-books.

—Sat. Rev.

Harrison, J. A. Spain in profile; a summer among the olives and aloes. 1879.

Mr. H.'s sketches are not only very agreeable reading, but they have a distinct charm.—Nation.

Hay, J. Castilian days. 1871.

The author of this book was U.S. Sec'y of Legation at Madrid.

Irving, W. The Alhambra. 1891.

Jaccaci, A. F. On the trail of Don Quixote; a record of rambles in the ancient province of La Mancha. 1896.

There is something in these sketches that gives one the atmosphere of a scene as instantaneously as a Japanese picture or poem.—Nation.

Laborde, A. L. J., comte de. A view of Spain; comprising a descriptive itinerary of each province, and a general statistical account of the country; tr. fr. the Fr. 1809. 5v. and atlas.

Lathrop, G. P. Spanish vistas. 1883.

A succession of clearly defined pictures of Spanish life.— Atlantic Monthly.

Le Vert, Mrs. O. (W.) Souvenirs of travel. 1866. 2v. 87b

Mackenzie, A. S. A year in Spain. 3d ed. 1836. 8v.

The opinions seem to be formed w. deliberation, and the reflections, in general, bear the marks of just thinking.—N. Amer. Rev.

Mackie, J. M. Cosas de España; or, Going to Madrid via Barcelona. 1855.

Madrid wie es ist; oder, Bemerkungen über die Sitten und Gebräuche der Spanier im Anfange des 19en Jahrh.; aus dem Fr. 1826

March, C. W. Sketches and adventures in Madeira, Portugal, and the Andalusias of Spain. 1856. One of the most agreeable Amer, books of travel we have met with.—Lond. Press.

Margall, F. P. Y. España obra pintoresca. 1842. Ref.

Mérimée, P. Letters d'Espagne. (In his Mosaique. 1881.) 69e

Nixon, M. F. With a pessimist in Spain. 1897.

A bright description of a journey through Spain from Gibraltar to the Fr. border.—Lit. News.

Ober, F. A. Knockabout club in Spain. [c1889.] 70

Rose, H. J. Untrodden Spain and her black country; being sketches of the Spaniard of the Interior. 2d ed. 1875. 2v.

By far the best book upon Span. peasant life we have ever met with.—Atkenaum.

Sand, G., pseud., Un hiver à Majorque. Nouv. éd. 1869.

Stoddard, J. L. Travels in sunny Spain.
(In his Red-letter days abroad. 1884.)

S. S. 84

Taylor, B. Lands of the Saracens. 1864.

His book is pleasant, readable and useful. -Athenœum.

— Catalonian bridle-roads—From Perpignan to Montserrat. (In his Byways of Europe. 1894.)
84

Taylor, H. C. C. The land of the castanets, Spanish sketches. 1896.

While there is nothing remarkably graphic or novel in his vol., it is entertaining enough.—Nation.

Thiéblin, N. L. Spain and the Spaniards. 1875.

"Azamat Batuk's" great merit is that he takes his readers w. him. . . . We have seen what he saw.—Spectator.

Thornbury, G. W. Life in Spain, past and present. 1860.

A really vivacious book of travels.—II. T. Tuckerman.

Urquhart, D. The pillars of Hercules; or, A narrative of travel in Spain and Morocco in 1848. 2v. 87a

Wallis, S. T. Glimpses of Spain; or, Notes of an unfinished tour in 1847.

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The object is to record from year to year the principal changes in the market rates of wages, recognized plece-work lists, and standard hours of labour in the more important industries in the United Kingdom, and to compute the general effect of these changes on the aggregate weekly wages of the work-people affected.

Report by D. F. Schloss on profitsharing. 1894. (With its Rept. on "gainsharing." 1895.) Ref.

Containing a complete history of profitsharing in Gt. Brit., in the form of a concise account of every instance of profitsharing of which it was practicable to ascertain the particulars, and of the nature of the results obtained by the application of this method.

— Report on "gain-sharing" and certain other systems of bonus on production [by D. F. Schloss]. 1895.

Ref.

It should be explained that the methods referred to are systems of remuneration of labor (often confounded with profitsharing), under which the employees are offered a bonus or premium not dependent upon the rate of profit earned by the business, but upon the saving effected upon a specified standard cost of production.

Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent on trade unions. 9. 1896.

While the financial details given apply to only 100 of the principal unions—which, however, include 65 per cent. of the membership of the whole number of unions making returns-particulars of branches, membership, sex of members, year of formation, and address of secretary, are now given for 1,330 societies, with a membership of 1,487,562.

July-Dec., Gunton's magazine. v. 13. 1897. Ref.

Illinois. Factory Inspectors. Annual rept. 4. 1896. Ref.

"The figures concerning adults are furnished by employers from the pay-rolls; the children under 16 years are counted by the inspector, who makes demand upon the employer for an affidavit for each child between 14 und 16 years of age.'

Iowa. Bur. of Labor Statistics. Biennial rept. 7. 1895-96.

Journal of political economy. v. 5. Dec., 1896-Sept., 97. Ref.

Maine. Bur. of Industrial and Labor Statistics. Annual rept. 11. 1897. Statistics relating to the cotton, the wcolen and the boot and shoe industries, and facts and statistics of the summer tourist business of the state.-Introd.

Missouri. Bur. of Labor Statistics. nual rept. 19. 1897. Ref.

Its chief object is to collect and publish annually, statistics relating to all departments and conditions of labor and to secure the inspections of mines, factories and workshops.—Introd.

New York. (State.) Bureau Statistics of Labor. Annual rept. 14, 1896. Ref. Contains a valuable article on the work and wages of women and girls in N. Y. city.

Ohio. Dept. of Inspection of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings. Annual rept. 13. 1896. Ref.

Vandegrift (F. B.) & Co., comps. Hand book of the U.S. tariff, containing the tariff act of 1897 [etc.].

Is perhaps the largest and most complete tariff digest ever published. . Over 20,000 articles are named, with the paragraph of law and rate of duty; and wherever a decision has been made it is quoted after the article. The book also contains foreign express tariffs, foreign weights, measures and coins, reduced to their United States equivalents, and much other information of a valuable character. -Globe-Dem.

COMMERCE.

Class Ref. 30b.

St. Louis. Merchants' Exchange. Annual statement of trade and commerce. 1897.

Reports a sound financial condition for both the club and the city at large.

U. S. American Republics Bureau. Commercial nomenclature. 1894.

An alphabetical arrangement in equivslent terms, in Eng., Portuguese, and Span., of the commodities on wh. import duties are levied.

State Dept. Repts. fr. the consuls of the U.S. v. 55. Nos. 204-207.

POPULATION AND PRODUC-TION.

Class Ref. 80c.

Secretary of State. Blennial Arkansas. rept. 1896.

Boyd's directory of the District of Columbia. 1897.

Gosnell, R. E. The year book of British Columbia and manual of provincial information; added, a chapter respecting the Canadian Yukon and northern territory, text and maps. 1897.

The object has been to present a volume which would constitute a vade mecum of information concerning the province so compiled as to anticipate all references of a reasonable and practical nature .- Pref.

Gould's St. Louis directory. 1898.

Massachusetts. Sec'y of the Commonwealth. 55. 1896.

New Zealand. Registrar-General's Office. New Zealand official year-book. 1897.

An improvement even upon the excellent issues of previous years .- Athenœum.

North Carolina. State Bd. of Agriculture. North Carolina and its resources. 1896.

FINANCE.

Class 30d.

Brown, J. Parasitic wealth; or, Money

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS,

Warts, Moles, permanently removed: Pimples, Eczema, Psoriasis, and other Skin Diseases, a Specialty. Use "Lepidus" for the Complexion; guaranteed to remove Freckles, Tan. Liver Spots, etc. Samples 10 cents.

307 Union Trust Bldg.

reform; a manifesto to the people of the U.S. and to the workers of the world. 1898.

The writer is an advocate of single tax, government ownership of railways, waterways, telegraph lines, etc., the demonstization of gold and silver and the maintenance of a public improvement fund.

Greene, T. L. Corporation finance. 1897.

A study of the principles and methods of the management of the finances of corporations in the United States, with special reference to the valuation of corporation securities.

Massachusetts. Bd. of Commrs. of Savings Banks. Annual rept. 1897. 2v.

Reports on savings banks and institutions, trust-companies, co-operative banks, collateral loan companies, and moregage, loan and investment companies.

New Jersey. State Bd. of Taxation.
Annual rept. 1-5. 1891-95. 4v. Ref.
North Dakota. State Auditor. Report.
1889-90. Ref.

Rhode Island. State Auditor. Annual statement exhibiting the condition of state banks. 1898-96. 3v. Ref.

St. Louis. Comptroller. Report. 1887-89, 94-97. Ref.

South Carolina. Comptroller-Gen. Report. 1891-95. Ref.

U. S. Register of the Treasury. Annual rept. 1896-97. Ref.

Vermont. Inspector of Finance. Annual rept. 1896-7. Ref.

Wolff, H. W. People's banks; a record of social and economic success. 2d ed. 1896.

The book is the most systematic and intelligent account of these institutions which has been published.— Bankers' Mag.

EDUCATION. .

Hall, G. S. Story of a sand-pile. [c1897.] 31d3k

Harvard University. Class of 1857. Report. 25, 35. 1882, 93. 2v.

Ref. 31a1

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Annual catalogue of the officers and students. 16-32. 1880-97. 8v.

Ref. 31a4 Matson, H. Knowledge and culture. 1895.

The author is the librarian of a great university library.... His volume, "Knowledge and Culture," is among the best works extant for practical use for literary, workers. The little volume before us has

but 170 pages, yet is replete in facts of value, tersely stated.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Rutger's Scientific School. Annual rept. 16-28. 1880-92. Ref. 31a4

University of Illinois. Report. 18. 1894-96. Ref. 31d5

Contains reports of the State Laboratory of Natural Hist, and the Biological Experiment Station.

Vassar College. Addresses at the celebration of the completion of the 25th year; June, 1890. S1a1

Contains an address by George William. Curtis, also an address by Pres. J. M. Taylor on the Future of the Woman's College.

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a2.

Columbia College. Catalogue. 1898-4.

Handbook of information. 1887-9,
90-91. 4v.

Pennsylvania. State College. Annual rept. 1892.

Contains also the report of the agricultural experiment station wh. is connected w. the college.

Pratt Institute.. Catalogue. 1890-98.
U. S. Education Bur. Report of the
Commr. 1895-96. v. 2.

Combines, as usual, much statistical matter with historical information and discussions of new tendencies and current questions . . . printed for some good purpose. . . . Relating to foreign lands we mention only the one on the English Education bill of 1896, and a first presentation of the state of education in Iceland.—Nation.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a8.

Illinois. Supt. of Public Instruction. Biennial rept. 21. 1894-96.

Kansas City, (Mo.) Bd. of Educ. Annual rept. 17-25. 1887-96. 2v.

New Jersey. Bd. of Educ. Annual rept. 1883-6, 88-90, 91-92, pt. 1, 93-96.

New South Wales. Minister of Public Instruction. Report upon the condition of pub. schools. 1896.

Omaha. Board of Education. Annual rept. 1890-95.

Rhode Island. Bd. of Education. Annual rept. 11. 1880.

St. Louis. Bd. of Directors of Public Schools. Annual rept. 42. 1895-96.

South Dakota. Commr. of School and Public Lands. Blennial rept. 8. 1898-4. —— Supt. of Public Instruction. Blennial rept. 1. 1890-92,

ELEMENTARY TEXT BOOKS. Class 31t.

Arnold, S. L. Stepping stones to lit. 1st— 3d reader. [c1897.] 3v.

A most happy outcome of the exercise of literary taste, and a clear knowledge of the needs of teacher and child.—K. G. Mag.

Cyr, E. M. The children's first reader.

Aims to make the stories such as will interest the little folks.

The children's fourth reader. 1898. Introduces some of the great poets and prose writers.

--- The children's primer. 1897.

An average of about 2 new words to a page.

— The children's second reader. 1897.

Introduces some poetry wh. is meant to be read to the Children rather than by them.

GRAMMARS.

Bruce, M. S., comp. Selections for sight translations. 1897. (Heath's modern lang. sér.) (With Mondan, G. F., comp. Ger. selections. 1897.) 33e1

Cortina, R. D. de la. Método Cortina; verbos españoles diccionario de la conjugation castellana. 5a ed. 1898. 33f

Contains all the Castilian verbs, conjugated in full, w. the proper prepositions appended; Eng. equivalents are given, and the correct pronunciation indicated. Critic.

— Serie de Cortina; modelos para cartas, en español y en inglés. 14a ed. 1897. 33f

It is divided into sections, relating respectively to the press, the navy, etiquette, and other no less important subjects, a knowledge of which is most essential.

SPANISH READERS.

Class 88f1.

Después de la lluvia el sol; comedia en un acto y en prosa, anotado en inglés. 4a ed. 1897. (With Escrich, E. P. Amparo. 1897.)

Escrich, E. P. Amparo, en español y en inglés. 7a ed.

Ramsey, M. M. Elementary Spanish reader.

In this book the emphasis is laid on the short story, not on extracts from longer works. The notes and vocabulary are remarkably full.—Outlook.

Vega, G. de la. El Indiano, comedia en tres actos y en prosa en inglés y en español por R. D. de la Cortina. 7a ed. 1896. (With Escrich, E. P. Amparo. 1897.)

SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS. Class Ref. 35a.

Paris. Académie des Sciences. Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances. v. 124. Jan.-July, 1887.

Philosophical Society of Glasgow. Proceedings. v. 26-28. 1894-1897.

Scientific American. v. 77. July-Dec,

ENGINEERING.

Engineering and mining journal. v. 64.
July-Dec., 1897. Ref. 40

Engineering news and Amer. railway journal. v. 88. July-Dec., 1897. Ref. 40

Farman, D. Auto-cars, cars, tram-cars, and small cars; tr. fr. the Fr. by L. Serraillier. 1896.

A good idea of the mechanical principles that are being employed in the solution of the problem [to develop a vehicle that shall propel itself] may be gained from a translation of a recent book by a French engineer. Over a hundred carefully drawn figures and diagrams illustrate the volume.—Popular Science Monthly.

New York. (City.) Dept of Docks. Annual rept. 25. 1894-95. Ref. 40e
Philadelphia. Bureau of Water. Annual rept. 94-95. 1895-96. 2 v. Ref. 40a

Water Dept. Annual rept. 81. 1882.
Ref. 40a

ELECTRICITY.

Class 43.

Electrical review. v. 81. 1897. Ref. Electrical world. v. 30. July-Dec., 1897. Ref.

Houston, E. J., and Kennelly, A. E. Electrical engineering leaflets; elementary grade. 1897.

Presents some of the fundamental principles of electrical science.

APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

Class 43a.

Cushing, H. C., jr. Standard wiring for electric light and power as adopted by fire underwriters throughout the U. S. [c1894]

Invaluable to all electricians, contractors and electrical engineers.—The Electrical Engineer.

National Electric Light Assoc. [Proceedings.] 20th conv. 1897. Ref.

Trevert, E. Experimental electricity. New ed. 1896.

Gives complete working directions for making electric batteries, electric bells, induction coils. galvanometers, electric motors, dynamos, magnetos, etc.

CHEMISTRY.

Class Ref. 44.

American Chemical Society. Journal. v. 19. 1897.

Chemical Society of Lond. Abstracts of the proceedings of the Soc. v. 1-12. 1885-96. 6v.

— Catalogue of the library of the Soc. 1886.

Index to the 1st 25 vols. of the Journal of the Soc., 1848-72; and to the Memoirs and proceedings, 1841-47; comp. by H. Watts. 1874.

- Journal. v. 21-70. 1868-96. 55v.

— Jubilee of the Soc.; record of the proceedings; w. an acct. of the hist. of the Soc., 1841-91.

These fine publications contain numerous finely written articles, etc., on the origin of muscular power, the preparation of urea, the pyrophosphoric amides, freezing of water and bismuth, the isomeric forms of valeric acid, the analysis of potable waters, on gas analysis, on the occurrence of prismatic arsenious acid, on the absorption of vapours by charcoal, chemical geology, the manufacture of glass, researches on vanadium, paraffin and the products of its oxidation, researches on dimethyl, etc., etc. Comprising the finest ideas of the greatest living chemical authors on all subjects of chemical investigation and research.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Archibald, D. Story of the earth's atmosphere. 1897. (Library of useful stories.) 47

The author. . . . is associated with the Royal Meteorological Society, London, and in producing a popular statement of our knowledge of the conditions of our atmosphere as interpreted through the science of to-day, he has, as he admits, levied largely upon the original works of the modern school of meteorologists so ably represented in America, India, and Germany. The author has borne well in mind that he is writing not for a minority of students, but for a numerous section of seekers after information without technical training.—Bookman.

Haeckel, E. H. Systematische Phylogenie. 3 vol. 1894-96. 46a May be considered his life-work.

11

McAdams, W. Records of ancient races in the Mississippi valley. 1897. 51a

An account of some of the pictographs, sculptured hieroglyphs, symbolic devices, emblems and traditions of the prehistoric races of America, with some suggestion as to their origin.

Maryland. Geological Survey. [Reports.] v. 1. 1897. Ref. 48a

"A book quite out of the ordinary line of stale scientific publications has been published at Baltimore as the first volume of the report of the Maryland Geological Survey. The work on this survey has had close relations with the advanced university instruction."

Maury, M. F. Physical geography. 46g
To a considerable extent a rearrangement of the materials has been adopted.

—Author's pref.

Packard. A. S., jr. First lessons in zoology. 1894. 50

Professor Packard is one of the most eminent geologists of our time.

Texas. Dept. of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and Hist. Annual rept. 3. 1891.

Ref. 48a

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Report of the Supt. 1895-96. Ref. 46g

BOTANY.

Class 49.

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give

Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Bailey, L. H. Lessons with plants; suggestions for seeing and interpreting some of the common forms of vegetation.

A thoroughly practical guide-book for the beginner.—Argonaut.

Survival of the unlike; a coll. of evolution essays suggested by the study of domestic plants. 2d ed. 1897.

The author received a medal from the Veitch Memorial Fund, London, for distinguished service to horticulture, "in recognition of his efforts, by means of his lectures and his writings, to place the cultivation of plants on a scientific basis.

Goodale, G. L. Concerning a few common plants. 2d ed. 1896. (Guides for science-teaching. 2.)

The design of the lessons is to point out one method by which a few of the more important and easily observed facts can be taught, respecting the structure, growth, and work of plants.—Introd.

Machride, T. II. Lessons in elementary botany for secondary schools. 1896.

Avery practical sort of book for beginners, and we take pleasure in recommending it to teachers.—*Dial*.

Mathews, F. S. Familiar flowers of field and garden. 4th ed. 1897.

A very popular hand-book.—Bookman.

Morley, M. W. A few familiar flowers;
how to love them at home or in school.
1897.

This book is written as a help in teaching plant life to children in the primary grades.—K. G. Mag.

Pammel, L. H. Flower ecology.

Weed, C. M. Ten New England blossoms and their insect visitors. 1895.

His record of observation is clear, and he is thoroughly scientific, though always easily understood, even by the untrained. The number of plants observed is many more than the title would seem to indicate.—Critic.

MEDICINE.

American Institute of Homocopathy. Transactions. 58. 1897.

Ref. 53c

Bayer, C. J. Maternal impressions; a study in child life, before and after birth, and their effect upon individual character.

2d ed. 1897. 57d

The book is worth reading and should do good. The author holds the mother responsible, not only for many physical defects but also for many mental and moral peculiarities of her offspring. He claims that she may, to a large degree at least, produce at will happily or illy endowed children. . . A truly interesting and suggestive book.—Frederick Starr.

Illinois. State Bd. of Health. Annual rept. 15, 18. 1892, 95. 2 v. Ref. 57d
 Lungwitz, A. Text-book of horseshoeing for horseshoers and veterinarians; tr. fr. the 8th Ger. ed. by J. W. Adams. 57f

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

American Type Founders' Co. One hundred years; MacKellar. Smiths and Jordon foundry, Phil. 1896. Ref. 61a Geltz, C., Freiherr von der. Conduct of

Goltz, C., Freiherr von der. Conduct of war; a brief study of its most important principles and forms. 1896.

The name of the author is a guarantee of the excellence of the work. It ranks with his "Nation in Arms," and is a most valuable contribution to the military literature of our time.

U. S. Patent Office. Official gazette. v. 79.
Apr.-June, 1897.
Ref. 59

Rules of practice, 1897; with apx. of amendments to Dec. 1, 1897.

Ref. 59 - War Dept. Infantry drill regulations.

1897. Ref. 60b

Adapted to the magazine rifle, call-ber .80.

MANUFACTURES.

Class 61c.

Age of steel. v. 82. July-Dec., 1897.

American architect and building news. v. 58. Oct.-Dec., 1897. Ref. Lucas, J. L. Dies and die making. 1st

ed. 1897.

Of great value to machinists and those engaged in mechanical pursuits.

LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

Class Ref. 62c.

North Dakota. Commrs. of Railroads Annual rept. 2-3, 5. 1891-92, 94.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Cata logue of exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Railroad gazette. v. 29. 1897.

A journal of transportation, engineering and railroad news.

PRODUCTIVE ARTS.

Handbook for sewing school teachers. 2d ed. [c1898.] 63c

Is very helpful, especially for workers in mission schools.—Pratt Inst. Monthly.

Montana. Inspector of Mines. Reports. 1890. Ref. 63a

Ohio. Chief Inspector of Mines. Annual report. 19-21. 1893-1895. Ref. 63a

AGRICULTURE.

Class 68b.

American agriculturist. v. 24, 28, 40. 1865, 69, 81. 3v. Ref.

Cultivator and country gentleman. v. 62. 1897. Ref.

Devoted to the practice and science of agriculture and horticulture at large and to all the various departments of rural and domestic economy.

Georgia. Experiment Station. Bulletins and annual reports. v. 3-4. 1893-96. 2v.

Ref.

Illinois. Dept. of Agriculture. Transactions. v. 28-29, 31, 84. 1890-91, 93, 96. 4v. Ref.

Kentucky. Bur. of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics. Blennial rept. 12. 1897.

Ref.

Lock, C. G. W. Tobacco; growing, curing, and manufacturing. 1686.

A hand-book for planters.

Massachusetts. Metropolitan Park
Commrs. Report. 1897. Ref.

— State Bd. of Agriculture. Gypsy moth;
a report of the work of destroying the insect in Mass., with an acct. of its hist.,
by E. H. Forbush and C. H. Fernald.
1896. Ref.

As interesting as the story of an invading army.

Montana. Bur. of Agric., Labor and Industry. Annual rept. 1896-97. Ref. "Comparison is one of the chief uses of statistics, and this fact has been continually kept in mind."

Nebraska. State Horticultural Society.

Annual rept. 1895-96. 2v. Ref.

1895. Grape, plum, cherry. 1896. Small fruits, birds.

New Hampshire. Board of Agriculture. Annual rept. 24. Nov., 1894-Oct., 96. Ref.

The work done is classified as follows: fertilizer inspection, farmers' institutes, public meetings, agricultural societies, abandoned farms, etc.

New Jersey. Dairy Commr. Report.
1-11. 1886-96. Ref.
New York. (State) Agricultural Experiment Station. Geneva. Annual rept.
6-7, 12, 14. 1887-8, 93, 95. Ref.
Ohio. State Bd. of Agriculture. Annual

rept. 41-42, 50, 1886-7, 95. 3v. Ref. U. S. Experiment Station's Office. Experiment station record. v. 8. 1896-7. Ref. University of Wisconsin. Agricultural

University of Wisconsin. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 11-13. 1894-96. Ref.

Vermont. State Bd. of Agric. Report. 17. 1897. Ref.

Virginia. State Bd. of Agriculture. Annual rept. 10. 1896-97. Ref.

West Virginia Univ. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 2-3. 1888-90. Ref.

Wisconsin. Dairy and Food Commr. Biennial rept. 1894-96. Ref.

ART.

Jenkins, C. F. Picture ribbons; an exposition of the apparatus employed in the manufacture of ribbons used in projecting lanterns to give the appearance of objects in motion. 1897.

Containing, following a history of the development of the art of chronophotography, directions for making "films" or picture ribbons used in projecting machines to give the appearance of objects

in motion; describing, with cuts, each of the different devices employed, each step in the process, and the different formulas used.

Parkhurst, D. B. Painter in oil; a treatise on the principles and technique necessary to painting in oil.

65e

Contains colored plates.

Robinson, H. P. The studio, and what to do in it. 1891.

65d

FINE ARTS.

Class 65.

Art journal. v. 49. 1897. Ref.
This volume . . . certainly marks
a distinct improvement in nearly all
points.—Athenœum.

Fine arts quarterly review. v. 1-5. May, 1863-June, 67. 5v. Ref.

It treats of painting, sculpture and engraving and photography so far as it is employed as a substitute for drawing and engraving, and also of ornamental and decorative art. Important works on the fine arts are reviewed at length, and a list of publications on these subjects in every language is usually accompanied by short accounts of their contents and value.

Magazine of art. v. 20-21. Dec., 1896-Nov., 97. Ref.

POETRY.

Heyse, P. Neue Gedichte und Jugendlieder. 1897.. 68g

A volume full of beauty, depth and euphony.—Gegenwart.

Home plays for ladies. Pts. 1-9. 2v.

67d2

Kipling, R. Ballads and barrack-room ballads. 67b

Mr. Kipling, scorning the petty artifices and tricks of the craft, works himself to white heat with some theme that has captured his imagination, and then projects his personality without reserve into the product. The result is something so inform-d with energy, so genuinely and palpitatingly alive, that we forget about narrow questions of technique and are carried away by the stormy sweep of the song.

—Dial.

Mahabharata. Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana vyasa; tr. into Eng. prose by P. C. Roy. v. 9-11, 14-18. 1889-90, 94-96. S. S. 680

The history of the work of translation is the history of a life's devotion to a single idea.—Bookman.

Olympic Theatre. Programmes. 1896-97. Ref. 66b

Poet-lore. v. 9. 1897. Ref. 66a Theatre v. 25-29. 1895-June, 97.

Ref. 66b

1

POETRY: AMERICAN AUTHORS

Class 67a.

Deland, Mrs. M. W. (C.) The old garden and other verses. 1895.

Johnson, R. U. Sons of liberty; and other poems. 1697.

The "Apostrophe to Greece" is the first poem. At the close there are a number of paraphrases of Servian war songs, based on translations by Nikola Tesla, the famous electrician. Tesla also gives a very interesting introductory note on Servian poetry.—Argonaut.

Mount Lebanon cedar boughs; original poems by the North Family of Shakers. 1895.

Pallen, C. B. New Rubáiyát. See Book notes.

ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

Class 69b.

The most influential books, and the truest in their influence, are works of fiction. They do not pin the reader to a dogma, which he must afterwards discover to be inexact; they do not teach him a lesson, which he must afterwards unlearn. They repeat, they rearrange, they clarify the lesson of life; they disengage us from ourselves, they constrain us to the acquaintance of others; and they show us the web of experience, not as we can see it for ourselves, but with a singular change—that monstrous, consuming ego of ours being, for the nonce, struck out. To be so, they must be reasonably true to the human comedy; and any work that is so serves the turn of instruction.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Barnes, J. Yankee ships and Yankee sailors; tales of 1812. 1897.

They have the dash and vim of the gallant seamen who made our navy glorious in that second war for independence.—Argonaut.

Barton, W. E. Hero in homespun; a tale of the loyal south. 1897.

A thoroughly interesting, red-blooded virile story, and at the same time a historical document of the very greatest value.

—Bookman.

Benson, E. F. Vintage; a romance of the Greek war of independence.

Considered as a historical study alone the book deserves a careful reading. The author has saturated himself, as it were, with the events of that heroic and cruel epoch, and has, with equal thoroughness, made himself familiar with Greek and Turkish race and religious characteristics. Behind the historical study is a dramatic story of passion and adventure, well wrought out.—Outlook.

Bierce, A. In the midst of life; tales of soldiers and civilians.

Admirable writing, clear, vivid and picturesque . . . a work that discloses genuine talent, both of the descriptive and the narrative kind.—The Outlook.

No one could forget the impression of these grimly powerful vignettes, chiefly of our civil war.—Nation.

Churchill, W. Celebrity; an episode.

Winston Churchill has a rattling—we can think of no fitter descriptive term—a rattling story in "The Celebrity." It is not simply funny, it is an uproarious comedy, the chronicle of a practical joke which is all the better for being a case of diamond cut diamond.—Public Opinion.

Cornford, L. C. Master-beggars. 1897.

An historical romance of the Netherlands in the time of the Duke of Alva and his "campaign of salvation" on behalf of his master, King Philip of Spain.—Pub. Opin.

Glasgow, E. The descendant. 1897.

A exceptionally strong and promising novel.

Gray, M., pseud. Ribstone pippins; a country tale.

"Ribstone Pippins" is a tale of life among the humble country folk, and the truth is brought out that love can live. suffer, and triumph among them as well as among those who know a greater range of passions.—Outlook.

— Sweethearts and friends. 1897.

Hearn, L. Chita; a memory of Last Island. [c1889.]

Hornung, E. W. Young blood.

There is no stopping-place in the story, it is too absorbing for that, and the reader's attention is held from start to finish.

—Public Opinion.

Matthews, J. B. In the vestibule limited. [c1892.]

Vividly presented.

Rhoscomyl, O. For the white rose of Arno. 1896.

A good romantic novel.—Eagle, Brooklyn.

Skeel, A., and Brearley, W. H. King Washington; a romance of the Hudson Highlands. 1898.

Interesting, not only for the history which it contains, but for the charming way in which are set forth many of the customs and traditions of our fighting forefathers.

Tytler, S., pseud. French Janet. 1889. Whitby, B. Sunset. 1898.

Disappoints one, as most of the author's books have done since "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick." She is still the writer of one book as far as literature is concerned. Of course "Sunset" is better than the average novel and will stand reading. There are good things in it.
—Saturday Review.

Zangwill, I. Dreamers of the Ghetto.

While painting his people realistically in their squalor and their narrowness, their fierce industry and their desire to accumulate, he contrived without ever descending to fine language to give also the impression of their poetic dreaminess, their steadfast obedience to a burdensome law, their admirable household discipline, and their undying hope of a lovely future.—Spectator.

Zola, E. Paris; tr. by E. A. Vizettelly. 2 v. "Paris" is undoubtedly Emile Zola's greatest achievement. It is an epic whose power of visualization is tremendous. It seems that no other style could so completely portray persons, scenes, actions, ideas from print to mind. If it be realism, it is a complete vindication for that school. — New York Times.

GERMAN NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

Class 69c.

Baumbach, R. Es war einmal. 1895.

When Baumbach does not give way to his rather unfortunate taste for combining mockery with fancy, he can write as perfect a story as Hans Christian Andersen himself.—Spectator.

Bierbaum, O. J. Stilpe, ein Roman aus der Froschperspektive. 1897.

A foreign reader will . . . turn with interest to the graphic accounts which are given in earlier chapters of German life at school and university. In conclusion, a word of praise must be said of the lyrics and verses which are scattered through these pages.—Literature.

Ebner-Eschenbach, M. Hypnosis perennis — Ein wunder des heiligen Sebastian. 1897.

Through the romantic glamour which hovers over both stories, the narrator has not permitted the light of day to be obscured.

Gawalewicz, M. Der Nachtfalter. 1897. Forces thought fr. the most casual reader.

Hansjakob, H. Im Paradies. 1897.

Hansjakob is an art-connoisseur, a social-economist of the first order, and an experienced traveller. These qualities, together with an intense love for nature and his home, and quick sympathy, make him a writer of very attractive books. Im Paradies is one of the most charming.

Hoffmann, H. Bozener Märchen und Mären. 1896.

- Ostseemärchen. 1896.

The perfume of sea, mountain and forest floats over these Märchen. It would be difficult to find anything more charming in modern German literature.—Gegenwart.

Janitschek, M. Die Amazonenschlacht.

A novel treating of the woman question. The authoress is sometimes a little severe with the woman suffragists. She sees the solution of the question only in an all-round education which will refine the feelings, the judgment and will culminate in an understanding of, and carrying out of duty.—Zur Megede in D. Revuc.

Lagerloef, S. Goesta Berling. 1896.

An irresistible humor and real, vigorous characters make this book fresh and charming.

Lauff, J. Im Rosenhag. n. d.

Lauff belongs to the school of Ebers, Dahn and Wolff, and their influence upon him is perceptible in his works. But his characters have vitality and he excels in a true and poetic description of nature. He has given us a picture of Cologne in its mediaval brilliancy.—Gegenwart.

Maupassant, H. R. A. G. de. Unser Herz.

His psychological subtleness, his poetic delicacy and the brilliant coloring of his pictures and language would be hard to match.—Zur Megcde in Deutsche Rev.

Meyerhof, L. Das Zaubergewand. n. d. Language and diction are very smooth.

Niese, C. Die braune Marenz. 1897. and attractive.—Nord u. Süd.

These charming, poetic sketches show the author at her best.—Gegenwart.

Reuter, G. Der Lebenskuenstler. 1897.
Some of these stories lead us into the European cities and towns and some into oriental countries w. which the authoress seems well acquainted.—Zur Megede, D. Revuc.

Saar, F. von. Novellen aus Oesterreich. 1897.

Intellectual, aristocratic, pure and warmhearted, his fine clear delineations do not appeal to the taste of the large public. —Zur Megede, Ucher L. u. Meer.

Schubin, O., pseud. Die Heimkehr. 1897.

(Engelhorn's Allg. Romanbibliothek.) The eccentric, though much admired Ossip Schubin.—Athenæum.

Wenn's nur schon Winter wär! 1897.
A splendid picture of life in Austria, especially in aristocratic circles.

Storm, H. T. W. Boetjer Basch. 1891.

Storm, the nestor of German novelists. . . . A great favorite with the German reading public, more especially on account of the poetical, somewhat dreamy sentiment which pervades all his writings in prose and poetry. He was particularly successful in the delineation of tender feelings.—Athenœum.

- Eekenhof.—In Brauer-Hause. 1880.
- Ein Fest auf Haderslevhuus. 1892.
- Hans und Heinz Kirch. 1883.
- Der Herr Etatsrath. 1882.
- --- John Riew'. 1886.
- --- Novellen und gedenkblätter. 1874.

- -- Der Schimmelreiter. 1897.
- Schweigen. 1883.
- Zur "Wald-und Wasserfreude." 1880.

ITALIAN NOVELS.

Class 69f.

Azeglio, M. T., Marchese d'. Niccolò de' Lapi; ovvero, I palleschi c i piagnoni. 1879.

Colombi, La marchesa, pseud. Un matrimonio in provincia. 4a ed. 1890.

Farina, S. Amore bendato. [1895.]

--- Mio figlio! 1893.

For girls.—Sargant and Whishaw.

Thouse. P. Racconti populari 3a

Thouar, P. Racconti popolari. 3a ed. 1893.

For girls.—Sargant and Whishaw.

SPANISH NOVELS.

Class 69g.

Alarcón, P. A. de. Final de Norma. 7a ed. 1893.

His first novel, and by many considered his finest.

Arrom, C. B. de F. La gaviota.

Bazán, Sra. E. P. Dama joven. 1885.

— Madre Naturaleza; 2a parte de Los pazos de Ulloa. n. d.

Señora Bazán . . . with her command of five or six living languages, her profound studies in history and philosophy, her published works of criticism, to say nothing of her brilliant novels, is entitled to be judged as an intellect, not as a woman.—Bookman.

--- Pazos de Ulloa. 1886.

Favorably received by the public.

-Athenœum.

- Tribuna. n. d.

Becquer, G. A. Obras. 5a ed. 1898.

Suitable reading for girls.—Sargant and Whishaw.

Pereda, J. M. de. Sotileza. 1894.

This careful and finished artist, with his rare reticence and his whole power of analysis and observation directed upon a chosen society of blurred and inarticulate humanity. . . If it is a fisher novel, like "Sotileza," his masterplece, the pages taste salt like the air of the coast.— Contemporary Review.

Selgas, J. Nona. 1883.

Suitable for girls. - Sargant and Whishaw.

Trueba y la Quintana, A. de. Cuentos populares. 1885.

Rather puerile; good for beginners. Sargant and Whishaw.

JUVENILE LITERATURE (ENGLISH).

Class 70.

Alden, Mrs. I. (M.) Overruled. [c1896.]

Baldwin, J. Four great Americans; Washington, Franklin, Webster, Lincoln. [c1896.]

Banks, M. B. Castle Daffodil. [c1897.]
The story of a delightful family of children who do most original things in most original ways. They carry their messages of love and good will, and bring brightness into the lives of those who need what children only can give.—Outlook.

Bicknell, F. M. City of stories. [c1897.]
A most original story and a very entertaining one.—Argonaut.

Brown, K. L. Plant baby and its friends. 1897.

The lessons are taught in the familiar form of conversations, which, in this instance, are perfectly natural, and of better literary quality than one often finds in a work of this sort.—Public Opinion.

Carter, S. N. For pity's sake; reminiscences of a guest at a country inn. [c1897.]

Is meant to inculcate the lesson of mercy towards . . . all animals. . . . It is to be hoped [that these] may be benfited by the touching appeals which she has here presented to the public in their behalf.—Nation.

Cary, A. and P. Ballads for little folks. [c1873.]

Clifford, H. W. Every-day occupations. 1891. (Information readers. no. 2.)

History of the sewing-machine and textiles.—Pratt Inst. Monthly.

Fenn, G. M. Frank and Saxon; a tale of the days of good Queen Bess.

One of the most exciting of Mr. Manville Fenn's many thrilling tales.—Literature.

Foulke, E. E. Twilight stories. 1897. Glascock, W. H. Stories of Columbia. 1896.

Homer. For boys and girls: tales of Troy. 1897.

Translated and adapted fr. the Ger. of Prof. C. Witt, by Charles De Garmo, Pres. of Swarthmore College.

— Story of Ulysses; adapted fr. the Odyssey by A. S. Cook.

The writer has had two chief thoughts in mind: first, to keep unspoiled the fine dignity of the Greek original; and second, . . to tell the story with some half-hidden suggestions at interpretation.

—Pref.

Hugo, V. M., comte. The story of Jean Valjean, fr. Les misérables; ed. by S. E. Wiltse. 1897. A volume in the series of Classics for Children. It amounts to a translation of Les Miserables, without some of the digressions of the original. As there are over a thousand pages in this version, it will be seen that the excisions are not considerable.—Book Rev.

Jordan, D. S. Matka and Kotik; a tale of the Mist-Islands. 1897.

In the story of Matka and Kotik we have a tale of seal life, and of seal death, too, as President Jordan himself has seen it in the Mist-Islands of Alaska.—Our Animal Friends.

Morley, M. W. Flowers and their friends. 1897.

Miss Morley's style is lively and entertaining, yet she holds closely to her scientific intent and is unvaryingly clear and direct. There is not a dull page among the whole 255, although scientific terms are introduced and explained.—K.G.mag.

Johonnot, J., comp. Stories of the olden time. [c1889.]

— Ten great events in history. [c1887.]

The ten epochs treated are those that have been potential in shaping subsequent events, and when men have struck blows for human liberty against odds and regardless of personal consequences.— Pref. Judd, M. C. Classic myths; Gr., Ger. and Scandinavian. 1896.

Molesworth, Mrs. M. L. (S.) Meg Langholme; or, The day after to-morrow. 1897.

A healthful story which any mother will be safe in putting into the hands of a young daughter. It is thoroughly pure in tone, and is high as to ideals, though not at all impossible or unreal.—Public Opinion.

Monteith, J. Living creatures of water, land, and air; for the 4th reader grade. [c1888.]

Ober, F. A. Crusoe's island; a bird-hunter's story.

Otis, J., pseud. Teddy and Carrots; two merchants of newspaper row. [c1896.]

Paull, M. E. Ruby and Ruthy. [c1892.] (Ruby ser.)

Rickoff, R. D. Supplementary first reader. [c1892.]

Riverside primer and reader. [c1893.]

Sleight, C. L. The prince of the pin elves. 1897.

A pretty fairy-tale, which has its origin in a little boy wondering one day where the pins went to.—Lit. News.

Stall, S. What a young boy ought to know. 1897.

The author has treated his subject as only aspiritually-minded man could treat it.— Outlook.

Swinton, W., and Cathcart, G. R, eds.

BAR -- - - . .

Easy steps for little feet; school readings in prose and rhyme, supplementary to first reader. [c1880.]

Thurston, I. T. Kent Fielding's ventures. 1897.

It has a plucky and high-spirited hero, who makes a competence out of an unproductive New England farm through some shrewd business ventures. The story sets a high ideal before growing boys.—Pub. Weckly.

Trowbridge, J. The resolute Mr. Pansy; an electrical story for boys. 1897.

It meets and equals Jules Verne on his own ground, and beside, it lies within the limits of the possible if not the probable, as the romances of that great French inventor do not.—Literary World.

Tucker, C. M. Fairy Frisket; or, Peeps at insect life. 1898.

Whitley, Mrs. M., ed. Every girl's book of sport, occupation and pastime. 1897.

Offering a perfect wealth of facts and suggestions and illustrative cuts relative to indoor and outdoor amusements.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Dowden, E. The French revolution and English literature. 1897. 77b

Prof. Dowden traces in his thoughtful and incisive manner the manifold influences that drifted over to Eng. from France after the fall of the Bastile and incarnated themselves in the literature of the Revolution-worshipping school.

—Critic.

Fliegende Blätter. v. 107. July-Dec., 1897. Ref. 72e

Gilman, M. D. Bibliography of Vermont. 1897. Ref. 78b

A list of books and pamphlets rel. in any way to the state.

Judge. v. 33. July-Dec., 1897.

Ref. 72c

Library journal. v. 21. 1896. Ref. 78m

The leading magazine of the world on the subject of library economy. It is now in its twenty-second year. It is published monthly. To the librarian of the largest or of the smallest library, it is one of the indispensable helps.—Colorado School Journal.

Literary news. v. 18. 1897. Ref. 78m Mudie's Select Library, Lond. Systematisches Verzeichnis gebundener Bücher, atlanten und musikalien; mit ausführlichem Schlagwörterverzeichnis. 1897-98.

Ref. 78c

New Hampshire. Dedication of the state library building at Concord, 1895.

Ref. 78a

Saunders, F., ed. Addresses; hist. and patriotic, July 4th, 1876-83; incl. ad-

dresses commemorative of the discovery of Amer., 1892-93. 74a

Taken altogether there are more than a hundred of these compositions, some of which are of great merit, and all are worthy of preservation as documents which will soon have an historical value.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

Sienkiewicz, H. So runs the world; tr. by S. C. de Soissons. 76

He wrote short stories which are masterpieces of grace and ingenuity. . . In those stories the reader will meet frequent thoughts about general problems, deep observations of life—and notwithstanding his idealism, very truthful about spiritual moods, expressed with an easy and sincere hand.—S. C. de Soissous.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best lit. v. 29-30.

7:

I am impressed, as I examine the successive volumes of the Library of the World's Best Literature, with the value that this series of volumes must possess as a means of literary education and culture.—Albert Shaw, ed., Review of Reviews.

Williams, R. Roger Williams calendar. [1897.] 72d

Each day of the year has a pithy extract from the great apostle of the liberty of conscience. . . . It will be news to many that Roger Williams now and then dropped into poetry.—Dial.

LIBRARY REPORTS.

Class Ref. 78al.

Nebraska. State Librarian. Report. 1892-96. 2v.

New!Jersey. State Librarian. Annual report. 1897.

U. S. Library of Congress. Report of the Librarian. 1897.

A comprehensive and lucid summary of the present conditions and future prospects of the Congressional Library, and for its thorough common sense and intrinsic interest must rank as one of the most important of recent library documents.—Library Fournal.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES.

Class Ref. 781.

Birkenhead. Free Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Central Lending Library; incl. some works in the Ref. Library.

A classified catalogue w. author and subject indexes.

Carnegie Library. (Pittsburgh.) Bulletin. v. 1-2. 1896-97.

Peabody Institute. (Baltimore.) Library. Second catalogue; incl. the additions made since 1882. 2v. 1896-7. A-D.

The compilers have taken advantage of their own experience, and believe that this "may be found even more comprehensive and fuller in detail than the first, not only extending subjects already included in that but giving many others not found in it."—Library Journal.

Reynolds Library. Reference catalogue.

A classified catalogue.

U. S. Bureau of Equipment. Catalogue of the ship's and crew's libraries of the U. S. S. Oregon. 1897.

The right hand pages of this interesting catalogue are left blank for additions.

— Surgeon General. Index catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's office. 2d ser. v. 2. B-Bywater.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Class 81b.

Dryer, C. R., ed. Studies in Indiana geography; 1st ser. 1897.

Seems to be a most excellent work.

—Bost. Sci. Soc. Occ. bull.

Globus. v. 72. July-Dec., 1897. Ref. Rand, McNally & Co. Enlarged business atlas and shippers' guide. 1898.

Corrected in all particulars.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

Alarcón, P. A. de. Alpujarra, 3a ed. 1892.

Original and attractive style.—Literary World.

Duncan, S. J. Voyage of consolation; a sequel to An American girl in Lond.

For sheer cleverness it is perhaps the ablest work that has yet issued from her vivacious pen. . . Miss Duncan's satire, as Bushe said of the society manners of George IV., is seductive and impartial. . . Almost fatiguingly exhilarsting.—Spectator.

Hehn, V. Italien, Ansichten und Streiflichter. 1896. 84d

A book of Hehn's and one of which we have now the fifth edition needs no further commendation, but every new reader, whom we may lead to him, will be grateful for it.—Dentche Rundschau.

Palmer, F. Going to war in Greece. 1897.

This little book is by far the most interesting and valuable account of the campaign that has yet appeared.—Literature.

HISTORY.

Balch, T. Letters and papers rel. chiefly to the provincial hist. of Pennsylvania; with some notices of the writers. 1855.

91d

1.

Hulme, F. E. The flags of the world; their hist., blazonry and associations. n.d.

Illustrations in colors, comprising examples, mediæval and modern, from the banner of the crusader to the burgee of the yachtsman.

Jesuit relations and allied documents; travels of the Jesuit missionaries in New France; ed by R. G. Thwaites. v. 15-16.

Ref. 92

Hurons and Quebec, 1638-39.

The Jesuit relations involve so many topics that each part, as it appears in monthly sequence, has some fresh feature.—Nation.

McCrady, E. The history of South Carolina under the proprietary government, 1670-1719. 91d

A vivid picture is here given of the social life and political growth for sixty years of the State which produced the Pinckneys, Lowndes, Havne, Calhoun, and many other national figures, and which, early in the present century, snatched the primacy among Southern commonwealths from Virginia, and held it until after the civil war.—Critic.

McMullen, J. M. History of Canada. 3d ed. 1891-2. 2v. 92b

A useful work.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Wilcox, C. M. History of the Mexican War. 1892. 96b

To the ordinary reader a History of the Mexican War, by the late General Cadmus M. Wilcox, in more than 600 pages, must needs appear more formidable than attractive, but to students of military history it will serve as a mine of useful and authentic information.—London Times.

BIOGRAPHY.

Abbott, W. H. Heraldry illustrated; a short account of the origin and history of heraldry; added, a glossary of terms used in heraldry. [c1897.] 97c

The writer has endeavored to furnish a succinct description of the science and so to condense definitions and illustrations that any one with ordinary intelligence would be able correctly to blazon a coat of arms, or paint one from a description.

—Pref.

Baker, C. A. True stories of New Eng. captives carried to Canada during the old Fr. and Indian wars. 1897. 97

Miss Baker deserves credit for original research to a virgin field, and through some avenues of approach which man could not enter. Accordingly she has filly dedicated her narratives "to the nuns and priests by whom she had been kindly helped." . . . The leading heroines of her story are six, Christine Otis, Esther Wheelwright, Eunice Williams. Ablgail Nims, Abigail Stebbins, and Martha French.—Nation.

Dictionary of national biog. v. 54. Ref. 97a

Stanhope-Stovin.

As a rule the editor has very justly apportioned his pages amongst the men and women with whom he has had to deal.

—Literature.

New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Proceedings. 1870-97. 2v. Ref. 97c

Pratt, J. T. Pen-pictures of the officers and members of the House of Representatives of the 26th Gen. Assem. of Mo. 1872.

A series of sketches contributed to one of the city dailies during the session.

Who's who. v. 50. 1898. Ref. 97a
Greatly improved, and has been provided by the editor with a most entertaining preface. The biographies are now excellent.—Athenœum.

INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHY. Class 97b.

Bache, R. M. Life of Gen. G. G. Meade Commander of the Army of the Potomac. 1897.

Whatever I have to say regarding his civil life is derived from my own observation and family knowledge, but as to his military life, as circumscribed by the limits of the civil war, I have no information whatever as given by him to me personally.—Author's preface.

There is in Mr. Bache's book a good deal of careful analysis of army movements, much good topographical description, aided by maps which he has skillfully modified to meet the wants of the general reader. Its real significance, however, is in the controversial matter . . . with which every chapter is full.—Amer. Historical Review.

Bielschowsky, A. Goethe, sein Leben und seine Werke. vol. 1. 1896.

Has been greeted in Germany with a perfect chorus of approval that seems well merited. . . . Luminous and attractive, and the author has carefully assimilated his material and presents it clearly to us. . . . If the second volume is equal to the first, there can be little doubt that this is destined to become the standard life of Goethe.—Bookman.

Boswell, J. The life of Samuel Johnson; added, The journal of a tour to the Hebrides; ed., with notes, and a biographical dictionary of the persons named in the work, by P. Fitzgerald. 1897.

Curtis, B. R. Memoir of B. R. Curtis; with some of his professional and misc. writings; ed. by his son B. R. Curtis. 1879. 2 v.

The biography is well written, and as much is made as was possible out of the

uneventful life of its subject. It would be easy to find fault with its length; it might, too, have been made less dry and professional; but there was no one so well qualified on the whole for the task as the person who undertook it, and of great American lawyers of recent times we know none more deserving of an elaborate biographical memorial than Judge Curtis.—Nation.

Evans, F. W. Autobiography of a Shaker, and Revelation of the Apocalypse. 1888.

Hinsdale, B. A. Horace Mann and the common school revival in the U.S. (Great educators.)

The single purpose of this book is fairly to set before the reader, Horace Mann as an educator in the historical positions and relations.—Pref.

Hugo, V. M., comte. Letters; ed. by P. Meurice. 1898. v. 2.

Includes Hugo's letters in exile to Ledru-Rollin, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Lamartine, with many of curious autobiographical and literary interest. The arrangement is generally chronological, except in cases where there is an interesting set of letters to one person—these are kept together.

Mueller, F. M. Auld lang syne.

Auld Lang Syne makes capital reading, reading, full of incident and anecdote, and all is told in the happiest manner. Max Müller's topics are not special, but of general interest, and what above all is singularly conspicuous is his liberality, that special freedom in religious thought for which England is so conspicuous.—N. T. Times.

Rosegger, P. K. Mein Weltleben. 1898. Schmidt, E. Lessing; Geschichte seines Lebens und seiner Schriften. 1884-92.

His great work on Lessing, and his frequent essays in the field of literary investigation and criticism, show his fertility in production as well as in exposition.—Dial.

Stauffer-Bern, K. Sein Leben, seine Briefe, seine Gedichte, dargestellt von O. Brahm. 1896.

These letters have the rare quality of individuality. They record the impressions made on a striking personality by things seen through keen eyes.—D. Rundschau.

MISCELLANEOUS PERIOD-ICALS.

Cumulative index to a sel. list of periodicals. v. 2. 1897. Ref. 100
Includes 100 periodicals, a gain of 30

over 1896.

New York tribune. Oct.-Dec., 1897.

Ref. 100e

St. Louis republic. Oct.-Dec., 1897.

Ref. 100e

BI-MONTHLY, MONTHLY AND SEMI-MONTHLY PE-RIODICALS.

Class 100c.

Argosy. v. 1-50. Dec., 1865-1890. 50 v. Ref.

This excellent magazine, containing novels, tales, sketches, articles, by the most eminent writers of the day, took a high position in public estimation from the very beginning, and the high character of the contributions have been maintained thoughout, it shows no falling off in popularity.

Current literature. v. 22. July-Dec., 1897.

Ref.

Demorest's family magazine. v. 33. Nov., 1896-Nov., 1897. Ref.

Eclectic magazine. v. 129. July-Dec., 1897. Ref.

Fortnightly review. v. 68. July-Dec., 1897. Ref.

Godey's magazine. v. 135. July-Dec., 1897.

Good words. v. 29-33. 1887-92. 5v. Ref. Nineteenth century. v. 42. July-Dec., 1897. Ref.

Pratt Institute monthly. v. 5. Oct., 1896-June, 1897. Ref.

An exceptionally good periodical of its class.

Review of reviews. [Eng. ed.] v. 1-2, 16.
1890, July-Dec., 1897. 8 v. Ref.
Westminster review. 148. July-Dec.,
1897. Ref.

WEEKLY PERIODIALS.

Class Ref. 100d.

Argonaut. v. 40-41. 1897.

Athenæum. 1847.

Chambers's journal. v. 74. Jan.-Nov., 1897.

Critic. v. 31. July-Dec., 1897.

Frank Leslie's illus. weekly. v. 85. July-Dec., 1897.

Household words. v. 30. Nov., 1895-Apr., 1896.

Literary digest. v. 15. May-Dec., 1897. Literary world. v. 28. 1897.

Nation. v. 65. July-Dec., 1897.

Spectator. (Lond.) v. 79. July-Dec., 1897.

Its influence has been great, because it has circulated among thought leaders, and by its spirit, temper and intelligence, has exerted a formative influence among a class of readers who were themselves forming the opinions of others.—Critic-

GERMAN PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100f.

Deutsche Revue. v. 22, pts. 3-4. July-Dec., 1897. Gartenlaube. 1897.

Gegenwart. v. 52. July-Dec., 1897.

Illustrirte Zeitung. v. 109. July-Dec., 1897.

INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

No educator of high standing, well read in psychology or pedagogy, longer questions the fundamental propositions that women desire, deserve, appreciate, and are strengthened by higher education; that it is unquestionably to the advantage of the whole race and to their half of it that women have the best education attainable; that there is less nervous strain upon women under coeducation, and, therefore, better health and wiser and more natural physical condition; that the great mass of those who have been coeducated believe in coeducation, and prefer it for their own children; that, as men and women are intended for mutual service, the best and most natural training is that in which they are trained together; that this inter-training and equal training takes the simper out of the young woman and the roughness out of the young man; that whatever faults in manner of association are seen are rather those of the community than of the system of education. Any one taking a counter position to-day would be considered first cousin to that German professor who, when he heard of the thousands of young women at work in American colleges and universities, independent in thought and life, exclaimed: "May God forgif Columbus for that he discovered that America." But with the acceptance of the education of women and of the higher education of women and of coeducation, we have very generally gone to the other extreme-and insisted that women are to have education identical with that offered men-a theory and practice which is accountable for much that is strained and unnatural in the present social and economic relations of the sexes. The insistence with which this has been urged is partly due to a semi-chivalrous feeling that nothing is too good for our women, partly to the slowness with which the universities establish new curricula, and partly to the fact that pedagogy is really a new science with us, and the greater number of those engaged in instruction in American colleges and universities have little if any knowledge of its importance or its discoveries. It is unquestionably true that the

average college or university faculty takes fewer educational journals, reads less in pedagogy, and has more imperfect knowledge of the relative educational values of different subjects and courses than almost any other body of teachers in the land. Something of this is pardonable because of the great pressure upon the time and strength of the average American instructor. Then, too, the infinite amount of "stuff" that has been put out in the name of Pedagogy has much for which to answer in this connection. But the chief cause of this is the fact that the strong facultiesand they are the only faculties from which to expect advancement—are made up of specialists, who know their own work well and believe in it, as they ought; but who study it almost entirely from the standpoint of investigation and research as to its own essential conditions and characteristics; and little, if at all, from the standpoint of its relations to other work, or of its true place and value in its relations to the gradually unfolding mind of youth. It is quite safe to accept at nearly its face value the recent statement of the president of one of the strongest American universities, that it would be quite unusual to find in any one faculty more than three men who understand their own work from the point of its psychological and pedagogical relations to the student, or who had ever given this subject much thought. Indeed, he said that this is so true that when a chair of pedagogy was established in his own institution, and one of the most renowned authorities in this subject secured for this work, the lectures of the head of the new department upon the relative values of university studies were taken to be personal criticisms upon other members of the faculty; these made common cause against the "interloper;" and it was a full year before the breach could be healed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the universities have moved slowly toward the establishment of rational and helpful and definite instruction for women.-Educational Review.

FINDING LIST OF GERMAN FICTION.

(Continued from the April Number.)

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Aus Heimat und Fremde. Ganghofer,

Aus heissen Tagen. Schuecking, C. B. L. A. M.

Aus Japan. Lindau, R. (In his Erzählu. Novellen. n. d. v. 1.)

Aus Luebeck's alten Tagen. Jensen, W. Aus meinem Tagebuch. Gerstaecker, F. (In his Achtzehn Monate in Südamerika. n. d. v. 2.)

Aus Nacht zum Licht. Fargus, F. J.
Aus Nord-und Südamerika. Gerstaecker, F. (In his Aus zwei Weltheilen.
n. d.)

Aus Petrarca's alten Tagen. Mueller, O. Aus schweren Tagen; drei Erzählungen.

Contents:- Nacht und Licht. - Wege Gottes.-Unter der Türkenherrschaft.

Aus stiller Zeit. Jensen, W.

Aus stürmischer Zeit. Dabei, Graf A.

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Aus zwei Welttheilen: gesammelte Erzählungen. Gerstaecker, F.

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Axel. Velde, C. F. van der. (In his Sämmt. Schr. 1861. v. 2.)

B

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Bachantin, Die. Kompert, L. (In his Verstreute Geschichten. 1883.)

Baeblich, H. Der letzte Doge. 2v. in 1. Baerenjagd, Die. Lindau, R. (In his Erzähl. u. Novellen. n. d. v. 1.)

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Contents: - Meine Nachbarn auf dem Lande. - Russisches Landleben.

-Unlocaliche Bande.

Zwischen Vater und Sohn. 3 v. in 1.
 Eng. translation, Valentine, the countess.
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- Die Schlossfrau von Ildenau.

- Unter Rosen.

Bauernnovellen. Bjoernson, B.

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Contents:—Der Krystall der Hexe.— Münchhausen u. die 3 Wilddiebe.—Die Würfel.—Undank.—Bruder Klaus u. die treuen Thiere.—Der verschüttete Keller. —Der Königssohn u. die Nachtigall.—Die betreiten Seelen.—Das Wechselkind.—Die Salige.—Goldene Tannenzapfen.—Der Grenzsteinrücker.—Nicotiana.—Die stumme Königstochter.—Die Siebenmeilenstiefel.

- Sommermärchen.

Eng. translation, Summer legends.

Contents: — Ranunkulus. — Die Teufel auf der Himmelswiese. — Schleierweiss. — Die Otterkönigin. — Das stählerne Schloss. — Trudchen im Wald. — Der Goldbaum. — Der Fiedelbogen des Neck. — Die Buche. — Die verwunschene Wäscherin. — Das Wasser des Vergessens. — Warum die Grossmutter nicht schreiben kann. — Der Kobold in Keller. — Sankt Huberti Wunder. — Theodolinde und der Wassermann. — Der Eselsbrunnen. — Das stille Dorf. — Was der Hausschlüssel erzählte.

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Berlepsch, G. von. Thalia in der Sommerfrische.

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Same. (With May, K. Auf hoher See gefangen. n. d.)

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Bertram Vogelweid. Ebner-Eschenbach, M. von Freiin. (In her Rittmeister Brand. 1896.)

B-sondere, Der. Ganghofer, L. A.

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D. (In his Novellen. 1857. v. 14.)
Bethver Hug V. (1856. See Bolchon.

Bethusy-Huc, V., Gräfin. See Reichenbach, M. von, pseud.

20-23.)

K. F.

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Blaetter, aus dem Tagebuch des armen

Pfarr-Vikars von Wiltshire. Zschokke,

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Boy-Ed, I. Empor!

- Fanny Förster.

— " Ich!"

Malergeschichten; psychologische Stu-

Contents: - Eines Künstler's Weib. - Venus und Maria.-Ein Aquarell.-Expropriirt.-Vorbeigegangen.-Der gute Philipp. - Farblos.

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Boyen. M. Von Gott gezeichnet.

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Eine Tochter der Philister. 2v. (Engelhorns allg. Romanbib.)

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- Beaumarchais; historischer Roman. 4 v. in 2.

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- Der Fels von Erz.

- Friedemann Bach. 8 v. in 1.
- Glancarty. 4 v. in 2.
- Historische Novellen. 4 v. in 2.

Centents:—v. 1. Van Dyke's Rettung.
—Die Pforte der Zukunft.—Salomon de Claus, der Physiker.—v. 2. Salomon de Claus, Fortsetz—v. 3. Harold's letzte Fahrt.—Dechem-Ramad, der Unstäte.—v. 4. Der Commandant von Oldeslohe.-Jean Fort de Marconnay.—David Rizzio.

Der Kampf der Dämonen; Roman aus Berlins alten Tagen. 2 v. in 1.

- Ein neuer Falstaff. 3 v. in 1.
- Das Räthsel von Hildburghausen. 4 v. in 2.
- Schubart und seine Zeitgenossen; hist. Roman. 4 v. in 2.
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Branntweinpest, Die. Zschokke, J. H. D. (In his Novellen. 1858. v. 16.)

Braune Annerl, Das. Wichmann, F. Braune Marenz, Die. Niese, C.

Braune Erica, Die. Jensen, W.

Braune Rosa, Die. Franzos, K. E. (In kis Junge Liebe. 1879.)

Braut auf dem Omberg. Carlén, E. F. (In her Sämmtl. Werke n. d. v. 12.)

Braut von Lammermoor, Die. Scott, Sir W., bart.

Bravo rechts! Schubin, O., pseud.

Bremer, F. Die Familie H.; aus dem Schwedischen.

Same. (Gesamm, Schr, v. 8.)

(With Almquist, C. J. L. Same. Königin Juwelenschmuck. n. d.—Andersen, H. C. Nur ein Geiger. n. d.)

Geschwisterleben; aus dem Schwedischen. 3v. in 1.

- Das Haus; oder, Familiensorgen und Familienfreuden; aus dem Schwedischen. (With her Die Töchter des Präsidenten. 1869.)

Same 2v. in 1. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 2-3.) Eng. translation, The home.

- Hertha; aus dem Schwedischen. 3v. in 1. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 30-82.)

– In Dalekarlien; aus dem Schwedischen. 3v. in 1. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 13-14.)

Same. (With her Tagebuch. 1869.)

- Kleine Erzählungen; aus dem Schwedischen. (With her Familie H. 1863.)

Contents: -Axel und Anna. - Hoffnun-–Die Zwillinge. – Die Einsame. – Die Trösterin.—Ein Brief über Soupers.

Same. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 9.)

- Leben im Norden; [und] Morgen-Wachen; aus dem Schwedischen. (With her Tagebuch. 1869.)

Same. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 20.)

- Die Nachbarn; aus dem Schwedischen. Same. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 4-5.) Eng. translation, The neighbors.

Nina; aus dem Schwedischen. 2v in 1. Same. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 6-7.)

- Sommerreise; eine Wallfahrt; aus dem Schwedischen. 2v. in 1. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 18-19.)

Same. (With her Geschwisterleben.) Eng. translation, Midnight sun.

— Streit und Friede; oder, Einige Scenen in Norwegen; aus dem Schwedischen. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 10.) Same. (With her Die Familie H. 1863.)

Eng. translation, Strife and peace.

— Ein Tagebuch; aus dem Schwedischen. 2v. in 1.

Same. (Gesamm, Schr. v. 11-12.)

Die Töchter des Präsidenten; Erzählung einer Gouvernante; mit eine Vorrede der Verfasserin; aus dem Schwedischen. Same. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 1.)

Eng. translation, The president's daughters.

---- Vater and Töchter; elne Schilderung aus dem wirklichen Leben; aus dem Schwedischen. (Gesamm. Schr. v. 33-34.) Same. (With her Hertha. 1870.) Eng. translation, Father and daughter.

Brennecke, A. Unter den Taunusbuchen. Brewitz, E. von. Vergiftete Pfeile. Briefe eines Verstorbenen. Pueckler-Muskau, H. L. H., Fuerst von.

Brigitta. Auerbach, B.

Brosi und Moni. Auerbach, B. (In his Sämmt. Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten. 1871. v. 7.)

Brown, C. B. Arthur Mervyn; oder, Die Pest in Philadelphia, 1793; aus dem Eng. übers. 4v. in 1.

Bruderpflicht. Schuecking, C. B. L. A. M. (In his Heimatlaub. 1884. v. 2.)
Brueder vom deutschen Hause. Freytag, G.

Brunhild. Scherr, J. (In his Novellenbuch. 1873. v. 3.)

Brunhilde, Wildenbruch, E. von. (In kis Novellen. 1885.)

Buch, Ein. Heiberg, H.

Buch der Freundschaft. Heyse, P. Buch der Novellen. Rosegger, P. K.

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Buchhalterin. Kretzer, M.

Buchholzens in Italien. Stinde, J.

Buckliger, Ein. Zschokke, J. H. D. (/w his Novellen. 1857. v. 13.)

Buergerlicher Tod. Schoenaich-Carolath, Prinz E. zu.

Buerklin, A. Toni und Madlein. Buerstenbinder, E. Sce Werner, E. pseud.

Bug-Jargal. Hugo, V. M., comte. Bunte Geschichten. Spindler, C. (With his Winterbuch. 1856.)

Bunte Reihe. Dingelstedt, F.

Bunte Steine. Stifter, A.

Buntes Treiben. Gerstaecker, F.
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Burgfräulein, Das. Hoefer, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 6.—Aus d. weiten Welt. 1861. v. 2.)

Buschlerche. Ruppius, O. (In his Gesamm. Erzähl. n. d. v. 10-11.)

Buschhof, Der. Hoefer, E. (In his Erzähl. Schr. 1865. v. 12.)

Byr, R., pseud. Castell Ursani. 3v in 2.

- Der Eisenwurm.

- Nomaden. 5v in 2.

Incomplete.

--- Wozu? 2v. in 1.

(To be continued.)

A GRACIOUS REPLY.

Queen Victoria was once informed by the manager of her Shaw Farm that a Mr. Elliott, a Scottish farmer, was a breeder of superior collie dogs; and she thereupon expressed a wish to possess one of them. Accordingly, Mr. Elliott forwarded two beautiful dogs; and her Majesty was so enraptured with them that she gave orders the next time he came to the farm he should immediately be taken up to the castle.

Mr. Elliott was somewhat uneasy as to how he should comport himself in the presence of royalty, and the manager spent a considerable time in putting him through his facings. At last the fateful day arrived, and he was ushered into the presence of the queen.

Her Majesty shook hands with him, and said,—

"O Mr. Elliott, I have to thank you for the two beautiful collies you sent me!"

And to this gracious remark Mr. Elliott replied:—

"Touts, touts, wumman! haud yer tongue! What's the maitter o' a pair o' dowgs between you and me?"—Watchman.

REVISED LIST OF DELIVERY STATIONS.

REVISED LIST OF DELIVERT STATIONS.							
Station To.	NORTH SIDE. LOCATION. Garrison and Easton Avs	DELIVERY DAYSMonday and Thursday.					
	W. B. PilkingtonGrand Av. and N. Market St						
3	W. D. Temm. Grand Av. and Nat. Bridge Rd	Monday and Thursday.					
4	A. J. Hoenny. Taylor and Cottage Avs Hahn's Pharmacy.	Daily.					
5	E. Grand Av. and 20th St	Monday and Thursday.					
6	Salisbury and 11th Sts	Monday and Thursday.					
7	Madison and 14th Sts Alfred W. Pauley.	Monday and Thursday.					
	Benton and 22nd Sts	•					
30	2610 Cass Av	Monday and Thursday.					
	- SOUTH SIDE.	DELIVERY DAYS.					
	Gravois Av. and Arsenal St	-					
	Bates St. and Virginia Av	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
10	G. H. J. Andreas.	Tuesday and Friday.					
	Arnold Dreisoerner. B'way and Lami St.	•					
	W. H. Lamont. B'way and Schirmer St	-					
	L. F. WaibelPestalozzi and Salena Sts	· ·					
15	Kaltwasser Drug CoMeramec St. and Virginia Av	Tuesday and Friday.					
	R. C. Reilly. B'way and Keokuk St						
24	Hemm and Vitt	Tuesday and Friday.					
25	J. V. Fischer. Lafayette and Nebraska Avs R. Sassmann.	Daily.					
26	Union Station	Tuesday and Friday.					
	Grand and Shenandoah Avs						
31	Chouteau and 12th St	Tuesday and Friday.					
	WEST SIDE.						
16		DELIVERY DAYSWednesday and Saturday.					
17	Olive St. and Vandeventer AvF. H. Swift.	Wednesday and Saturday.					
18	Cabanne Arcade A. E. Suppiger.	Wednesday and Saturday.					
	Semple and Easton Avs E. A Bernius.	•					
	46th and Easton Av	•					
		•					
	Grand and Finney Avs	-					
	Grand and Lindell Ave	-					
	Cheltenham Goehring's Pharmacy. Laclede and Boyle Avs.	Thursday.					
	Geo. W. Smith. Goode and Easton Avs.	· ·					
	F. M. Buch.	r conceday and Daturday.					

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Now is the high-tide of the year And whatever of life hath abbed away Comes finding back, with a ripply cheer, into every hare inde and creek and bay.

Now the heart is so full that a drop overfills it,
We are happy now because God wills it.
We may shall our eyes but we cannot help knowing

Public Library Magazine.

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. V.

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No. 6.

ADDRESS TO A NORMAL SCHOOL CLASS.

IN the generous kindness of your hearts you may have thought I was doing you a favor in taking this brief part in your exercises. Quite the contrary—I am the debtor. The greatness of this day to you, the joy at hope fulfilled, the bright prospects which lie before you, the ambition which kindles your eyes and the gratitude which fills your hearts—with all of these emotions I deeply sympathize; and for this alone the occasion is one of delight to me. Who is there who would not gladly leave his shop behind and have an hour here with you? But it is not alone for the pleasure which you have conferred that I count myself your debtor. You have a programme resplendent with music and song. The air is filled with the perfume of flowers. You will not, then, I am sure, begrudge the short time which I have allotted myself if I devote it to presenting to you, the future teachers of St. Louis, a petition—a humble and respectful petition-in behalf of the world which lies outside the school room.

Coming to you from the plain working world, speaking for the generation whose successors you are to mould, I want to tell you what we expect of you—what we want you to do.

The public school is the flower of modern society. It is not so long ago

that education was confined to the universities and monasteries. Mankind was left in ignorance. Books were written in the languages known only to a few. Greater than all other inventions was the social invention of universal education, the discovery that knowledge was a heritage in which every child had a full share. Free schools have placed within the reach of every one the best thoughts of all men, all lands and ages; they have broken down the prejudices of provincialism; they have brought mankind into a common sympathy. The common school and the printing press are the great levelers of mankind, leveling upwards. But you have been taught that, while knowledge is power, power is not always well used. What we of the working world especially ask of you is to send us boys and girls of character. Our hearts are sick of mere work and money-making. We do not want machines, we want men. Book-learning is not essential in factory work, or in street cleaning, or even in business. A large part of the business leaders have but a scanty common school education. Men learn these things by apprenticeship and contact. But intelligence, sound principles of conduct, honor, these are the elements of character that we ask you to plant firmly in every pupil. We ask you to send us boys with the founda-

tion laid for character-boys who believe that honor is above all other things. know the limitations that surround our public schools. I know how difficult it is to make one personality influence sixty pupils in a room—and right here. is something for you to do. Teach your pupils that education is a prime necessity; that it should be free and abundant; that, as future citizens, they should use their power to enlarge the school facilities, so that every child should have access to a good education. them, also, that to put children to work, when they should be at school, is a crime; tell them that, for the same reasons that the law is justified in providing free schools, it is also justified in prohibiting the ruin of children by shutting them up in factories. If it were your little sister of ten or twelve who was kept at work ten hours a day in a dirty and unhealthy factory, would you not raise a cry of revolt? Then teach every pupil, boy or girl, that it is society's right and duty to give a fair opportunity for education, and to prevent heartless greed from growing rich on the blood of children.

Then, we want men who have acquired from you a love of knowledge. Whatever else you teach, be sure you plant the seeds that shall continue to grow in your pupil's after life. Bring him into personal friendship with the great men who have enlightened the world, with its prophets and poets, its discoveries in science and its masters in art. When he learns to worship these heroes of peace he will be inclined to imitate their virtues and heed their counsels.

We do not ask you for shrewd and keen men, we appeal to you for upright men. Give us men who understand distinctly the "Golden Rule," who will disdain any success that is built upon other men's injury. The question propounded 1900 years ago, "What shall it

profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" is a living question still; and a man has lost his own soul when every faculty is centered upon success for himself. You must teach by text-books; but your duty is but half done, your power is but half exercised, if you lodge in the youthful mind naught but the rules and facts of books. The methods of teaching you know far better than I, but I feel constrained to urge the permanent advantage of a love of The rules of grammar and algebra are soon forgotten in a busy life, but the love of reading is a perennial spring. The free library supplements the free school, so that the noble and beautiful thoughts of brilliant minds are always accessible. If, then, you have securely planted a taste for ideas, for the intrinsic beauty of language and expression, if you have given the young mind an introduction to that grand family of authors—you have not alone supplied it with an inexhaustible source of refining enjoyment, but you have hedged it in with the best possible protection against vicious and idle associations. I cannot forego the privilege of suggesting that time turned from actual lessons to reading is well spent. The school readers and the school classics are full of the most charming images and ideas. I would make them the reservoir from which to feed the youthful curiosity. There are but few children who cannot be interested by the poetry of Longfellow and Whittier, the stories of Irving and Dickens, the science of Miss Buckley and Agassiz.

I have spoken of the "Golden Rule." Let me join it with another lesson of deepest import. Cain answered for his brother's blood, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Let it be your constant lesson that every man is his "brother's keeper," that duties go before rights. As no man can live to himself alone, as he needs the service of his fellows—so

he must hold himself bound to render service to his fellows. These lessons are taught by the mutual courtesies of the school-room; I would have them emphasized for the practical life that comes after school-days.

There is another thing we ask at your hands - public spirit, good citizens. You love your country, you are proud of the Stars and Stripes, and all the traditions of a century of national prosperity. But Greece and Rome had their day of empire and splendid civilization. They fell-not by the hands of barbarians, but by their own demoralization. In the glory of art and conquest they forgot virtue and public spirit. We want our youth to know that public spirit is the price of a nation's life, that indifference to public affairs is decay and final ruin. Tell them that their vote and influence in election are duties higher than any private obligation, that the honest service of the public is a thing neither to be shirked nor turned to personal ends. In your studies of history you have seen how democracy has met ruin, time after time, until the best friends of humanity have almost despaired; and at every dismal failure you have found the prelude to be ignorance and lack of public spirit. Not only vigilance, but intelligence and disinterestedness, are the tributes that liberty exacts from those who would permanently enjoy her favors. When Lord Macaulay expressed his fears for the American Republic, after it should have passed its centennial birthday, he had before him the democracy of England at a time when extraordinary political reforms were taking place, and before free schools in any part of the world had made education general. A republic cannot live amidst ignorance; its existence is imperilled and its beneficence impaired, when a high sense of citizenship gives way to indifference and self-seeking. Interest your pupils in the heroes of freedom rather than of war—in the Russells and Mazzinis, the Kossuths and Franklins, rather than Marlborough, Napoleon, or Frederick. Start them upon the comparison of governments—the one-man rule of Russia, the Ministerial Government of England, the Council and referendum of Switzerland, and the co-ordinate division of power in the United States.

I pray you do not discard this part of my petition with the superficial answer, that politics is unclean and contaminating, that it is no part of a school curriculum. It is the very head and soul of our welfare; as political honor shall rise or decline, so will this very school system follow.

I have spoken only on behalf of the boys. I have placed myself in the attitude of an advocate for the class of which I am one, and of whose interests I have some practical knowledge. I beg you will not attribute it to gallantry, when I say that the girls cannot be improved upon. I have been intimately associated with several generations of them, and they have all been perfect. It would be effrontery to intimate that the girls who are to-day to be endowed with the authority to teach can do their part better than those who look now admiringly upon the splendid product of their years of painstaking guidance. If you make history repeat itself in the education of the coming girls, whether in the Grammar School, the High School or the Normal, the men and boys of St. Louis will applaud, admire and-some of them—love you.

The purity of a race, the refinement of a people, may be measured by the justice and homage which they pay to their women. Mother, sister, teacher, sweetheart—what churl is he who counts the care or toil or blood that goes to their protection? Happy was the day when women became the teachers of the coming generation of men. Rebecca

Woolen is a consecrated name to me. She was my first teacher and I had no mother. If holiness has vouchsafed to walk this earth, she was its habitation. Whatever may be the guardian angels that heed our variable paths, this gentle, sympathetic, beautiful, and altogether lovely woman who unraveled to me the mysteries of A and B, has ever been my silent monitor. Wherever be her grave it is hallowed ground.

Your influence as teachers cannot be overestimated. When some silver hairs shall have brought you reverence besides affection, you will be able to point to honorable names in the world's important vocations, and say "He was my pupil." "I showed him the path of right and duty; he has made it the road to honors." There is no place of trust that holds a mace of power so great as this to which we now welcome you. There is no vocation wherein the just reward of service is so linked with a high, and pure and laudable motive. Your very work is to elevate, to unfold budding lives, to plant for the growing in all time. And what a golden opportunity to continue your own growth! It is a misfortune in any vocation to let

mere bread be the motive. Spirit and zeal and purpose should in every undertaking supplement efficiency with selfimprovement. But this is the preeminence of your vocation—that it must constantly tend to your own growth in character and intellectual strength. You cannot stop learning now, if your aim is to emulate the teachers you part from to-day. You must live with and love authors and books and cultivated associates if you wish to justify the high hopes of your friends and the expectations of the working world which I have taken the liberty of formulating.

You cannot accomplish all that my petition has embraced. Existing conditions limit you as they limit all of us. But you can try, you can "Hitch your car to the stars" and some good will come of your aspirations and endeavors. Your own lives will be brighter and happier, if you keep ever before you the sacred word duty, and the duty which you owe as professional teachers to that world, which honors you with the task of educating its boys and girls, is to carry yet a step farther the standard of character and honor of those who are to replenish our ranks.—N. O. Nelson.

THE CRICKET.

Oh, to be a cricket,
That's the thing!
To scurry in the grass
And to have one's fling!
And it's oh, to be a cricket
In the warm thistle-thicket
Where the sun-winds pass,
Winds a-wing,
And the bumble-bees hang humming,
Hum and swing,
And the honey-drops are coming!
It's to be a summer rover,

That can see a sweet, and pick it With a sting!
Never mind the sting!

And it's oh, to be a cricket
In the clover!
A gay summer rover
In the warm thistle-thicket,
Where the honey-drops are coming,
Where the bumble-bees hang humming—
That's the thing!

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

A DAY WITH EUGENE FIELD.

HEY were the jolliest table full of people. For days, and even weeks, the hotel at Pass Christian had harbored them in contentment. There was the widow, chaperoning pretty Miss June and the Bookworm, there were Lovelace and Hilsgard and young Mr. and Mrs. Dovetree. Such crabbing parties and sailing jaunts and fish-fries as they had could never be obtained again, all because there could never be thrown together such a lucky combination of congenial tempers. They had grown fat upon laughter before the rain came. But the rain had come, and had evidently arrived with a determination to stay. It quite upset their merriment, and it was with grave faces that they one morning filed out upon the gallery after breakfast and gazed at the marine view before them. Only a little space of damp land, then the gulf wrapped in mist and clouds, more clouds.

"That settles it!" cried the widow.
"To-morrow, girls, we leave for New Orleans."

"How nice!" said Mrs. Dovetree. "We had just decided to go soon, and to-morrow will do, won't it dear?"

"Dear" said yes, of course, and the other two men were not to be left out. So to-morrow found them at an abominably early hour on the road to New Orleans. Only a couple of hours or so on the train, but it seemed even shorter because of the beautiful aspect of nature. It was a landscape misty with rain, flat, marshy, with coarse grass and reeds upon it. Through the fog it showed lines of subdued colors. was bayou or river, anon clumps of live oak and pines, masses of palmettos, an occasional tree of scarlet berries, ferns. Past villages of houses built upon piles, the gun-clubs of the metropolis. It was

easy to account for their number, for as the train thundered over canal or lagoon wild ducks fled before the noise or rested on the water at safe distance, thick as pepper. The reed-birds clung to the dead stems, and it seemed a hunter's paradise. At last to the quaint, French-American New Orleans.

They had agreed upon a hotel, but the accommodations were not quite to their tastes, so while the younger ladies waited in the reception-room, the widow went with the gentlemen to make terms at the desk. Having finally obtained satisfaction they started up in the elevator.

"Whom do you think I met in the office?" asked the widow. "Eugene Field. I haven't seen him for years, since he went to Chicago."

"Do you know him?" asked the Bookworm in an awestruck tone.

"Yes. And I'll introduce him to you, and make him tell us what to see."

"Oh, dear, how lovely!"

Visions of an adorable immortal danced through the Bookworm's head. She had read much of Mr. Field's verse, and fancied he must be a noble, tender man, whose beautiful thoughts had glorfied his countenance.

It was therefore something of a shock when she met her first author acquaintance. The widow brought him into the reception-room, where they had assembled for dinner, and presented him. As fortune decreed, he seated himself near the humble Bookworm, but did not address her. The widow was talking with him, and the young girl sat by and looked eagerly at the man whose name is a household word.

Her first intuition was: What an ugly man! Perfectly bald, with a prominent

and knobby forehead; big-nosed, with the end of it lower than the back of the nostril; bold large brown eyes; clean shaven, showing a cruel and defiant mouth; her second impression was that he was arrogantly conceited, and not the fine clay of which poets are supposed to be molded.

The conversation led around to St. Louis, and as the widow and her two charges hailed from the Missouri city, the Bookworm timidly asked Mr. Field if he had ever been there.

"I was born in St. Louis, but I'm not proud of the fact," he replied.

His remarks had betrayed ignorance of the virtues of St. Louis, and the Bookworm further inquired how long a time had elapsed since he had revisited his native place. The very mention of its name seemed to enrage him. With his bold eyes snapping and mouth firmly drawn, he brought his fist down upon his knee, and exclaimed:

"St. Louis is a God-forsaken hole!"

"Oh, why do you say that? Just because you live in Chicago?"

"Why," he said scornfully, "It's a one-horse town! It's got no theatres, no bookstores, no libraries! No good actor ever goes to St. Louis."

At this the worm turned and she said:
"No libraries! Look at the new
Public Library; look at Mercantile
Library."

"Mercantile Library," he sniffed, scornfully, "Mercantile Library's nothing but a cuddy-hole in a roof! And it certainly hasn't a decent theatre Pope's is the best theatre they have!"

"Oh, you surely haven't been there for a number of years," she began.

"Yes, I have! I was there last fall, and when I got out of town," raising his eyes to heaven and clasping his hands, "I thanked God for it, and said if He'd only let me get away that time I'd never go back again!"

By this time the Bookworm's ire had

thoroughly risen, but protesting in vain against such prejudice, she said:

"You say no good actors ever come to St. Louis. Where do you obtain your authority for that?"

"Henry Irving won't go to St. Louis."

"Just because a reporter made fun of his legs," she said. "A very foolish reason, inasmuch as a criticism is only one man's opinion."

In the end, losing sight of all tact and politeness, Mr. Field became so vituperative of her home city that the Bookworm rose and left the room. Lovelace followed her.

"He's a perfect cad?" cried Lovelace.

At dinner time the widow and Mrs. Dovetree and June were almost talking over one another in an effort to tell the Bookworm what had occurred after she left

"We've been with Eugene Field. He is just perfectly lovely to us."

"Showed us a lot of things he's been buying in old curio shops."

"I told him who you are, and he knew your father when he lived in St. Louis."

"And he says he'd like to do something for you."

"Yes," retorted the Bookworm, "he suddenly discovered he'd been rude, I suppose, and wants to make up for it. What does he want to do for me?"

"Why," said June, out of breath, "he's going to take us all to see the old second-hand shops, and he has sent us tickets for a box to see Wilson Barrett to-night."

"He knows Wilson Barrett and they are passes."

. "And maybe we'll meet Barrett."

The Bookworm proudly said:

"I won't go a step! I've seen Wilson Barrett at home."

Such a trio of downcast faces.

"I should feel very badly if you stayed behind," said the widow. "It's my fault in a measure, and I cannot bear to have your visit spoiled in this way."
"Oh, come now," said Lovelace.

"Yes, do be sensible," said Dovetree. No one but a married man would have dared to say that."

"Is he going to the box-party with us?" asked the Bookworm.

"No."

"Well, then, I'll go," she said.

But next morning, having accepted his hospitality, as it were, she had to be civil to Mr. Field, and as he came forward and spoke to them, she shook hands quite politely.

"Mr. Field wants to show you the antiquary shops," said the widow.

"I shall be charmed to see them," replied the Bookworm, and they set out in a body with the poet as their guide. He tried to be amiable, and succeeded in being quite facetious. He said he had a mania for buying queer things; even the Catholic images attracted him, and he had bought several of the tiny ones in leaden cases, which he promised to give the ladies when they returned. As they had just read the "story of Colette," they were much interested and well pleased with the idea of having a St. Joseph given them.

The Bookworm has since told me that when her turn came to receive an image, Mr. Field found that he had given away the St. Josephs and there remained only a diminutive St. Anthony. She had a talisman in case of losing anything which would immediately cause it to be Following the example of Colette, however, she does not waste time to pray to him, but violently bangs him about when her property is missing and it immediately returns, as she speedily lays her hands upon it. She once gave the image to me, but my manuscripts came back so rapidly that I returned it to its former owner with thanks.

To return to our mutton, they went merrily along from one old shop to another. Dealers in antiquities, pawnbrokers, second-hand-ware people, all knew and spoke to him and laughed at his jokes. He seemed to have poked around a great deal and to have bought a lot of things.

In one of the queer old shops he had purchased a blue Delft leg-o'-mutton platter of the last century; another had sold him a chair which belonged to Jefferson Davis. Glibly the salesman rehearsed, at his request, the story of some Creole heir-loom. Here it was a set of fine china, an old silver pitcher, there a crystal rosary, strung together with gold. The Bonaparte N was seen more than once, and in the old furniture shops were bits of quaint mahogany and brass that were making the women's hearts and purses ache. If they were only not so far from home! And one needs money so on a journey.

Some antique bronze candelabra and some old china fell to the lot of the Bookworm, and Mrs. Dovetree was forever complaining that they went so fast she could not buy. Mr. Field, however, was in no mood for tarrying. He went swiftly through the narrow, picturesque streets, whose flagstones were still moist from the recent down-pour; past the low, gabled houses with their pink or white or yellow stuccos and the inevitable green blinds. From one shop region to another they hurried. Umbrellas sometimes overhead, and anon closed, but the party was always in the jolly good humor that was its chief characteristic, accentuated by the lark.

This tramp was full of pathetic lessons, too. One saw the relics of wealth and family glory, brought hither by owners whose affluence had taken to itself wings—perhaps at the time of the war! The old French names were quoted by junket dealers who knew even the street of the residence, and quoted it as if adding value.

Picturesque New Orleans! How

many-sided! How more than interesting.

They went at last to "the bottle-man's." It was a long, low shop with diamond-shaped compartments against the walls, holding bottles of all sorts. Bottles coarse and fine, old and new, quaint or common. Here were cobwebs galore and dust in abundance; but there was no popping of corks, for the flasks were empty! Here again was varnished glory and past greatness. Eugene Field had quite a passion for the odd-shaped and colored ones, and had obtained several from the "bottleman," who seemed to know him quite well.

By the time they were ready to retrace their steps through the crooked streets the Bookworm was somewhat mollified, and allowed herself to enjoy the queer character of the man by listening to his remarks.

At the hotel the party was too large for one table, so two adjoining ones were occupied. Mr. Field sat at one and the Bookworm at the other. The distance between them was so short that conversation could be maintained or not, as desired. Mr. Field had dubbed the chaperone and plump Miss June "The Widow and her Mite," and it was quite a joke. The Mite was talking to Mr. Field, and the Widow sat with the Bookworm. The latter asked why Mr. Field was staying so long aimlessly, in New Orleans.

"I have read," remarked the Bookworm in a sententious murmur, "that he is so devoted to his wife."

"Well," laughed the Widow, softly, "he told me he was down here to avoid the excitement consequent upon the prospective advent of another little Field."

Just at this moment Eugene Field raised his voice in talking to "the Mite," and said:

"Well, you know St. Louis—"
Here he paused and looked at the

Bookworm. That young lady responded immediately:

"Yes. St. Louis has a bookstore twice the size of this dining-hall, and they never sell one of Eugene Field's books in it."

At this he gravely said:

"Yes, they do."

This reply was rather disappointing as reparteé, but the Bookworm was charmed with it."

After luncheon, Mr. Field asked if they would like to meet Wilson Barrett and his leading lady, Miss Jeffries. They were escorted to a distant table where the actor sat, and were presented. Mr. Field seemed to be on excellent terms with Barrett, and the actor's fine face lit up with a smile. Both he and Miss Jeffries were simple, refined, charming.

Wilson Barrett had just lost wife and daughter, and his bereavement left its stamp upon his countenance, only to strengthen and sweeten it. Miss Jeffries is a beautiful young Southern girl, looking, with the exception of her dark hair. not unlike Mary Anderson. Her fascinating, quiet manner caused the girls of the party to straightway fall in love with her. The Bookworm's turn came when she was presented to Mr. Barrett.

"Mr. Barrett," she began. "Let me tell you something. Mr. Field says no good actors ever go to St. Louis, and I have seen you in St. Louis, so Mr. Field must think you a poor actor. Don't you agree with me?"

This staggered them both for a few moments, then Field weakly remarked:

"Barrett, Miss B—— says she don't like Barrett."

"On the contrary, Mr. Barrett," said the Bookworm, "I have always considered you an ideal stage hero."

The two men, both so famous, had turned out so different from what the girl had expected that it quite opened her eyes. There was the actor, whose stage "creations" she had admired, but whom she expected to be a coarse creature when without his mask. She found him every inch the refined gentleman, reminding her of a verse she knew:

"The sorrow of your greatness fits you well, As though the plume upon a hero's casque, Should cast its shadow over his victor face."

Then there was the poet, whose lines she had read and thought over, and who she had imagined would be a refined and delicate character. She found him a bluff, thoughtless fellow, perhaps a bit coarse, a diamond still in the rough. Whenever after she ran across a bit of his verse she smiled and said to herself:

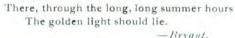
"He is two men."

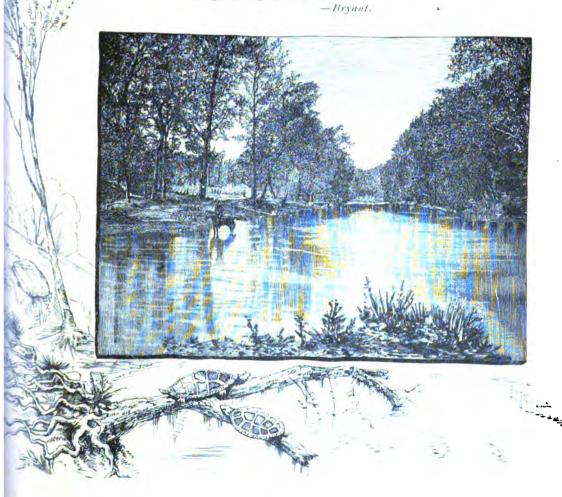
As he bade her good-bye he said:

"Ask the widow why I do not like St. Louis. She will tell you."

But the widow did not know, and the Bookworm to this day wonders why it was.

MINNETTE SLAVBACK CARPER.





MANILA.

It was our Commodore put south,
Across the tropic calm;
It was an Admiral came back,
Crowned with the Island palm.
O'er thrice three thousand miles of foam
An arm was reached to smite,
And the price of blood, in darkness shed,
Is paid in open fight.

The price is paid, the ghosts are laid—
And the broken whisper runs—
The ghosts of the murdered men of the Maine—
In the roar of the shotted guns.
The cable-flashes flicker,
And fail at Singapore—
But the ships remained, whose guns are trained
To speak for the Commodore.

Into the Bay of the Islands,
And the headland batteries slept,
As through the darkened waters
The sable squadron crept;
Into the bay of the Islands,
And the night was dim on the sea,
But the Spaniard woke, as the morning broke
On the battle-line of the Free.

The battle-line of the Free, brothers!

And the people-blackened strand;

And, low on the starboard quarter,

The foe led out from the land.

From shore and castled islet

The flaming cannons roar;

But the signal flew, and the Captains knew

To speak for the Commodore.

O, ship for ship, they fought us,
But overmatched in the aim,
And, one by one, we riddled
The cruisers as they came;
One by one, to the bottom,
The hulks of steel go down;
And ours is the Bay of the Islands!
And ours the tropic Town!

The forts were odds against us,
But the Commodore steamed in,
The coal was low in the bunkers,
And the Captains fought to win;
And some will call it folly,
And the jealous Kings will blame—
But lo, in the world-wide murmur,
A prelude to their fame!

For they carried the Yankee Banner,
Strung to each fighting-mast,
And they smote, with New-World vigor,
The knees of the rotten past;
And the New-World law is Justice—
And our Flag floats to the breeze—
And the word of the Anglo-Saxon
Is law on the tropic Seas!

Then here's to the living heroes
Who raised our Flag in the Bay,
And here's to the murdered spirits all
And their fellows dead in the fray:
And here's to our Cousins over sea
For standing guard at the door,
And here's to the ships, and the cannon-lips
That spoke for the Commodore!

It was our Commodore put south,
Across the tropic calm;
It was an Admiral came back,
Crowned with the Island palm;
Bringing the Keys of the Morning,
Bringing the Rule of the Main,
Bringing the Key of her Fate to Be
To a Nation born again!

EDWARD BATES.

THE NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES CONDUCIVE TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

IN the evolution of government the influence of external conditions on the spirit of man holds a prominent place. Natural wants must first be supplied before spirit can transcend its accustomed limits. First that which is natural—then that which is spiritual. Hence we must never look for the highest realizations of spirit in regions where all man's activities must be directed toward the mere preservation of physical In the torrid and frigid zones climate creates a formidable barrier against all manifestation of intellect. Combat with the elements consumes man's strength, spirit is held in abeyance to the imperative demands of animal life. Recognizing this fact we are not surprised to find the highest achievements of civilization limited to certain portions of the earth, mainly to that portion lying between the 30th and 60th degrees of N. latitude. Here, also, are found the animals and plants most useful to man, so that the importance of environment in the evolution of spirit becomes apparent.

The territory comprising the United States, or North America, differs from all other regions of the globe in that, in its geographical features, climate, animal, and plant life it seems to have been prepared for the abode of a free people. Undoubtedly these conditions are conducive to the nurture and growth of self-government, but not, let it be observed, to the spontaneous growth of these high forms of spirit, else had the aborigines been the heirs to our present civilization. They would have been the mighty people dwelling in these plains and valleys, with churches, schools, legislative halls, and all the categories of a State founded on institutional selfgovernment. Why they were not the people thus favored belongs to another subject. It is enough to say that man in a low state of development adapts himself to the conditions in which he finds himself, without seeking the reason and without serious effort to change his apparent destiny.

Thus in the high plains of Central Asia, suitable only for the herding of flocks, we have a nomadic people, wandering from place to place, without fixed habitation. To such a people the primitive patriarchal forms of government would be the most natural adjustment of man to his surroundings. The valleys and plains adapted to agriculture necessitate a higher step in the governmental idea. Real property—that is property in the soil-is created. Man must have fixed abodes, and law for the maintainance of individual rights takes on a more complex form than would be deemed necessary among the simple keepers of flocks and herds. From the agriculturist we pass to the man of commerce-the dweller by the sea and water courses. Here again new complications relating to the rights of nations as well as individuals require an ascent to higher forms of legislation -to a consideration of human rights on a broader scale.

These conditions have had their influence on the people of the old world. and hence the very distinct types existing in the past where intercourse has been difficult, where the people of a family or race have been confined to narrow limits.

But the United States, in its vast extent of territory, unites all these geographical features. It also possesses great variations of climate, from

the almost tropical heat of the Gulf coast to the Arctic cold of Alaska; the greater part of its territory, however, lying within that temperate region which, as before mentioned, is conducive to the growth of spiritual ideas. Situated between two great oceans, it has access to the whole world. Outlet to the high seas-that fruitful field of contention for the Old World, gives no concern here. Hegel lays great stress upon the fact that while mountains separate, waters unite. Accepting this fact, we see what elements of union, what drawing qualities our country possesses. The Mississippi alone, with its tributaries, furnishes more navigable water than all Europe; and the five great lakes lying to the north contain the largest body of fresh water known to the civilized world. These waters not only serve the purposes of navigationbenefits which might have been paralleled by modern science, with its wonderful discoveries; but they cause a humidity which tempers the atmosphere of the whole Mississippi Valley. This happy valley also receives the trade winds from the Gulf of Mexico,* deflected by the Cordilleras, rendering it humid and fertile, so that it becomes, as De Tocqueville says, "the most magnificent dwelling place prepared by God for man's abode."

The Greeks, in their poetic dreams, talked of a "broad-breasted" land, a nourishing mother, whose children could dwell in peaceful proximity without jostling or hurting each other. Surely these dreams are fulfilled in a land that contains more than three million square miles. It is estimated that there are about twenty persons to the square mile. Great Britain contains about 300 persons to the square mile. So we catch a glimpse of the future possibilities of the

To United States as to population. give light and heat to this population immense coal beds underlying vast extents of territory were put in a state of preparation ages and ages ago. Even oil for giving light was ready in its hidden receptacles. Iron ore is found in every State of the commonwealth; lead in many States, copper and zinc, silver and gold, platinum, cobalt and nickel in sufficient quantities. trees, from the lime, orange, fig, banana and lemon of the extreme Southern States to the hardy apple, plum, peach and pear of the Northern States. Also the grape, apricot, and almost innummerable berries; indeed, all that is good for food and pleasant for the eye to look upon can be found in this territorial paradise. Forest trees, from the hyssop that grows on the wall, to the giant pines and sequoia of California, find here a suitable habitation. Of grasses and cereal grains there are 261 distinct' varieties; but above all the soil and climate are favorable to the growth of corn and wheat.

Statistics are valueless to those unaccustomed to commercial parlance, but the exports of these grains amount to many million bushels each year. Passing through Kansas a few years since I was attracted by the immense fields of corn visible from the windows of the Mile after mile of billowy waving green they seemed illimitable and so impressed me that I turned to a companion and exclaimed, "Why, here is corn enough to feed the world," and yet this was but a sample of what might be seen over a great State, repeated from year to year. But why elaborate facts so well known and so indisputable?

Professor McLaren of Edinburgh, after a survey of the geological formation of the United States, its climatic conditions and natural resources, says: "The social and political destinies of the great Republic were pre-deter-

^{*}A wonderful arrangement, rendering what would otherwise have been an arid desert a fruitful habi-'atom.

mined in the formation of the land." Significant words, well worthy of thought. But if the destiny of a free people was written in the rocks, the people themselves were also prepared for their future home. Prophets and sibyls had foretold the coming glories of this home. The great "Pilot" long wrestled with the truth that far to the westward lay an undiscovered country, the hope of mankind, and he rested not until his part of the great drama was accomplished.

It has been said that the difference in the destinies of South America and North America was that the one was conquered and the other colonized; but there were other differences that pointed to the favored land and instinctively its future inhabitants seemed to know their home. Wherever the seeds of freedom had taken root, there the eye of hope was turned toward the setting sun—a remnant out of every nation and tongue, "Who are these that fly as a cloud, as doves to their windows-" "But it shall come to pass in the last days that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and it shall be exalted above the hills and people shall flow into it; and many nations shall say, 'Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord and to the house of the God of Jacob.''' A prominent scientist has said that the United States is literally up geographically to the rest of the world, and could the wonderful emigration to these shores be described in better language than that of sacred prophecy? We are all acquainted with Bishop Berkeley's prophetic lines, but others recorded by Charles Sumner are not so well known. Among others it is said that when Benjamin West visited Rome as a youth to pursue his artistic studies he encountered an improvisatore who hailed him as an inhabitant of the favored land and addressed him in the

language of song and prophecy, accompanied by his guitar. After singing of the ages of darkness which had veiled America and of its manifestation in the fullness of time, he broke forth, "But all things of heavenly origin, like the glorious sun, move westward. Rejoice then, oh venerable Rome, in thy divine destiny, for though darkness overshadow thy seats, and though thy mitred head must descend in the dust, thy spirit, immortal and undecayed, already spreads toward a new world."

With the expectations of mankind wrought to this exalted pitch, and with the germs of liberty sown deep in the hearts of many, it need cause no surprise that the colonists were of a different type from those who usually settle newly discovered regions. The peaceable followers of Penn; the liberty-loving Hollanders, of New York; the religious colonists under Lord Baltimore; but above all the Puritans who first planted their feet on Plymouth Rock were all of good quality. They all held in some form the truths which afterward became the foundation stones of the Republic. As events shaped themselves it became apparent that a government diverse from any that had gone before was to take its place in the history of the race.

A nation must come to self-consciousness, as well as individuals. It must know itself-must have standards of truth and justice to which it is able to attain or to which it is ever striving to attain. This is the genius of a nationthe point to which its activities are ever directed. Now if a nation chooses for itself universal principles—if it lays deep in its foundations the principle of truth. and if this choice is directed not by a fragment or even by a considerable part. but by the whole body of the people that compose the nation, it follows that such a government is indestructible. Does it seem rash to predicate perpetuity to any form of government since all have per-

ished hitherto? It may seem so, but there are reasons why the American Republic forms an exception. The same reasons may be given for its continuance that are given for the immortality of the soul. It is self-determined: it is conditioned from within, and not from without; its life is in itself, and it could never happen that such a nation could voluntarily choose to die. Like the mighty oak it is exogenous, and with a power of expansion limited only by the boundless seas. It is, what it was destined to be, the home of a united people. The question of union has been settled forever. Luscious fruits, precious ores, the wealth of the seas and of the soil, can be interchanged from Maine to California and from the gulf to the lakes without let or hinderance. Our own Mississippi can roll proudly on to the sea unvexed by the contentions that have made the Scheldt a warning to nations.

It is true that the full measure of freedom has not yet been evolved by our government; but it exists there potentially, and the stars are not more determined in their courses than is the growth of the Republic until to every citizen is meted out equal justice. In obedience to law, when every citizen is a part of the law-making power, the most perfect freedom is realized. In this way only can the will of the individual be respected, and this only is true freedom, and to this height we shall yet attain as a nation.

In the meantime it would be useless to overlook the dangers which still assail the Republic, and which must be met and overcome. Dangers from the liquor power—robbing men of their reason—sapping the life of coming generations; dangers from the encroachments of extreme wealth on the one hand and the schisms of anarchy on the other hand; perils, too, from becoming entangled in foreign politics or of acquiring power by any but the constituted methods. Dan-

gers enough, but they will all be met and conquered as others of greater magnitude have been conquered. The Constitution of the United States has provided safeguards for all ordinary exigencies, while the wise counsels of the fathers of the Republic serve as way marks is cases of doubt. The scope of this paper will allow nothing more than a glance at the frame-work of government which so far has had such beneficent results, but it cannot have careful study without ever increasing admiration for the wisdom with which it is planned.

Look, then, at our Federal head with its trinity of functions all working harmoniously. In most governments the executive department is the one to be watched and feared, but if such fears have ever been entertained in regard to our government, they have been groundless and of passing moment. Then at our representative system, providing for a representation of both States and people, for while the members of both our national legislative bodies are based on population there is a virtual recognition of the States, in that no State, whether large or small, populous or otherwise, can have more or less than two Senators, and the perpetuity of this arrangement is secured by a special clause in the Constitution. Other (ancient) Republics have broken down by the mere weight of their machinery, as witness that of Athens, where what was called the "Market Democracy," while constituting only one-ninth of the population, became too cumbersome to continueeach individual voting by pebbles or a showing of hands. Our representative system obviates this difficulty.

The separation of Church and State, the right of free speech, the right of petition, the freedom of the press, all have their place with many other equally wise provisions. Also the prohibition of any title of nobility. And here let me say that any looking back to revolutionary sires or colonial dignitaries; any claim to special privileges or dignities coming through blood or antiquity of family are a violation in spirit of this article of the Constitution.

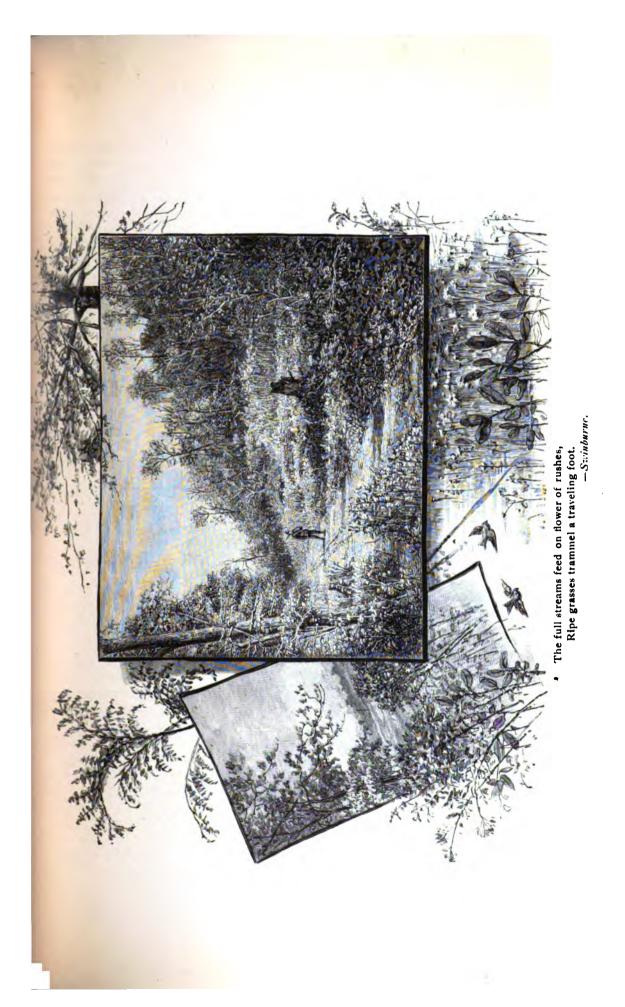
Lastly the Constitution provides for its own amendment by careful methods and with certain reservations, among which is the one just alluded to. Judge Story, in reviewing this admirable document, says "The structure has been erected by architects of consummate' skill and fidelity; its foundations are solid; its compartments are beautiful as well as useful; its arrangements are full of wisdom and order, and its defenses are impregnable from without. It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may aspire to such a title." Perhaps, in justice, I ought to add his next sentence, though so at variance with my own unfailing faith in the perpetuity of the structure. He adds, "It may nevertheless perish in an hour by the folly or corruption or negligence of its keepers, the people." Of course there is a possibility that the globe we inhabit may perish in an hour, but we do not distress ourselves over the prospect of such a calamity. It displays a want of faith in our common humanity to contemplate the possibility of an event so fraught with evil to the world. No! it is too evidently the child of Providence, there are connected with its history and growth too many circumstances pointing to divine interposition to allow a moment's misgiving as to its future. It is the result of a steady unfolding of the principles of free-government since the beginning of time—the consummate flower of all the ages "so longed for through the centuries of wrong." I confess when I survey the wonderful past and look to the brilliant promise of the future I am filled with a spirit of exultation almost beyond the power of expression. All hail! thou highly favored among nations, the broadest, the fairest, the best-beloved of all the lands the sun shines on. Thrice happy are all who are called by thy name.

"The mists on the mountain peaks
Melt fleet in the sweet new morn,
The hope of the world is born,
The sphinx of the ages speaks.
The wrinkled forehead of time
Responds to his laughing soul,
The runner has reached the goal,
And all things fall into rhyme.

"The God-given Occident,
The land of the promises,
All lying munificent
With heavenly legacies,
Held back for the fullness of time,
The dawn of an age sublime,
At last unfolding complete,
A Canaan at chosen feet.

"Fair land, from the sea to the sea
Awaiting the great to be,
Fulfillment of Liberty's dream,
The voice of the people supreme,
The throne of justice secure,
The rights of man to endure,
The Lome of the world's oppressed,
The earth's great hearthstone of rest,
All barriers broken down
And every man with a crown,
One Union never to fall,
One flag to float over all."

REBECCA N. HAZARD.



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AMONG THE LIBRARIES.

Ten thousand dollars has been given to the town of Geneseo, Ill., by a generous donor whose name is not given, for a public library building.

Seton Hall College, South Grange, N. J., is the recipient of a large and valuable collection of works on philosophy and theology, bequeathed to it by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. De Concilio, late rector of St. Michael's Church in Jersey City.

The Duc de Loubat whose recent gift of over a million dollars to the library of Columbia University is the largest endowment yet given to a college library, has given interesting and valuable books to at least thirty American libraries.

The late Marcus Eldridge left \$20,000 to the Eldridge Public Library at Chatham, Mass.

The Medford, Mass., public library receives \$500 by the will of the late Charles Monroe, "in consideration of the benefit and pleasure he received from the library."

S. A. Kent of Chicago has given \$25,-000 to Suffield, Conn., in which town his summer home is situated, to build a public library.

Winthrop, Mass., has received from Mrs. E. W. Frost \$10,000 for a new library building.

The widow of the late Gardner G. Hubbard has offered her husband's fine collection of engravings, etchings and art books to the Congressional Library, with \$20,000 for its maintenance, on condition that the collection be kept in a separate gallery and known as the Gardner-Greene-Hubbard Gallery. Congress has taken no action in the case as yet.

The New York Times, in commenting on the first paper on the Libraries of St. Louis published in the April number of this magazine, says:

From a comprehensive article, entitled Public Libraries of St. Louis, to be found in the April number of the St. Louis Public Library Magazine, the following data are taken:

The *Times* then devotes about a half column to a summary of the article and concludes:

Taking the books in the various libraries of St. Louis, the total is some 215,000 volumes, not counting the pamphlets, all of which shows that St. Louis and the State of Missouri are keenly alive, progressive, and fully appreciative of the advantages of general education.

This comment of the *Times* is better deserved by St. Louis than our Eastern friend suspects, as the article referred to did not touch at all upon either of the two chief libraries of the city, the Mercantile and the Public, each of which has a collection of over a hundred thousand volumes and has been treated in a separate paper, subsequent to the article referred to.

Comparing the municipal expenditure of New York for library purposes to that of other cities, it is noteworthy that for each inhabitant Boston spends 50 cents a year; Worcester, 38 cents; Buffalo and Newark, 242 cents; Chicago, 22 cents; Cincinnati and Detroit, 20 cents; Milwaukee, 17 cents, and New York, 10 cents. This 10 cents is since 1897, when \$66,000 was given toward the Free Circulating Library. Before that New York spent 2 cents apiece upon the library education of its inhabitants. Here in St. Louis we stand in the lowest grade, our appropriation being about 10 cents per inhabitant. Boston should be our model, being nearest St. Louis in population, and we think that our city will yet show that not even Boston shall excel her in good works.

Carlisle, Pa., is to be enriched by a public library, to be built by the heirs of the late John H. Bosler in his memory. The building site has been purchased; the heirs of Mr. Bosler will erect the building, fit it out with books, and present it, with an endowment, to the town.

Andrew Carnegie gave on March 9, \$10,000 to the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of establishing a reference collection on technical science.

It is a growing conviction in my own mind that the library, aside from its general mission, and aside from its co-operation with the schools in the work of education, has a special duty to perform for the city child. No one can observe city life closely without seeing something of the evil which comes to the children who are shut up within its walls; the larger the city the greater the evil, the more effectually are the little ones deprived of the pure air, the sweet freedom of the fields and woods, to be given but too often in their stead the freedom of the streets and the city slums. This evil is greater during the long vacations, when the five-hour check of the school-room is entirely removed, and many a teacher will testify to the demoralization which takes place among the children who are then let loose upon the streets. For these the library must to some extent take the place of Mother Nature, f r under present conditions it is through books alone that some of them can ever come to know her: books must furnish them with wholesome thoughts, with ideals of beauty and of truth, with a sense of the largeness of life that comes from communion with great souls as from communion with nature. If this be true, the school vacation ceases to be the resting time of the children's librarian; she most sow her winter wheat and tend it as in the past, but she must also gather in her crops and lay her ground fallow during the long summer days when school does not keep; she must find ways of attracting these children to spend a healthy portion of their time among the books, always guarding against too much as against too little reading. For this work the individual contact is needed, and there must be more children's librarians, more branch libraries. This necessity and the problem of meeting it require grave consideration by the librarian of to-day.—Linda A. Eastman, in the Library Journal.

Next to children's libraries, the question most agitating the library profession at present seems to be, Shall the public go direct to the shelves in search of books? . . .

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The advantages of free access may be stated as follows:

Greater satisfaction of the public.

Greater circulation.

The disadvantages as follows:

Danger of theft, inadvertent or deliberate.

Confusion on the shelves.

Danger of access to all classes of books.

The third point we have not seen or heard mentioned—the necessity of setting apart a large number of books as unsuitable for unrestricted handling by the public. Among there are translations from the classics; a considerable portion of modern fiction (especially translations from the French, Spanish, and Italian); the early English drama, novel, and ballad; certain memoirs and accounts of travel: medical and semi-medical works; certain classes of sociological and scientific works, etc. . . .

Modified access is another matter. For this, however, a room adapted to the circumstances is required. It should be large enough to hold several thousand volumes shelved around the walls and not in stacks, and to accommodate readers as well; for those who come to select are likely to remain to read. It should always have one assistant in charge and it should be as near the general delivery room and stack rook as possible. Its books should be carefully selected from the newest and the best in the library, and the best should be a permanent collection; while the newest, when not also the best, should be removed to the stack as still later books come in. This room should embody, so to speak, the appsaisals of Mr. Iles and his co-laborers.-Mary W. Plummer, in Pratt Institute Monthly.

In not a few of our towns and cities the public library is the acknowledged centre of intellectual life, of every movement that stirs the once separated and removed cream of culture back again into the plain people's milk—to enrich their toil, to sweeten their leisure, to lift and widen their outlook. . . .

We are not so much concerned about the newest books as the best. . . . To the demand, Why cannot we have what we like instead of what you think we ought to like? the answer must be, read Austen, Cooper, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne, and Stevenson, and you will soon thank us for withholding Mrs. Holmes and Mr. Roe, your appetite for their screeds being irrecoverably lost.

Reading, for all that Dogberry may say, does not come by nature; neither, when the art of reading is acquired, is it spontaneously partnered with power to choose the most gainful and pleasure-giving books. Just as fast as the school educates the public in the intelligent choice of literature will vanish the charge that the public library does aught but public good.

—From The Appraisal of Literature, by George lles.

The natural course of the development of libraries in the three or four great intellectual and commercial centers in the country would seem to be the creation of one or two great general storehouses of books on all scientific and literary subjects, together with certain technical or professional libraries on special subjects, like law and medicine. Along with these libraries of research there will be the necessary libraries for the free distribution of reading matter among the people, and usually one or more proprietary libraries, which will turnish their patrons, on payment of a fee, with special facilities for getting at the last novel or volume of essays.

The Public or Municipal Library, as in the case of the Boston Public Library, may undertake to be a repository of books for the scholar, and at the same time to distribute popular reading matter to the people at large, but the two functions are essentially distinct. The Proprietary Library, the business of which is to cater to a privileged class, but which gives out to its readers substantially the same books as the Popular Circulating Library, seems often to misunderstand its position. When these Proprietary libraries were first started, they did more for scholars than any other institutions. They have now been outstripped by the great municipal libraries and by the universities. They still cling to their old collections of books. and often subject themselves to much expense in maintaining themselves on their old lines. Some of them have outgrown their old quarters, and must spend large sums for new storage space for books, nine-tenths of which are rarely used, and the proper place for which is the nearest and best library for scientific scholarly research .- Bookman.



PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION, BY WM. T. HARRIS.

WHEN a man of Dr. Harris's gifts and attainments summarizes the results of the intellectual work of his life, expectation cannot but be raised to a very high pitch. It is, perhaps, in part for this reason that the present work appears somewhat disappointing. It is divided into three portions. The first is under the head of Psychological Method, and is very rich in suggestion—its main purpose being manifestly that of emphasizing the view which sees in selfactivity the central principle of mind. An all-important principle, since without it freedom and immortality would not be scientifically comprehensible for man. Here the author appears rather to be laying the metaphysical foundations of psychology.

In the second part, devoted to the consideration of *Psychological System*, Dr. Harris advances some scarcely less than startling propositions. He even goes so far (p. 164) as to make the unequivocal declaration that "feeling is not co-ordinate with intelligence and will;" that, in fact, "feeling is the implicit unity out of which they rise."

And yet, following this at no great distance, is the statement that "with taste, feeling cognizes the external object as undergoing dissolution, and assimilation within its own organism;" and again, that "in smell, we perceive chemical dissolution of bodies," etc.

Even in sensation, then, it would seem that not only is it true that there is feeling, but that it is also true that already at this rudimentary stage feeling proves itself to be far more than a merely germinal form out of which intelligence develops. The intellectual factor of mind is, indeed, so manifestly present as to involve a positively knowing process,

"this feeling cognizes," and not only "cognizes the external object," but cognizes that object "as undergoing dissolution," etc.

On the one hand we have to object to this that feeling as such does not "cognize" either the object or its dissolution; that always and in every degree cognition or knowing is characteristically an intellectual process, and that as a matter of fact within the limits of sensation "cognition" is wholly subjective and does not extend to "objects" at all, much less to the process of their dissolution.

On the other hand, it is to be noted that "consciousness" is the proper term by which to designate the mind in its most general character—the term, therefore. which in its lowest degree indicates the mind as a whole in its germinal, undifferentiated state. But also in this lowest degree consciousness is possible only as involving the intellectual factor and the volitional factor along with the factor of feeling. Any attempt to represent either of these mutually complementary aspects of mind as the root or "implicit unity" out of which the others develop cannot but prove to be self-contradictory. A feeling which as yet lacks the intellectual quality of awareness and the volitional quality of tendency cannot be a feeling at all. Just as, on the other hand, any degree of awareness in which there is no trace of feeling or of impulse toward doing (will) must be an awareness of nothing—i. e., no awareness. And, finally, any degree of will from which awareness (intellectual quality) and desire (quality of feeling) are wholly excluded would be a will that neither wills anything nor has any tendency whatever toward willing anything.

No doubt it is true that the whole mind is feeling, and this in every aspect and degree of its development. But it is equally true that the whole mind is intellect, and again that the whole mind This is the inevitable psychological trinity without which the mind cannot be conceived as really existing. The unity is not to be so regarded as to confound the fundamental personal characteristics, nor the characteristics so regarded as to divide the unity of mind. Neither will any scheme of "subordinationism" hold good in any possible scientific orthodoxy as to the original constitution of mind. And further, to regard feeling as the implicit unity out of which the other aspects of mind arise cannot but be wholly irreconcilable with the doctrine (so strongly contended for in the first part) that self-activity is the central principle of mind—a principle which necessarily includes will as a primal factor without which mind would not be mind at all.

We could wish, also, that in dealing with the senses (Chapter XXIII.) Dr. Harris had not permitted himself the use of such paradoxical expressions as the following: "Taste... perceives the dissolution" of objects. "Smell... perceives the dissolution of objects." "Both smell and taste perceive chemical changes," etc. "Hearing... notes a manifestation of resistance to dissolution... this vibration is perceived by the sense of hearing." "The sense of sight perceives the individuality of the object... in its independence."

Of course, Dr. Harris does not mean that we shall take these statements liter-

Of course, he expects that the reader will supplement such statements with the reflection that through the various senses as modes of the mind the mind as a whole perceives particular qualities, and through its conceptual power unites these qualities into "objects," and again, through its power as understanding, reinforced by reason recognizes changes, chemical and other, as taking place in bodies or "objects." Such expectation may be reasonable enough as toward the instructed reader; but presumably this book was written by Dr. Harris as an instructor for the benefit of those who need instruction. And for this reason it could be wished that he had been more guarded and explicit in his treatment of this part of his general theme.

The third part of the work which is directly presented under the sub-title: "Psychological Foundations," is largely summarized, as the author indicates, from Hegel's Philosophy of History, and from his Philosophy of Art.

Disappointing as a whole (considering the great gifts of the author) and radically erroneous in the very vital point indicated in respect of the significance of feeling, the present writer cannot but regard the book. And he regrets so much the more to be compelled to express such judgment concerning this work, since it is written by one to whom his own sense of personal obligation in the study of philosophy is scarcely to be measured. He adds with pleasure his high estimate of the wealth of the work in point of its suggestiveness in detail.

WM. M. BRYANT.

NUMBERS.

The crowd is always on the side of truth; But commonly not long before the truth Has in that special form become a lie.

-Harry Lyman Koopman.

MRS. BROWNING'S LETTERS.

(From The Nation.)

HE editor of these volumes is, presumably, a son of Mr. John Kenyon, a distant cousin of Mrs. Browning, to whom many of her best letters were written, who was ever her most loval friend, and who, at his death, made her and her husband a gift of £10,000. The editorial work is done admirably. The "biographical additions" do something more than connect the letters and give the circumstances out of which they rose. There are critical suggestions here and there which show that if Mr. Kenyon had chosen to write a critical biography of Mrs. Browning he might easily have done so. No one since Mrs. Browning's death has done her such a good service as the editor of these letters. They make a very different impression from her long-since published letters to R. H. Horne, which were nothing if not narrowly intellectual and pedantic. Mr. Kenyon says: "It is essentially her character, not her genius, that is presented to the reader in these letters." But it is her intellectual character equally with her moral, and this, if not essential to her genius, is to that allied. It is her character as a poet; it shows her relation to her work, and proves it to have been very different from that commonly imagined—different and much more creditable. wrote in 1844, "If I fail before the public—that is, before the people (for an ephemeral popularity does not appear to me worth trying for)-it will not be because I have shrunk from amount of labor where labor could do anything. I have worked at poetry; it has not been with me reverie, but art." There is abundant evidence of the truth of this declaration in dozens of these letters, in which we have her judgment returning on her work. Much that has

been set down as carelessness was evidently deliberate, though it may have been mistaken. She had correspondents of rare intelligence and culture, and they dealt honestly with her. She was always grateful for their criticism, and sometimes adopted it. When she did not she reasoned quietly and effectively in self-defense. The total impression is of a woman much less romantic, much less exclusively emotional than she has been imagined heretofore. Her letters are predominantly intellectual and habitually quiet and restrained.

Their revelation of her moral character is extremely satisfactory. Mr. Kenyon has noted the entire absence of bitterness or personal ill-feeling of any kind. and has forestalled the suspicion that this absence is due, in the letters, as printed, to editorial incision, assuring us that such is not the case. It must be confessed that she hit back with some asperity at those who were severe on her defence of Louis Napoleon. But one of the surprises of her letters is the forensic skill with which she argued that defence. Where she had most reason to be bitter she was wonderfully sweet and This was in the particular of her kind. father's treatment of her marriage. She tells the story and reviews the situation in one of her longest letters in the book, a letter remarkable for its simple common sense. Returning to England five years after her marriage, both she and her husband wrote to her father begging him to see her and kiss her child. In the meantime he had answered none of her letters, and he now returned them all unopened, some of them bordered with black that must have suggested to him that her husband or her child was dead. He treated another daughter and a son in the same brutal fashion, and the

most charitable explanation of his conduct is that his sense of ownership in his children went to the verge of mono-Mr. Kenyon has avoided an excessive intimacy in this as in other aspects of Mrs. Browning's life. He has been commendably considerate in his abridgement of "the mother's rapture" over her only child, but has given us enough to assure us that her satisfaction in her motherhood was very great. He has been more prodigal with her various emotions on account of her dog, Flush. But as the pet did more than anything else to excite her defective sense of humor, the excess is readily forgiven. At another point where we seem to have deliberate reticence, Mr. Kenyon assures us that he has concealed nothing. We refer to her interest in spiritualism, which has often been represented as marring the perfection of the mutual love of the two poets. Those who delight in all such representations will find nothing for their comfort here. If there was ever any alienation it does not cast the slightest shadow on her letters, and she wrote so frankly that it would certainly have done so if there had been anything of the kind.

The date of Mrs. Browning's birth, which has been much disputed, is definitely fixed as March 6, 1806. In her sixteenth year she "nearly died" from an injury to her spine, caused by overexertion in tightening her pony's girth. Five years before, she had written her first epic, "The Battle of Marathon," which was privately printed by her father, who was very proud of her precocity. He also printed her "Essay on Mind," a didactic poem, written when she was seventeen. Her translation of "Prometheus Bound" was actually published in 1833, but anonymously. In 1845 the translation was carefully revised, but some literary resurrectionist has recently unearthed and republished the translation of 1833, of which she

was soon heartily ashamed. The true beginning of her literary career was in 1836, when she published, in Colburn's New Monthly, "The Romaunt of Mar-In 1838 she published her first acknowledged volume, "The Seraphim, and Other Poems," which profited by a decided lull in poetical production at that time, and was received by some of the critics "with more than civility, with genuine cordiality." But the ambitious initial poem met with little favor in comparison with the minor poems. This experience was repeated when she published a collection of her poems in two volumes in 1844. Whereas she relied mainly on "The Drama of Exile" to float the venture, it went nigh to sinking it. The circumstances of its appearance were very different from those attending the volume of 1838. Tennyson had published his two significant volumes only two years before, and Browning the "Bells and Pomegranates" series. Not only did she bear the competition well, but her reputation from this time grew apace, so that when, at Wordworth's death, in 1850, the Athenaum named her for the laureateship, there was no one to denounce the nomination as pretentious or absurd. That no one thought of naming Robert Browning indicates that she was then much the more famous poet of the two, and she remained so for the next dozen years. Indeed, in the early sixties Browning was getting so little encouragement to write poetry that he turned to modelling in clay, and found such pleasure in it that he began to fancy that his occupation as a poet was gone for ever.

It is therefore the more strange that, for the majority of readers, the principal interest of these volumes will consist in the light they throw on Robert Browning's character and career. There is not so much as could be wished about the genesis and exodus of his various

poems; but there is enough in a general way to elicit profound gratitude. Noththing touches him here which does not beautify him in a large and noble way. The early forties were for Miss Barrett years of sickness and utter social isolation, and of these things there is much painful reflection in her letters. But gradually these assured her a spiritual companionship that compensated her in part for the loss of every social pleasure. To the number of her correspondents she added Robert Browning, in 1845, when she writes, in January, "I had a letter from Browning, the poet, last night, which threw me into ecstacies-Browning, the author of 'Paracelsus' and King of the Mystics.'' "The rest is silence," someone having torn off the remainder of the letter. Her comments on him before this are full of interest. In 1843, she declares herself very sensitive to the thousand and one stripes the critics have laid upon him. Yet, from time to time, she made her own criticism upon his methods, writing in 1845, after her acquaintance with him had begun and was rapidly advancing, "He cuts his language into bits, and one has to join them together, as young children do their dissected maps, in order to make any meaning at all, and to study hard before one can do it." In May they met for the first time, and acquaintance soon flowered into friendship and ripened into love. Strangely enough, Mr. Barrett interposed no objections to attentions which could have but oue natural sequel. The two were claudestinely married, September 12, 1846, in Marylebone Church-not in St. Pancras, as Mrs. Sutherland Orr wrote in her Life of Browning; and on September 19

"Those lovers fled away into the storm."

Into the sunshine rather, of both Italy and their perfect mutual love, "the most perfect example of wedded love in the history of literature—perfect in its inner life and in its poetical expression." Such is Mr. Kenyon's estimate, and in these pages there is much to confirm it and nothing of an opposing character. Browning's letter telling the manner of her death, June 19, 1861, is as beautiful as any poem that he ever wrote. Leaving Florence shortly after her death, he could never muster courage to go back.

If the interest of these volumes reaches its climax in the first, where Mrs. Browning invites her father's curse, all the succeeding parts abound in glimpses of persons, judgments of men and books. political ardors, and personal relations. that maintain an average interest much higher than that of the early letters. Catholic in her friendships, Mrs. Browning was not less so in her admiration of other poets. Hardly could two persons have been more different than she and Harriet Martineau, whom she describes as "the most manlike woman in the three kingdoms," and yet their friendship was superior to all perturbations. For Tennyson she had the most loyal affection. though she wrote of him before "In Memoriam" as "not yet a Christian," and that monody could not have satisfied her altogether. As for herself, she was between two fires-on the one hand, the orthodox complaining of her heresies: on the other, the editors begging her to observe a stricter parsimony in her allusions to religious matters. Quite the most charming incident in the book is that of Tennyson's reading "Maud" from end to end in the Brownings' London lodgings, and stopping every now and then with "There's a wonderful touch!" "How beautiful that is!" Mrs. Browning had correspondents who invited her most personal as well as her most intellectual and æsthetic expression, so that we are enabled as never before to conceive of her character in its entirety; and there is nothing in the

conception which does not enhance oursympathy with her aspirations as a poet and our admiration for her conduct of her life in every personal way.

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

A LITERARY QUARREL.

"With mimic din of stroke and ward
The broadsword upon target jarred."

—The Lady of the Lake.

ROBIN ANSTRUTHER was telling stories at the tea-table.

"I got acquainted with an American girl in rather a queer sort of a way," he said between cups. "It was in London, on the Duke of York's wedding day. I'm rather a tall chap, you see, and in the crowd somebody touched me on the shoulder and a plaintive voice behind me said, 'You're such a big man and I'm so little, will you please help me to save my life? My mother was separated from me in the crowd somewhere as we were trying to reach the Berkeley, and I don't know what to do.' I was a trifle nonplused, but I did the best I could. She was a tiny thing, in a marvelous frock and a flowery hat and a silver girdle and chatelaine. In another minute she spied a second man, an officer, a full head taller than I am, broad shoulders, splendidly put up altogether. Bless me! if she didn't turn to him and say, 'Oh you're so nice and big, you're even bigger than this other gentlemen, and I need you both in this dreadful crush. If you'll be good enough to stand on either side of me I shall be awfully obliged.' We exchanged amused glances of embarrassment over her blond head, but there was no resisting the irresistible. was a small person, but she had the soul of a general, and we obeyed orders. We stood guard over her little ladyship for nearly an hour, and I must say she entertained us thoroughly, for she was as clever as she was pretty. Then I got her a seat in one of the windows of my club, while the other man, armed with

a full description, went out to hunt up the mother, and by Jove! he found her, too. She would have her mother, and her mother she had. They were awfully jolly people; they came to luncheon in my chambers at the Albany afterwards, and we grew to be great friends."

- "I dare say she was an English girl masquerading," I remarked facetiously. "What made you think her an American?"
- "Oh, her general appearance and accent, I suppose."
- "Probably she didn't say Barkley, observed Francesca cuttingly; "she would have been sure to commit that sort of solecism."
- "Why, don't you say Barkley in the States?"
- "Certainly not; with us c-l-e-r-k spells clerk, and B-e-r-k Berk."
- "How very odd!" remarked Mr. Anstruther.
- "No odder than your saying Bark, and not half as odd as your calling it Albany," I interpolated to help Francesca.
- "Quite so," said Mr. Anstruther; but how do you say Albany in America?"
- "Penelope and I allways call it Allbany," responded Francesca, "but Salemina, who has been much in England, ălways calls it Albany."

This anecdote was the signal for Miss Ardmore to remark (apropos of her own discrimination and the American accent) that hearing a lady ask for a certain medicine in a chemist's shop, she noted the intonation and inquired of the chemist when the fair stranger had retired if she were not an American. "And she was!" exclaimed the Hon-

orable Elizabeth triumphantly. "And what makes it the more curious, she had been over here twenty years, and of course she spoke English quite properly."

In avenging insults it is certainly more just to heap punishment on the head of the real offender than upon his neighbor, and it is a trifle difficult to decide why Francesca should chastise Mr. Macdonald for the good-humored sins of Mr. Anstruther and Miss Ardmore; yet she does so nevertheless.

The history of these chastisements she recounts in the nightly half-hour which she spends with me when I am endeavoring to compose myself for sleep. Francesca is fluent at all times, but once seated on the foot of my bed she becomes eloquent:

"It all began with his saying-"

This is her perennial introduction, and I respond as invariably, "What began?"

"Oh, to-day's argument with Mr. Macdonald. It was a literary quarrel this afternoon."

"'Fools rush in," I began.

"There is a good deal of nonsense in that old saw," she interrupted; "at all events, the most foolish fools I have ever known stayed still and did'nt do anything. Rushing shows a certain movement of the mind, even if it is in the wrong direction. However, Mr. Macdonald is both opinionated and dogmatic, but his worst enemy could never call him a fool."

"I didn't allude to Mr. Macdonald."

"Don't you suppose I know to whom you alluded, dear? Is not your style so simple, frank and direct that a wayfaring girl can read it and not err therein? No, I am not sitting on your feet, and it is not time to go to sleep. As a matter of fact, we began this literary discussion yesterday morning, but were interrupted; and knowing that it was sure to come up again I prepared for it with

Salemina. She furnished the ammunition, so to speak, and I fired the guns."

"You always make so much noise with blank cartridges I wonder you ever bother about real shot," I remarked.

"Penelope, how can you abuse me when I am in trouble? Well, Mr. Macdonald was prating, as usual, about the antiquity of Scotland and its æons of stirring history. I am so weary of the venerableness of this country. How old will it have to be, I wonder, before it gets used to it? If it's the province of art to conceal art, it ought to be the province of age to conceal age. 'Everything doesn't improve with years,' I observed sententiously.

"'For instance?' he inquired.

"Of course you know how that question affected me! How I do dislike an appetite for specific details! It is simply paralyzing to a good conversation. Do you remember that silly game in which someone points to you and says, 'Beast, bird, or fish-beast!' and you have to name one while he counts ten? If a beast has been requested, you can think of one fish and two birds, but no beasts. he says 'Fish,' all the beasts in the universe stalk through your memory, but not one finny, scaly, swimming thing! Well, this is the effect of 'For instance?' on my faculties. So I stumbled a bit, and succeeded in recalling, as objects which do not improve with age, mushrooms, women and chickens, and he was obliged to agree with me, which nearly killed him. Then I said that although America is so fresh and blooming that people persist in calling it young, it is much older than it appears to the superficial eye. There is no real propriety in dating us as a nation from the Declaration of Independence in 1776, I said, nor even with the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620; nor, for that matter, from Columbus's discovery in 1492. It's my opinion, I asserted, that

some of us had been there thousands of years before, but nobody had the sense to discover us. We couldn't discover ourselves—though if we could have foreseen how the sere and yellow nations of the earth would taunt us with youth and inexperience, we should have had to do something desperate!"

"That theory must have been very convincing to the philosophic Scot's mind," I interjected.

"'It was; even Mr. Macdonald thought it ingenious. 'And so,' I went on, 'we were alive and awake and beginning to make history when you Scots were only barelegged savages roaming over the hills and stealing cattle. It was a very bad habit of yours, that cattle-stealing, and one which you kept up too long.'

"'No worse a sin than stealing land from the Indians,' he said.

"'Oh, yes,' I answered, 'because it was a smaller one. Yours was a vice, and ours a sin; or I mean it would have been a sin had we done it; but in reality we didn't steal land; we just took it, reserving plenty for the Indians to play about on; and for every hunting-ground we took away we gave them in exchange a serviceable plough, or a school, or a nice Indian agent, or something. That was land-grabbing, if you like, but that is a habit you have still, while we gave it up when we reached years of discretion.'"

"This is very illuminating," I interrupted, now thoroughly wide awake, "but it isn't my idea of a literary discussion."

"I am coming to that," she responded. "It was just at this point that, goaded into secret fury by my innocent speech about cattle-stealing, he began to belittle American literature, the poetry especially. Of course, he waxed eloquent about the royal line of poet-kings that had made his country famous, and said the people who could claim Shakespeare had reason to be the proudest nation on

'Doubtless.' I said. 'But do you mean to say that Scotland has any nearer claim upon Shakespeare than we have? I do not now allude to the fact that in the large sense he is the common property of the English-speaking world (Salemina told me to say that), but Shakespeare died in 1616, and the union of Scotland with England didn't come about till 1707, nearly a century afterwards. You really haven't anything to do with him! But as for us, we didn't leave England until 1620, when Shakespeare had been perfectly dead four years. We took very good care not to come away too soon. Chaucer and Spenser were dead too, and we had nothing to stay for.""

I was obliged to relax here and give vent to a burst of merriment at Francesca's absurdities.

"I could see that he had never regarded the matter in that light before:" she went on gayly, encouraged by my laughter, "but he braced himself for the conflict, and said, 'I wonder that you didn't stay a little longer while you were about it. Milton and Ben Jonson were still alive; Bacon's Novum Organum was just coming out; and in thirty or forty years you could have had L'Allegro, Penseroso, and Paradise Lost; Newton's Principia, too, in 1687. Perhaps these were all too serious and heavy for your national taste; still, one, sometimes likes to claim things one cannot fully appreciate. And then, too, if you had once begun to stay, waiting for the great things to happen and the great book to be written, you would never have gone, for there still would have been Swinburne, Browning and Tennyson to delay you.'

"'If we couldn't stay to see out your great bards, we certainly couldn't afford to remain and welcome your minor ones," I answered, frigidly; 'but we wanted to be well out of the way before England united with Scotland, and we had to

come home, anyway, and start our own poets. Emerson; Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, and Lowell had to be born.'

"'I suppose they had to be if you had set your mind on it," he said, 'though personally I could have spared one or two on that roll of honor."

"''Very probably," I remarked, as thoroughly angry now as he intended I should be. 'We cannot expect you to appreciate all the American poets; indeed, you cannot appreciate all of your own, for the same nation doesn't always furnish the writers and the readers. Take your precious Browning for example! There are hundreds of Browning Clubs in America, and I never heard of a single one in Scotland.'

"'No,' he retorted, 'I dare say; but there is a good deal in belonging to a people who can understand him without clubs!"

"Oh, Francesca!" sitting bolt upright among my pillows. "How could you give him that chance! How could you! What did you say?"

"I said nothing," she said mysteriously. "I did something much more to the point,—I cried!"

"Cried?"

"Yes, cried; not rivers and freshets of woe, but small brooks and streamlets of helpless mortification."

"What did he do then?"

"Why do you say 'do'?"

"O, I mean 'say,' of course. Don't trifle: go on. What did he say then?"

"There are some things too dreadful to describe," she answered, and wrapping her Italian blanket majestically about her she retired to her own room, shooting one enigmatical glance at me as she closed the door.

That glance puzzled me some time after she left the room. It was as expressive and interesting a beam as ever darted from a woman's eye. The combination of elements involved in it, if an abstract thing may be conceived as existing in component parts, was something like this:—

One-half, mystery.

One-eighth, triumph.

One-eighth, amusement.

One-sixteenth, pride.

One-sixteenth, shame.

One-sixteenth, desire to confess.

One-sixteenth, determination to conceal.

And all these delicate, complex emotions played together in a circle of arching eyebrow, curving lip, and tremulous chin,—played together, mingling and melting into one another like fire and snow; bewildering, mystifying, enchanting the beholder!

If Ronald Macdonald did—I am a woman, but, for one, I can hardly blame him!—From Penelope's progress, by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

EMERSON-WHITMAN, THE TRAMP.

THE deep truth shadowed forth by Emerson when he said that "all the American geniuses lacked nerve and dagger" was illustrated by our best scholar. Lowell had the soul of the Yankee, but in the habits of writing he continued English tradition. His literary essays are full of charm. The Commemoration Ode is the high-water mark of the attempt to do the impossible. It is a fine thing, but it is imita-

tive and secondary. It has paid the inheritance tax. Twice, however, at a crisis of pressure, Lowell assumed his real self under the guise of a pseudonym; and with his own hand he rescued a language, a type, a whole era of civilization from oblivion. Here gleams the dagger and here is Lowell revealed. His limitations as a poet, his too much wit, his too much morality, his mixture of shrewdness and religion, are seen to

be the very elements of power. The novelty of the Biglow Papers is as wonderful as their world-old naturalness. They take rank with greatness, and they were the strongest political tracts of the time. They imitate nothing; they are real.

Emerson himself was the only man of his times who consistently and utterly expressed himself, never measuring himself for a moment with the ideals of others, never troubling himself for a moment with what literature was or how literature should be created. The other men of his epoch and among whom he lived believed that literature was a very desirable article, a thing you could create if you were only smart enough. But Emerson had no literary ambition. He cared nothing for belleslettres. The consequence is that he stands above his age like a colossus. While he lived his figure could be seen from Europe towering like Atlas over the culture of the United States.

Great men are not always like wax which their age imprints. They are often the mere negation and opposite of their age. They give it the lie. They become by revolt the very essence of all the age is not, and that part of the spirit which is suppressed in ten thousand breasts gets lodged, isolated, and breaks into utterance in one. Through Emerson spoke the fractional spirits of the multitude. He had not time, he had not energy left over to understand himself; he was a mouth-piece.

If a soul be taken and crushed by democracy till it utter a cry that cry will be Emerson. The region of thought he lived in, the figures of speech he uses, are of an intellectual plane so high that the circumstances which produced them may be forgotten; they are indifferent. The Constitution, slavery, the war itself are seen as mere circumstances. They did not confuse him while he lived; they are not necessary to support

his work now that it is finished. Hence comes it that Emerson is one of the world's greatest voices. He was heard afar off. His foreign influence might deserve a chapter by itself. Conservatism is not confined to this country. It is the very basis of all government. The bolts Emerson forged, his thought, his wit, his perception, are not provincial. They were found to carry inspiration to England and Germany. Many of the important men of the last half-century owe him a debt. It is not yet possible to give any account of his influence abroad, because the memoirs which will show it are only beginning to be published. We shall have them in due time; for Emerson was an outcome of the world's progress.

THE educated gentlemen of England have surveyed literature with these time-honored old instruments, and hordes of them long ago rushed to America with their theodolites and their quadrants in their hands. They sized up and sized us down, and they never could find greatness in literature among us till Walt Whitman appeared and satisfied the astrologers.

Here was a comet, a man of the people, a new man, who spoke no known language, who was very uncouth and insulting, who proclaimed himself a "barbaric yawp," and who corresponded to the English imagination with the unpleasant and rampant wildness of everything in America—with Mormonism and car-factories, steam-boat explosions, strikes, repudiation, and whiskey; whose form violated every one of their minor canons as America violated every one of their social ideas.

Then, too, Whitman arose out of the war, as Shakespeare arose out of the destruction of the Armada, as the Greek poets arose out of the repulse of the Persians. It was impossible, it was unprecedented, that a national convulsion

should not produce national poetry—and lo! here was Whitman. . . .

And yet Whitman was representative. He is a real product, he has a real and most interesting place in the history of literature, and he speaks for a class and type of human nature whose interest is more than local, whose prevalence is admitted—a type which is one of the products of the civilization of the century, perhaps of all centuries, and which has a positively planetary significance.

There are, in every county, individuals who, after a sincere attempt to take a place in organized society, revolt from the drudgery of it, content themselves with the simplest satisfactions of the grossest need of nature, so far as the subsistence is concerned, and rediscover the infinite pleasures of life in the open air.

If the roadside, the sky, the distant town, the soft buffeting of the winds of heaven, are a joy to the æsthetic part of man, the freedom from all responsibility and accountability is Nirvana to his moral nature. A man who has once tasted these two joys together, the joy of being in the open air and the joy of being disreputable and unashamed, has touched an experience which the most close knit and determined nature might well dread. Life has no terrors for such a man. Society has no hold on him. The trifling inconveniences of the mode of life are as nothing compared with its satisfactions. The worm that never dies The great mystery of is dead in him. consciousness and of effort is quietly dissolved into the vacant happiness of sensation,-not base sensation, but the sensation of the dawn and the sunset, of the mart and the theatre, and the stars, the panorama of the universe.

To the moral man, to the philosopher or the business man, to any one who is a cog in the wheel of some republic, all these things exist for the sake of something else. He must explain or make use of them, or define his relation to them. He spends the whole agony of his existence in an endeavor to docket them and deal with them. Hampered as he is by all that has been said and done before, he yet feels himself driven on to summarize, and wreak himself upon the impossible task of grasping this cosmos with his mind, of holding it in his hand, of subordinating it to his purpose.

The tramp is freed from all this. By an act as simple as death, he has put off effort and lives in peace. . . .

The habits, the physique, the tone of mind, even the sign language and some of the catch-words of tramps are the same everywhere. The men are not natally outcasts. They have always tried civilized life. Their early training, at least their early attitude of mind towards life, has generally been respectable. That they should be criminally inclined goes without saying, because their minds have been freed from the sanctions which enforce law. But their general innocence is, under the circumstances, very remarkable, and distinguishes them from the criminal classes.

When we see one of these men sitting on a gate, or sauntering down a city street, how often we have wondered how life appeared to him; what solace and what problems it presented. How often have we longed to know the history of such a soul, told, not by the police-blotter, but by the poet or novelist in the heart of the man!

Walt Whitman has given utterance to the soul of the tramp. A man of genius has passed sincerely and normally through this entire experience, himself unconscious of what he was, and has left a record of it to enlighten and bewilder the literary world.

In Whitman's works the elemental parts of a man's mind and the fragments of imperfect education may be seen

merging together, floating and sinking in a sea of insensate egotism and rhapsody, repellant, divine, disgusting, extraordinary.

Our inability to place the man intellectually, and find a type and reason for his intellectual taste, comes from this: that the revolt he represents is not an intellectual revolt. Ideas are not at the bottom of it. It is a revolt from drudgery. It is the result of laziness.

Does all the patriotic talk, the talk about the United States and its future, have any significance as patriotism? Does it poetically represent the state of feeling of any class of American citizens towards their country? Or would you find the nearest equivalent to this emotion in the breast of the educated tramp of France or Germany or English, and his metaphors and catch words are apparently American, but the emotional content is cosmic. He put off patriotism when he took to the road.

The attraction exercised by his writings is due to their flashes of reality. Of course the man was a poseur, a most horrid mountebank and ego-maniac. His tawdry scraps of misused idea, of literary smartness, of dog-eared and greasy reminiscence, repel us. The world of men remained for him as his audience, and he did to civilized society the continuous compliment of an insane self-consciousness in its presence.

Perhaps this egotism and posturing is the revenge of a stilled conscience, and we ought to read in it the inversion of the social instincts. Perhaps all tramps are poseurs. But there is this to be said of Whitman, that whether or not his posing was an accident of personal nature or an organic result of life, he was himself an authentic creature. He did not sit in his study and throw off his saga of balderdash, but he lived a life, and it is by his authenticity, and not by his poses, that he has survived.

The descriptions of nature, the visual observation of life, are first-hand and wonderful. It was no false light that led the Oxonians to call some of his phrases Homeric. The pundits were right in their curiosity over him; they went astray only in their attempt at classification.

Walt Whitman thought he had a mission. He was a professional poet. He had purposes and theories about poetry which he started out to enforce and illustrate. He is as didactic as Wordsworth, and is thinking of himself the whole time. He belonged, moreover, to that class of professionals who are always particularly self-centered, autocratic, vain and florid—the class of quacks.

He became a quack poet, and hampered his talents by the imposition of a monstrous parade of rattletrap theories and professions. If he had not been endowed with a perfectly marvellous capacity, a wealth of nature beyond the reach and plumb of his rodomontade, he would have been ruined from the start. As he is, he has filled his work with grimace and vulgarity. He writes a few lines of epic directness and cyclopean vigor and naturalness, and then obtrudes himself and his mission. . . .

It is doubtful whether a man ever enjoyed life more intensely than Whitman, or expressed the physical joy of mere living more completely. He is robust, all tingling with health and the sensations of health. All that is best in his poetry is the expression of bodily well-being.

A man who leaves his office and gets into a canoe on a Canadian river, sure of ten days' release from the cares of business and house-keeping, has a thrill of joy such as Walt Whitman has here and there thrown into his poetry. One might say to have done this is the great-

est accomplishment in literature. Walt Whitman, in some of his lines, breaks the frame of poetry and gives us life in the throb.

It is the throb of the whole physical system of a man who breathes the open air and feels the sky over him. "When lilacs last in the door-yard bloomed" is a great lyric. Here is a whole poem without a trace of self-consciousness. It is little more than a description of nature. The allusions to Lincoln and to the funeral are but a word or two—merest suggestions of the tragedy. But grief, overwhelming grief, is in every line of it, the grief which has been transmuted into this sensitivenass of the land-scape, to the song of the thrush, to the life's bloom and the sunset. . . .

On the whole, Whitman, though he

solves none of the problems of life, and throws no light on American civilization, is a delightful appearance, and a strange creature to come out of our beehive. This man committed every unpardonable sin against our conventions, and his whole life was an outrage. He was neither chaste nor industrious, nor religious. He patiently lived upon cold pie and tramped the earth in triumph.

He did really live the life he liked to live, in defiance of all men, and this is a great desert, a most stirring merit. And he gave, in his writings, a true picture of himself and of that life—a picture which the world had never seen before, and which the world will not soon cease to wonder at.—From Emerson and other essays, by John Jay Chapman.

FROM THE LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO.

In reading the last volume of Victor Hugo's letters, edited by Paul Meurice, one is forcibly impressed by the warm affection and cordial appreciation of the great writer for other writers and public men of his day, as well as touched by his tenderness toward his wife and children. This dependence on his family ties became a source of great sorrow to him, for of his four children three died and the fourth became insane.

To Béranger he writes:

I am at Mayence, a place which has been French, which will become French again one day,—which still is so in heart and mind, and will be until it is thus marked on the map by the red or blue line of the frontier. Just now I was at my window overlooking the Rhine. I was listening vaguely to the noise of the water-mills moored to the old sunken piles of Charlemagne's bridge, and thinking of the great things which Napoleon did here, when from a neighboring window a woman's voice, a sweet voice, wafted me snatches of the charming lines:—

"J'aime qu'un russe soit russe, Et qu'un anglais soit anglais; Si l'on est prussien en Prusse, . En France, soyons français." These noble lines of yours, heard in this way and in this spot, touched me deeply. I send you the fragments as they were borne to me on the breeze. They brought tears to my eyes, and I felt irresistibly impelled to write to you. My heart was sad in a place where a Frenchman ought not to be a foreigner. . . . Your lines have gladdened my heart. This song of a woman is the protest of a whole people. I thought you would like to know that the Rhine reechoes with your voice, and that the town of Frauenlob sings the songs of Beranger. . . . Dear great poet, I am your devoted admirer.

To Savinien Lapointe, a shoemaker and a poet, he writes:

Dear Sir.—If your lines were only beautiful I might, perhaps, be less moved by them, but they are noble ones. I am more than charmed, I am touched. Continue your two-fold office, your task as a workman, and your mission as a thinker. . . . Always follow the grave and mysterious monitions of your conscience. I have said in one of my works, and I think it more than ever: The poet has the care of souls. In the profound darkness which still envelops so many minds, men like you among the people are the torches which light the work of others.

To Lamartine:

All that I have read of your book [Histoire des Girondins] is magnificent. Here at last is

the Revolution treated by a historian on a footing of equality. You apprehend these giants; you grasp these huge events with ideas which are on a par with them. They are immense; but you are great. . . . I am dazzled with the book, and delighted with its success.

To Emile Deschanel, at Brussels:

Will you still object? Am I right in calling you my poet? Do you know that your lines are superb? . . .

To Edmond About:

Exile has but little leisure, and it is only here in the sort of temporary lull which always follows a renewal of persecution that I have at last been able to read your two fine and charming volumes, Tolla and La Grèce. My sons, your old school-fellows, have often mentioned you to me. You have achieved all that they have prophesied of you, and I congratulate you with all my heart. You are gifted, you are successful, you are young; your responsibility for others is beginning.

Despise all that is not true, great, just and beautiful. Your nature is an enlightened one. I need only say to you, be true to yourself.

Take courage, then. You are entering bravey and successfully into the future.

There are many letters to George Sand, all expressing the deepest appreciation and the strongest friendship. In one he says:

I have just been reading Les beaux messieurs de Bois-Doré, and every time I read one of your books my heart expands with joy. I delight in all the strength, in all the grace, in the beautiful style, in the lofty mind, in the charming discoveries on every page, in feeling the throbs of the powerful philosophy underneath the caressing poetry, and in finding such a great man in a woman. Pemit me to tell you that my sympathies are entirely yours. . . .

In another letter:

When will you come to illumine my darkness?— Dear and great mind, I love and venerate you.

To Jules Simon:

Your fine book La Liberté has been a long time in reaching me, and I have spent a long time in reading it and meditating on it. Do not be surprised, then, at my slowness in thanking you for it; I do not apologize for this; the delay is of small importance; works like yours can afford to wait, because they will last.

It is almost a code that you have written; from one end to the other there is a genuine breath of legislation. . . Your chapter on property, in particular, is one of the profoundest and most telling parts of your book.

It is a great gift, and you possess it, to be able to enforce irrefutable theories by a captivating style. These two volumes, in which history is so powerfully appealed to in support of philosophy and facts in support of ideals, will rank as a great work. . . .

To Michelet:

I finished reading La Sorcière this morning, dear and great philosopher. I thank you for this fine work. In it you have depicted truth in all its aspects, of which, perhaps, the grandest is pity. You are not satisfied with convincing, you must touch your readers. This book is one of your great triumphs.

I love everything in it. . . . The hermit thanks you for having sent him this tender, deep, and poignant book.

To Théodore de Banville :

You are an exquisite poet and charming friend. Do not be afraid, the variations of the magnetic needle called *fashion* are meaningless; they govern only the Scribe drama and Feuillet literature. Where you are is taste; where you are, is art.

To Francois Coppée:

Just as I was sending you my angry poetry you were forwarding me your charming poetry, La voix de Guernesey met your sweet ideal of the soldier and the servant girl on the road. My lightning crossed your sunbeam.

In another letter:

My dear and charming colleague, I have read your Passant. I am delighted. It is excellent versification, strong and tender thought, the total effect exquisite. . . .

To write a work like this is admirable; to achieve such a success is perfect.

One more to George Sand, this time more personal:

I am very glad to have written that book, since it pleases you. So you like me a little? Really? Well, that is one of my ambitions.

I am very ambitious. I should like to see you. That again is a dream of mine. What a lovely portrait you have sent me! What beauty, dignity, and grave sweetness! Do not be afraid; I am an old fellow, and here is my portrait which proves it. I should like to be somewhere in the world, in a remote spot—at Nohant, or Guernsey, or Caprera—with Garibaldi and you; we should understand each other. It seems to me that we are three good specimens of this age.

These are only a few of the many instances of cordial recognition of his conemporaries.

MRS. BROWNING'S IMPRESSIONS OF GEORGE SAND.

What a time seems to have passed since I wrote to you, my ever loved friend! Again and again I have been on the point of writing, and something has stopped me always. I have wished to wait till I had more about this and that to gossip of, and so the time went on. Now I am getting impatient to have news of you, and to learn whether the lovely spring has brought you any good yet as to health and strength. Don't take vengeance on my silence, but write, write.

Yes, I want to see Béranger, and so does Robert. George Sand we came to know a great deal more of. I think Robert saw her six times. Once he met her near the Tuileries, offered her his arm, and walked with her the whole length of the gardens. She was not on that occasion looking as well as usual, being a little too much "endimanchée" in terrestrial lavenders and supercelestial blues-not, in fact, dressed with the remarkable taste with which he has seen in her at other times. Her usual costume is both pretty and quiet, and the fashionable waistoat and jacket (which are a spectacle in all the "Ladies' Companions" of the day) make the only approach to masculine wearings to be observed in her. She has great nicety and refinement in her personal ways, I think, and the cigarette is really a feminine weapon if properly understood. Ah, but I didn't see her smoke. I was I could only go with unfortunate. Robert three times to her house, and once she was out. He was really very good and kind to let me go at all, after he found the sort of society rampant around her. He didn't like it extremely, but being the prince of husbands, he was lenient to my desires and yielded the point. She seems to live in the abomination of desolation as regards society

-crowds of ill-bred men who adore her a genoux bas, betwixt a puff of smoke and an ejection of saliva. Society of the ragged Red diluted with the lower theatrical. She herself was so different, so apart, as alone in her melancholy disdain! I was deeply interested in that poor woman, I felt a profound compassion for her. I did not mind much the Greek in Greek costume who tutovéd her, and kissed her, I believe, so Robert said; or the other vulgar man of the theatre who went down on his knees and called her "sublime." "Caprice d'amitié," said she, with her gentle quiet scorn. A noble woman under the mud. be certain. I would kneel down to her. too, if she would leave it all, throw it off, and be herself as God made her. But she would not care for my kneeling: she does not care for me. Perhaps she doesn't care for anybody by this timewho knows? She wrote one, or two, or three kind notes to me, and promised to "venir m'embrasser" before she lest Paris; but she did not come. We tried hard to please her, and she told a friend of ours that she "liked us;" only we always felt that we couldn't penetratecouldn't really touch her-it was all vain. Her play failed, though full of talent. It didn't draw, and was withdrawn, accordingly. I wish she would keep to her romances, in which her real power lies. . . .

Alfred de Musset was to have been at M. Buloz's, where Robert was a week ago, on purpose to meet him, but he was prevented in some way. His brother. Paul de Musset, a very different person, was there instead—but we hope to have Alfred on another occasion. Do you know his poems? He is not capable of large grasps, but he has poet's life and blood in him, I assure you. He is said to be at the feet of Rachel just now.

and a man may nearly as well be with a tigress in a cage. He began with the Princess Belgiojoso—followed George Sand—Rachel finishes, is likely to 'finish' in every sense. In the intervals, he plays chess. There's the anatomy of a man!

We are expecting a visit from Lamartine, who does a great deal of honour to both of us, it appears, in the way of appreciation, and is kind enough to propose to come. I will tell you all about it.

But now tell me. Oh, I want so to hear how you are. Better, stronger, I hope

and trust. How does the new house and garden look in the spring? Prettier and prettier, I dare say. . . .

The dotation of the President is rather enormous, certainly, and I wish for his own sake it had been rather more moderate. Now I must end here. Post hour strikes. God bless you.

Do love me as much as you can, always, and think how I am your ever affectionate BA.

Our darling is well; thank God.—From the Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

HENRY IRVING'S INTRODUCTION TO THE STAGE.

The Shakespearian revival to which I allude dates from October 31, 1874. It was then that Henry Irving played Hamlet for the first time at the Lyceum.

There was an institution in the city, at one time frequented by the amateurs of the drama, which was known as the the City Elocution Class. A certain Mr. Henry Thomas conducted it according to the principle of mutual instruction associated with the name of Pestalozzi. As soon as each student had recited his piece, his colleagues had their say upon his delivery of it, pointing out any faults they discovered in his manner of giving it out, in his pronunciation, accent, or emphasis; the master summed up these criticisms and pronounced his own judgment upon the subject. From time to time they gave public performances.

It was at one of these that there appeared one evening—in 1853—a strange looking and attractive youth. His eyes, intelligent and full of fire, lit up a face whose features were delicate as a woman's. He wore a jacket of the old-fashioned cut and a great white collar. His long raven locks covered his neck and reached even to his shoulders.

He was then fourteen years old and

was employed in the office of an East India merchant. His early childhood had been spent in an out-of-the-way corner of Somerset, amongst sailors and miners. The library of the house in which he lived consisted of only three books, which he devoured—the Bible, Don Quixote, and a collection of old ballads. From these western expanses, where the imaginative soul of the Celt has left something of its reveries, he had been transported when eleven to a mean little house in London, in one of those central districts which swarm and overflow like very ant-hills of humanity.

Two years of school-life ensued; then commercial apprenticeship, the stereotyped office-life. How was it that under these conditions Henry Irving's vocation for the theatre came out? He will tell us the story some day perhaps, and tell it admirably. This, at least, is known, that his vocation, once it had declared itself, was distinct, absolute, not to be shaken. We have before us one of those rare careers which are so perfectly ordered towards the accomplishment of some end by a resolute and inflexible will, that there is to be found in them no single wasted minute or illdirected endeavour.

Young Irving frequented Phelps' theatre, Sadler's Wells; an old actor who belonged to it. David Hoskvns, gave him lessons, and on going off to Australia left him a letter of recommendation with the address blank. Phelps would have given him an engagement, but the young aspirant deemed himself too unworthy, and was anxious to commence his novitiate in the provinces. Doubtless he had an inkling already of the truth he expressed pithily at a later period: "The learning how to do a thing is the doing of it"-one of the most thoroughly English aphorisms ever given out in England. Thus it was that the bills of the Lyceum at Manchester, on September 26, 1856, contained the name of Henry Irving, who was to play the role of the Duke of Orleans in Lord Lytton's Richelieu. Thence he proceeded to Edinburgh, and in the next three years he played a hundred and twenty-eight parts. On

September 24, 1859, he made his début in London at the Princess's in an adaptation of the Roman d'un leune Homme Pauvre. His part was limited to six lines. What was he to do? Repeat those lines evening after evening till he got addled? He preferred to break off his engagement. But before returning to the provinces he gave two lectures at Crosby Hall, which drew from the Daily Telegraph and the Standard the prediction that he would have a fine career. Then came seven years of study and growing success in Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool theatres. And then, the creation of a role in one of Boucicault's dramas having brought him into greater prominence, he at last set his foot firmly on the stage of the St. James's, whence he passed first to the Queen's, later to the Vaudeville, and finally to the Lyceum.—From The English Stage, by Augustin Filon.

THE SECRET OF RICHARDSON'S POPULARITY.

Do not for one moment believe that it was the blithe and brutal coarseness of Fielding's novels that exiled them from the female heart, that inconsistent heart which never fluttered over the more repellant indecency of "Pamela." Insidious influences were at work within the dovecotes. The eighteenth-century woman, while less given to self-analysis and self-assertion, than her successor today, was just as conscious of her own nature, its resistless force, its inalienable laws, its permanent limitations; and in Richardson she recognized the artist who had divined her subtleties, and had given them form and color. His correspondence with women is unlike anything else the period has to show. To him they had an independence of thought and action which it took the rest of mankind a hundred years longer to concede; and it is not surprising to see the fervent

homage this stout little tradesman of sixty received from his female flatterers, when we remember that he and he alone in all his century had looked into the rebellious secrets of their hearts with understanding and with reverence.

To any other than Richardson, the devout attentions of so many women would have been a trifle fatiguing. They wrote him letters as long as Clarissa Harlowe's. They poured out their sentiments on endless reams of paper. They told him how they walked up and down their rooms, shedding torrents of tears over his heroine's distress, unable either to go on with the book or to put it resolutely down. They told him how. when "Clarissa" was being read aloud in a bedchamber, the maid who was curling her mistress's hair wept so bitterly she could not go on with her work, so was given a crown for her

:

sensibility and sent out of the room. They implored and entreated him to end his story happily: "A turn," wrote one fair enthusiast, "that will make your almost despairing readers mad with joy." Richardson purred complacently over these letters, like a sleek old cat, and he answered every one of them, instead of pitching them, unread, into the fire. Yet, nevertheless, true and great artist that he was, in spite of all his vanity, these passionate solicitations moved him not one hair's breadth from his path. "As well," says Mr. Birrell, "hope for a happy ending of King Lear as for She died, and Clarissa Harlowe." England dissolved itself in tears, and gay, sentimental France lifted up her voice and wept aloud, and Germany

joined in the sad chorus of lamentations. and even phlegmatic Holland was heard bewailing from afar the great tragedy of the literary world. This is no fancy Men swore while women statement. Good Dr. Johnson hung his wept. despondent head, and ribald Colley Cibber vowed with a great oath that this incomparable heroine should not die. Years afterwards, when Napoleon was first consul, an English gentleman named Lovelace was presented to him. whereupon the consul brightened visibly, and remarked: "Why that is the name of Clarissa Harlowe's lover! "-an incident which won, and won deservedly for Bonaparte, the life-long loyalty of Hazlitt.—From Agnes Repplier's Varia.

WAITING.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,

Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,

For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;

My heart shall reap where it has sown, And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw
The brook that springs in yonder heights;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delights.

Yon floweret nodding in the wind
Is ready plighted to the bee;
And, maiden, why that look unkind?
For lo! thy lover seeketh thee.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

— Fohy Burroughs.

Library Delivery Station No. 30 has been removed from 2610 Cass Avenue to the drug store of W. A. Hoelscher, on the corner of Cass and Jefferson Avenues.

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"But how can I live here without my books? I really seem to myself crippled and only half myself; for if, as the great orator used to say, arms are a soldier's members, surely books are the limbs of scholars. Carasius says; 'Of a truth, he who would deprive me of books, my old friends, would take away all the delight of my life; nay, I will even say, all desire of living.'"—Balthasar Bonifacius Rhodiginus, 1656.

Do not hesitate to ask questions about the catalogue. The Library force are ready and pleased to explain it to any who wish to understand it.

It is of the greatest importance to teachers and pupils, if they would make the most of the Library. Remember that it is the only index to the vast stores of information waiting on the shelves for your use.

The card catalogue has an advantage over the printed catalogue in that it keeps pace with the Library. As new books are placed on the shelves, cards representing them are added to the catalogue. The cards also contain much more information about a book than a printed catalogue could afford to give. 2157 books were added to the Library in April, making a total for the year of 15,503; both these numbers being record breakers for the library.

It will not be hard for our new gallery of portraits to give its raison d'être, for it shows the figures of history and literature, past and present, not on painted canvas, but as they have appeared from time to time in the various periodicals. These have all been neatly mounted and arranged in alphabetical order. We may suspect a man's biography, written by himself or another, but there can be no trick or deceit in a man's image as he appears in the mirror of photography.

Its mission then will be to supplement and vivify the great encyclopædias of biography. How great an addition to our idea of Lincoln is the picture of the man. Who would not say that he had gained incalculably for having studied that face? Who has not analyzed and measured Admiral Dewey by his picture? Here we behold the man himself.

There was a regular Saturday night meeting at Jarvis's Post-office and general store, a rendezvous in the Louisiana piny woods. Socrates Thompson started to quote "A man's a man for a' that," when Miles Phinney, a rude gray man, interrupted the speaker because he had information concerning the subject under discussion. "Scuse me, sir, but I allus knew Bobby Burns had a soul. That feller's pictur' hung in our cabin

when I was a young 'un, and I never he'erd what he was before." What greater testimony could there be of the efficacy of a picture! This man knew from the face on the board walls of his cabin that Burns had a soul.

Those who desire to consult this gallery of portraits will find it near the desk of the assistant in charge of the reference room, who will gladly place it at their service. The collection now numbers over three hundred.

THE WAR AND PAMPHLET LITERATURE.

It may not be easy to see the connection between war and pamphlet literature, yet doubtless the men who have recently written histories of the civil war fully appreciate the care taken by public libraries in preserving pamphlet

and other ephemeral literature relating to that period. Now is the time to collect the history of the present war, and while this library will endeavor to purchase such publications on the subject as its funds will permit, yet there is a large quantity of matter which will scarcely reach us through the purchase channel.

Literature of this class will increase in value with the lapse of years, while uncared for now, it may only help to feed your kitchen fires. If you have anything in the pamphlet line—whether war literature or otherwise—which you do not care to keep, send it to the library where it will be catalogued and preserved for future use. You may want to use it again twenty or thirty years hence.

BOOK NOTES.

Ckeerful Yesterdays. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

It is seldom that a man of letters has so much of a story to tell as Mr. Higginson, an experience so varied and so active to recite. Nor has Mr. Higginson ever written more agreeably than here, with happier expression, with more wealth of humorous and effective illustration, with more of that allusive light which comes from a wide range of culture, and a memory that instinctively reproduces at the right moment the appropriate anecdote or phrase. In his brief "Epilogue" he suggests that "the public may often justly complain that too much has been told." But neither the fulness nor the intimacy of his disclosure exceeds the proper bounds either as regards Mr. Higginson himself or others. If he has a sharp word of criticism for others now and then, he does not spare himself at points where he has missed the mark. And it is not by any means as if his book had an exclusively personal importance. It admits us to the very heart of several of the greatest movements of the century, without any exaggeration of the writer's personal contribution to the current of events. It gives us history in its social setting, and has, if we mistake not, permanent worth as one of those serviceable memoirs that help new times to rightly understand the old.-Nation.

The problem of maintaining and educating those children for whom the responsibility devolves upon the community is one which has from the first perplexed the minds of all whe have given serious attention to it. For four centuries or more there have been recurrent attempts to solve it by various experiments in industrial training, which have one after another been tried and abandoned; but we get nothing like a persistent and progressive effort until after the reform of the Poor Law in 1884. From that year to this there has been practically no relaxation in the care bestowed upon the subject, and we are, therefore, now able to look back upon the history of the patient efforts and careful experiments of two generaations. The results of this work, preceded by a short sketch of its development, are described in Children under the Poor Law with great knowledge and impartiality, in such a way that the book is valuable not only to those who desire to know the real state of affairs at present, but also as affording many suggestions to students of economic and social questions. . . .

All the considerations which may help to solutions of these difficulties will be found in Mr. Chance's book.—Helen Bosanquet in The Economic Journal.

It is something more than the flash of paradox that discovers to the reader [in John Jay Chapman's Emerson and other essays] that Emerson, the philosopher, was first and foremost, a man-only secondarily a thinker; that Stevenson, the master of style, has no style of his own, but only clever reproductions of the styles of other men; that Browning, the creator of character, has no dramatic power, that Paracelsus and Rabbi Ben Ezra, Lippo Lippi, Karshish, Caponsacchi, and Ferishtah are all run in the same mould; and that Whitman, the poet of patriotism, is a first-class tramp. The figures which Mr. Chapman sees fit to use are often ungainly and dislocated; the English is not always Addisonian, but underneath all exaggeration of statement, all crudeness of form, pulses a vigor of thought that carries the reader to unexpected conclusions. The characterization which the author gives of Emerson's method of work might stand, not inaptly, it would seem, for his own. "Emerson himself was the only man of his times who consistently and utterly expressed himself, never measuring himself for a moment with the ideals of others, never troubling himself for a moment with what literature was or how literature should be created. The other men of his epoch, and among whom he lived, believed that literature was a very desirable article, a thing you could create if you were only smart enough. But Emerson had no literary ambition. He cared nothing for belies-lettres." Such writing has the power of reality. The reader feels as if he had stepped out of the Eden Musée of Literature, where kings and geniuses and freaks hold sway, and had suddenly, in the full light of the paved street, come upon a living man. His bearing may be less majestic than that of William the Conqueror or the placid George Washington; but his very deformities have the dignity of life.

Heaven may be thanked for a man who not only says what he really thinks, but who really thinks something. "Open his works at a hazard. You hear a man talking." "Your attention is arrested by the reality of this gentleman in his garden, by the first-hand quality of his mind." He will tell you, in grotesque figure, that Emerson's books are full of blind places, "like the notes which will not strike on a sick piano,'' but he will also tell you also that "His style is American and beats with pulses of the climate," that "A critic in the modern sense he was not, for his point of view is fixed, and he reviews the world like a searchlight placed on the top of a tall tower;" that he was "a Shelley, and a sort of Yankee Shelley, who is mad only when the wind is nor'-

nor'west." In less than three lines he sums up the qualities of poems that endure. "They are utterly indigenous and sincere. They are short. They represent a civilization and a climate," and in an epithet he flashes upon "the diaphanous core of this seraph," Emerson, the humor that even wholesome adulation sometimes lacks. His insight into history is originative. "The white-lipped generation of Edward Everett were victims, one might even say martyrs, to conscience." "It would be hard to find a civilized people who are more timid, more cowed in spirit, more illiberal, than we."—Critic.

When we have expressed a regret that these volumes (The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning) should have appeared at the very moment that is filled by the splendour of the "Life of Tennyson," and when we have gently censured Mr. Kenyon for not having the courage to fill out the lines of his portrait a little more in its bare places, we have exhausted all possible blame, and left ourselves free to welcome without reserve, a very weighty and a very charming contribution to the history of literature.

The life of Elizabeth Barrett Browning is now told for the first time, and mainly by the best of all authorities-herself. But it must, of course, be remembered that a great part of it has already been inevitably chronicled by Mrs. Orr and others in the life of Robert Browning. From 1845 onward, the two great poets were scarcely ever separated for a week, until the sad expiration of Elizabeth-for she rather breathed her life away from feebleness than died of any set disease-divorced them for ever. The public, therefore, is already familiar with the external. and even many of the internal, incidents of the career of Mrs. Browning. What it has hitherto known little or nothing about is what happened to Miss Barrett. For this reason curiosity is concentrated on the first 300 pages of Vol. I. of this biography, conducting the poet from her birth to her marriage. What follows is delightful reading, but it lacks the peculiar novelty of the early chapters. Let us take this occasion, however, of saying that it emphasizes, if possible, and gives a deeper sanctity and pathos to the absorbing and unbroken affection which reigned in these two noble and distinguished persons. We may search in vain for any of the littlenesses, the jealousies, the irritabilities which are supposed the inevitable accompaniments of genius. Mr. Kenyon is perfectly justified in calling the wedlock of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning "the most pertect example of wedded happiness in the history of literature."

Her own letters, later on, tell us one or two curious facts. Of these none is more amusing than that when she was a girl she came so deeply under the charm of Byron that she seriously made up her mind to dress in boy's clothes and run away to be his lordship's page. In the life of Byron all is romantic, but imagination hugs itself to think of the slim and pale Elizabeth, with her ringlets well tied back, skipping up the steps of the Villa Rossa, and paralyzed to discover the Guiccioli installed there-There are also, scattered about among the letters, many reminiscences of early life which are valuable, but of the development of her mind no direct record seems to be preserved. -Literalure.

In Professor Carl C. Plehn's Introduction to Public Finance (Macmillan), we welcome the first American work which attempts to treat the entire subject. We have many valuable monographs by American authors, covering different phases, but until the appearance of this little treatise we were obliged to seek for scientific treatment of the whole field in other countries than ours. The attempt has here been made to present the fundamental principles of the science in a condensed form suitable for class-room use. The author gives in his preface the purpose of the book. "There can be no doubt that the most pressing reforms of the close of the nineteenth century are tax reforms. The rapid extension of governmental functions—the invasion by the government of fields of activity that lie near the welfare of the people-has given rise to great interest in the financial side of these activities. It is hoped that this work may be helpful in the accomplishment of the needed reforms." Public expenditures, public revenues, public indebtedness and financial administration are the main divisions of the subject. The author endeavors to remedy defects in previous treatises on the subject, and to establish a uniformity of classification which shall hold through his entire work.—Dial.

The Children of the Future. By Nora Archibald Smith.

Not the least encouraging evidence of the broadening of thought which has been going on in such a marked degree during the last quarter of the century, is the more intelligent manner of educating the young. No longer does the intelligent educator assume that because the father or the mother has been well brought up by a particular system, such system

must be used in every detail with the son or daughter. But even now all educators are not intelligent, and, as Miss Smith says in this volume of short papers (many of which have already had publication in the Outlook and Table Talk), "We do not individualize sufficiently, and the one sweeping reform which we hope that child-study may make, if it does nothing else, is to open people's eyes to the fact that we cannot grow children as we can string-beans, planting them at exactly the same depth, furnishing them with the same fertilizers, and providing them on the same day with twelve dozen dozen bean poles to run on, all of the same length and diameter, and stuck straight into the ground at rigidly mathematical intervals." There was a day, and not very long past, either, when what the child most delighted in, was for that reason invariably put down as injurious to his moral and mental welfare, and there is still a survival to a certain degree of such training, more particularly we think among parents than among educated educators. Still, as Miss Smith says, it has come to be pretty generally felt that educational training, to be successful, must be suited to child-nature, and that any exercise in which the normal or the abnormal child takes unvarying delight must therefore, and on that account, be the one which may be the most serviceable to him. We have much pleasure in commending this book to the attention of parents and teachers, especially to such parents and teachers as are wedded to theories to be rigidly applied to every child under their care.-Public Opinion.

All European history throughout a lengthy period is involved, [In Philip the Second of Spain by M. A. S. Hume, and to just touch the leading events without dwelling on them needed much art. Mr. Hume has succeeded. His history is clear, succinct, and philosophical, and he keeps it always as the background to that most singular and pathetic of life tragedies. To most the essay will be more than a history or a biography. It will be a revelation -irritating or consoling as the case may be. Shakespeare alone could have taught us all that is implied in the career of Philip the Prudent. Our instinct detests the man and his thoughts and deeds. Yet the Spaniards, who knew him best, loved and still fondly revere their sainted patriot king. Next to St. Louis, he was the supreme example of the conscientious Christian menarch. His piety was fervent, evangelical, almost Protestant. The dauntless faith and sweet resignation of his last days seem harmonious echoes of Exeter Hall. From first to last he had failed in everything, and now he saw the cause of God fatally lost. But he still hoped, trusted, and believed. In a word, Mr. Hume reads the riddle. The poor old tyrant died a martyr to the cause of God, because he had identified it with the cause of Philip. We shall not analyze the contents of this little book, but only commend them heartily to thoughtful readers. They are original, interesting, and of deep import. It is a work to be spoken of and read with respect.—Bookman.

In the April number of this magazine was quoted an article from the New York Times upon the Best fifty books of 1897 (as published by the New York State University). The Times makes the statement that "Quo Vadis" singularly enough had not been included in the list. It is only fair to "Quo Vadis' to mention that the main reason for excluding it may have been that it was published in 1896.

RECENT AMERICAN HISTORY.

N account of the recent historical A work of the past year could hardly be made a study in literature. Many histories have been literary achievements of the first order, and of course it is always open to the historical student to make of his results a genuine book, but such is not the tendency at present. To employ once again the hackneyed classification of De Quincey, it is to the literature of knowledge, not to the literature of power, that the industry of the average worker in history now chiefly contributes. His watchword is " original research;" his main endeavor is to discover, in no sense to create.

Even the briefest survey must take into account the activity of associations and agencies as well as of individuals. Some of the most important agencies are governmental. The national government, for example, has just completed, at a cost of about two millions of dollars, the series of Rebellion Records dealing with the movements of the Federal and Confederate armies. These ponderous volumes are not history, if history is a thing to be read, but they contribute to the store of historical knowledge, and they are as close akin to literature as many other publications that are offered to us as books. eral of the departments at Washington have printed historical documents during the year, and the Venezuelan Commission, happily relieved of its task of determining whether or not we shall go to war with Great Britain, has yet accomplished, in its first report, work of undeniable, if purely historical, value.

The number of State governments more or less committed to the printing of their own earlier records has increased. The dignified position some of the State societies have attained is well attested by the complaint that membership in them has become a social distinction, and not merely a reward The Texas society, of scholarship. formed within the year to deal with the rich material awaiting the future historian of the extreme Southwest, has endeavored to guard against this tendency by constitutional provision looking to the permanent dominence of the historical purpose in its councils and com-The Massachusetts society, position. the oldest of all, and long the most active, is finding its premiership challenged by the comparatively youthful Wisconsin society, whose library is a workshop for the scholars of the Northwest, and whose secretary, Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, is winning an enviable reputation as a handler of historical material. Mr. Thwaites's edition of the Jesuit Relations, of which the first nine volumes have been published, should doubtless be ranked as the most notable editorial enterprise of the year. The work of the Virginia society, under the thoroughly sane guidance of its

secretary, Mr. Philip A. Bruce, is particularly gratifying to those who have been patiently waiting for the Old Dominion to do justice to her heroic past.

But after all, the gathering and editing of material is not writing history. One takes a step higher and finds the monograph; and the monograph is mainly an academic product. Scarcely one of the leading universities has failed to contribute during the year to the ever growing stock of careful studies in history.

Above the collection and the monograph is the book; and here one reaches the altitude where the historian emerges from the crowd of scholars into the view of a larger public. Of him the larger public demands that he interpret and justify the multitudinous labors on which his own are based. It has the right to expect that he will enlarge accuracy into truth.

It is doubtless too early to say that during the past year no new name has been added to the brief list of those who have successfully attempted this difficult task. Captain Mahan's Nelson and his The Interest of the United States in Sea Power have indeed strengthened his claim to a place; but the claim has been a strong one ever since his first book was hailed as marking the achievement of a new point of view in the study of modern history. The philosophical merit of that earlier work belongs in almost equal measure to the Nelson, which has in addition the charm of the biographical method and motive. fessor Sloane's Napoleon is indeed a performance of sufficient weight to challenge our attention. In point of industry, if one compares it only with other works in English on the same subject, it even invites the epithet "monumen-

Mr. James Breck Perkins, another American who has ventured into French fields, has given us in his France under Louis XV., a useful account of a period by no means unimportant in itself, but apt to be neglected by reason of the exceptional interest that belongs alike to the period that preceded and the period that followed it.

Of the Americans who have dealt with American topics, not many have made any formidable show of attempting to write history in the grand style. Mr. Schouler, Mr. Lodge, and Professor William P. Trent have published volumes of brief papers. At any rate, some of these papers are very well worth the reading, and Professor Trent's lecturesfor such they were at first—are particularly interesting as a critical study, by a Southerner of the newest school, of certain Southern statesmen whom Southern writers of the older school have been wont to approach with more of reverence than of understanding. Professor Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Paul Leicester Ford have written each a pleasant little book about Washington, both trying to make the stately figure seem, not less stately, but more human, and both succeeding admirably. Other notable books of a biographical or autobiographical sort are the lives of Lee and Grant in the Great Commander series, and the reminiscences of Generals Miles and Schofield. Not an ordinary history, but an historical work of much value is Dr. J. M. Buckley's account of Methodism in America. It is doubtful if anyone was better qualified for this particular task, for Dr. Buckley is a Methodist, a practical investigator of extraordinary psychological phenomena, and a clear and forcible writer.

There remain three especially notable books. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's Literary History of the Revolution is not, indeed, a narrative, but as a picture of past times it deserves a place with Mr. Winsor's Westward Movement, and Mr. Fiske's Old Virgina and Her Neighbors as one of the three foremost books of the year in the department of Ameri-

can history. Never before has the intellectual side of the Revolutionary movement been so fully exhibited as in these two volumes.

Mr. Winsor's book, apart from its intrinsic merit, has a special interest because it is the last we shall ever have from his pen, and because he himself regarded it as the completion of the particular task he had undertaken. When he had written the last word of it, he is said to have exclaimed, "I have told my story; now I am willing to take a rest." The rest was other than he thought, for his death was almost simultaneous with the appearance of the book. One is naturally inclined to speak less of it than of the life-work that ended with it. But to speak of that would lead us far afield, for our master of historical inquiry was also a master librarian, and did more than any other to make the care of books a learned profession. The Westward Movement is a companion volume to the Mississippi Basin, distinguished by the same breadth of view and the same minuteness of knowledge. It brings the story of our Western expansion down to the close of the last cen-

tury, and establishes more firmly than ever the author's right to be considered preëminently the historian of the geography of the continent. It must be admitted, however, that the style is not adapted to the ordinary reader; these meaty paragraphs are suited only to a vigorous digestion.

We are left with Mr. Fiske; and if his name should seem to be placed at the end of our survey by way of climax, the place is deserved. When all is said, he seems to many the only American now living who can give to the results of historical inquiry a form so satisfying to the reader as to justify a word like "final." He writes of Virginia as delightfully as he has ever written of anything; adding nothing, perhaps, to the knowledge of scholars, but shaping the common mass after a fashion at once philosophical and artistic. His power of generalization, his conspicuous fairness, his singularly lucid style, are endowments of the highest order. In narrative charm there is none to rival him, unless one goes to Parkman .- Condensed from the Atlantic Monthly.

BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY ON AMERICAN HISTORY, PUBLISHED IN 1897.

Arber, E., ed. Story of the Pilgrim fathers, 1606-1623; as told by themselves, their friends and their enemies.

Prof. Arber has evidently gleaned the less accessible literature of the Pilgrim movement with equal painstaking, while his own comments are constantly interspersed and give flavor, and largely value, to the work .- Nation.

Arnold, B. W. History of the tobacco industry in Virginia, 1860-1894. (In Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies. v. 26a 15.)

Rich in statistical material and excellently arranged.—Annals of the Amer.
Academy of Social and Polit. Sci.

Bacon, L. W. History of American

Christianity.

A concise and apparently scrupulously accurate summary of the church life of America. - Outlook.

Baker, C. A. True stories of New England captives carried to Canada during the French and Indian wars, 1754-63. 97 Miss Baker deserves credit for original research in the virgin field, and through some avenues of approach which man could not enter She has made a book which no historical student can fail to prize. - Nation.

Buckley, J. M. A history of Methodism in the United States.

An excellent piece of historical criticism and narration. . . . Good judgment is shown in the selection of events; the . Good judgment treatment is lucid, and the research is seemingly exhaustive. . A valuable contribution to our historical literature. -Amer. Historical Review.

Burgess, G. B. Middle period, 1817-1858. 91

Professor Burgess has given us an excellent first-hand sketch of our constitutional history during his assigned period. The chief characteristics of his book are a thorough-going independence which is overstressed at times, and a clear-sighted conservatism.—W. P. Trent.

Chadsey, C. E. The struggle between President Johnson and Congress over reconstruction. (In Columbia Univ. Studies in hist. v. 8. no. 1.)

Treats of the most interesting and important, and at the same time most tragic event in the civil history of the U.S.... As complete, fair and intelligent a statement as is possible in the space devoted to it.—Amer. Historical Review.

Channing, E. The U. S. of America, 1766-1865. 91

The book is the result of sound scholarship and good sense, and is a valuable addition to the works on American history. It deserves to be widely read both in Europe and in America; and the reader may be sure that he can nowhere obtain a clearer, fairer narrative, or one fuller of valuable and well-chosen facts.—Amer. Historical Review.

and Hart, A. B. A guide to the study of American history. Ref. 78b

The pedagogical part of the book is eminently thoughtful and suggestive. The terse and compact way in which the results of the authors' experience are put, is altogether admirable. . . . Sure to be a great help to every teacher who will use it intelligently, and furnishes a convenient manual for every student of American history.—Bernard C. Steiner, of Johns Hopkins Univ.

Child, F. S. The colonial parson of New England. 91a

The work is valuable and even interesting in a jolting, jumping way. It reveals great research, it is rich in anecdote, it presents the colonial parson in every aspect by which he is known to history—as an agriculturist, as a politician, a preacher, a teacher, a writer, a scholar. a poet, a man, and, above all, as an ancestor.—Bookman.

Cobb, S. H. Story of the Palatines; an episode of colonial history. 91a

Follows these exiled Germans across the Atlantic to their new homes in America, tracing the steps of each successive company of these Palatines in their attempts to settle in the British dominions.

Told in an interesting style and with much devotion to the theme.—Amer. Historical Review.

Eggleston, E. Beginners of a nation.

When we note this justice, this charity of statement, this painstaking adjustment of values, we see that the historian should have above all else the qualification shown by Dr. Eggleston and thus named by Sir Thomas Browne; "Sure a great deal of conscience goes into the writing of a history."—Bookman.

Fisher, S. G. Evolution of the constitution of the U. S. 26a

Of great use to all students of the constitutional history of the U. S.—Amer. Historical Review.

— Men, women and manners in colonial times. 91a

Furnishes us with an excellent portrait of Washington. . . . The dry bones of history live again in these entertaining sketches.—Literature.

Fiske, J. Old Virginia and her neighbors, 1584-1758. 2 v. 91d

The book of the year 1897 on American history.—Dial.

Garrett, E. H. Romance and reality of the Puritan coast. 83c

Goode, G. B., ed. Smithsonian Institute; 1846-96. Ref. 31a1

The history of its inception and organization, and of its achievements during the first half-century of its life. . . . The thirty chapters which make up the history bear the signatures of leading specialists who have builded their own fame while serving "in the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."—Dial.

Goodwin, Mrs. M. W., and others. Historic New York. 91e

[A] sumptuous and admirable volume of papers. . . . The early topography of the city is the chief subject of these careful and elaborate pages, one is glad to see the long list of authorities consulted which is appended to the excellent essay on the "Early History of Wall Street."—Literature.

Handy, W. M. Banking systems of the world.

A carefully prepared popular summary of the conditions under which bank notes are permitted to serve as currency in all the nations. . . One of the most interesting chapters relates to the exceptional success of the old state banking systems of South Carolina and Indiana.—Outlook.

Harrison, B. This country of ours. 26
A manual of exceedingly useful information.—Public Opinion.

Hart, A. B. Era of colonization, 1493-1689. **91a**

Indispensable.—Dial.

Henry, A. New light on the greater Northwest; journals, 1794-1814. 3 v. 91

As a contribution to the literature explanatory of the process by which civilization and savagery intermingled and the Indian was exploited, the book is of the first rank.— Amer. Historical Review.

Ingersoll, E. Golden Alaska. 83c Reliable.—Bost. Sci. Soc.

Inman, H. The Old Santa Fé trail. 83c
A most entertaining mixture of fact and romance.— Critic.

Jesuit relations and allied documents.

Ref

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the work to historical students.

Rarely, indeed, have the raw materials of history been gathered with such competence and fullness as in these narratives.

The authors of the Jesuit relations were men trained to minute observation and right deductions. They were versed in the knowledge of the day.

If they had not been sent out as evangelisers and martyrs, they might well have been sent in the interests of scientific exploration.—C. G. D. Roberts.

McCrady, E History of South Carolina under the proprietary government, 1670-1719. 91d

Full of absorbing interest from beginning to end.—Amer. Historical Review.

McMaster, J. B. School history of the U. S. 91a

The chief feature of Professor McMaster's work is the excellent description of the social progress of the people.—Amer. Historical Review.

Mitchell, D. G. American lands and letters. 77a

Its charm lies in the fact that its background is not artificial, but real, and that almost everywhere it speaks out of that fulness of knowledge which many have tried in vain to simulate.—Bookman.

Page, T. N. Social life in old Virginia before the war. 91a

A book of genuine literary excellence, full of charming pictures.—Book Buyer.

Powell, E. P. Nullification and secession in the U. S. 91

Apart from its abuse of every exponent of the older Federalism, the book is laid down on sound principles. The sympathetic view taken of Jefferson is in accord with what is becoming more and more anational estimate of that truly great man. The portraiture of Calhoun is discriminating and is well done.—Dial.

Roberts, C. G. D. History of Canada,

Admirably conceived as a whole, and duly proportioned, on every page the volume bears evidence of its author's long and careful literary training. . . . Moves with a wonderful clearness and simplicity; seldom is there an attempt at fine writing without a notable example of fine thinking.—Bookman.

Rodenbough. T. F. Sabre and bayonet.

91c

Stories of heroism and military adventures in the Civil war.

The reappearance of this book, containing much new material and in a new and improved dress, at the present time is opportune and the stories it contains, treating as they do of war and the incidents

that are based upon it, and which grow out of it, will be read with interest.—N. I. Times.

Schouler, J. Constitutional studies, state and federal. 26

More valuable in that part which relates to the organic law of the Commonwealth.

- J. W. Burgess in Political Science Quarterly.

Smith, T. C. The liberty and free soil parties in the Northwest. 26a

Much of the information is obtained from the personal recollections of men who participated in the struggles, and the files of relatively obscure newspapers in which their cause was advocated or decried. The volume is first-hand work and first-class work, and constitutes an extremely valuable addition to our historical literature.—Outlook.

Spears, J. R. History of our navy. 1775-1891. 91

The best history of the U. S. Navy thus far published.—Army and Navy Fournal. Stark, F. R. The abolition of privateering and the Declaration of Paris. (Columbia Univ. Studies in Polit. Sci. v. 8. no 8.)

Ref. pamphlet.

The second and principal part of the essay is in reality a concise history of naval warfare in England, France, and the U. S., with something about privateering and a good deal about piracy and the vicissitudes of the national navies.—Historical Review.

Stevens, C. E. Sources of the constitution of the U. S. 26a

Thurston, L. A. A handbook on the annexation of Hawaii. Ref. 28d

Tyler, M. C. Literary history of the American revolution. 2v. 77a

Admirable in its thoroughness and a perfect model of the candid treatment of a highly controversial subject. It is full of instruction to both our countries.

—W. E. H. Lecky, M. P.

Winsor, J. The westward movement; the colonies and republic west of the Alleghenies, 1763-98.

91

Monumental in its erudition and is a work of the highest importance to students of the beginnings of the West.—Amer. Historical Review.

Biography.

Church, W. C. Ulysses S. Grant. 97b

The best presentation [of his birth, ancestry, education, early experiences as a soldier in Mexico and thereafter until the Civil War] made by any writer who has attempted to present them in such compact form.—Amer. Historical Review.

Harland, M., pseud. Some colonial homesteads and their stories. 97

The history of the great feudal families

of Virginia, the Byrds, the Carters, the Harrisons, the Pages; the pictures of their dignified and stately Queen Anne mansions . . which this interesting book contains, shows that an American, as well as an Englishman, may have his family tradition, the memory of a large life, of a noble hospitality.—Literature.

Humphreys, M. G. Catherine Schuyler. 97b

A representative figure among the matrons of the revolution... The story of Mrs. Schuyler's life is instructive, and the author tells it simply and literally. It abounds in vivacious pictures and incidents.—Dial.

Lathrop, Mrs. R.(H.) Memories of Hawthorne. 97b
Exceedingly interesting. —Dial.

Porter, H. Campaigning with Grant.

97b
There is much more of Porter than of

Grant in it.—Nation.

Schofield, J. M. Forty-six years in the

army. 97b

His frank and full judgment upon the events in which he bore so important and

Graphic pen-pictures of military life, interesting accounts and criticisms of

interesting accounts and criticisms of leading battles and commanders of the Civil War.—Mail and Express.

Trent, W. P. Southern statesmen of the old régime. 97

As biography and as literature the book is excellent.—Bookman.

Wharton, A. H. Martha Washington.

A biography in every way satisfactory and a noteworthy number of the Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times series.—Public Opinion.

White, H. A. Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807-1870. 97b

On the whole, the book is a fine and not exaggerated tribute to Lee, and is agreeably written in spite of a few little mannerisms.—Bookman.

Wilson, J. G. Gen. U. S. Grant. 97b

An easy, flowing narrative, which touches all the leading points of the General's career, and supplies as much as the ordinary reader will demand. . . . The book is frankly eulogistic.—Nation.

Wilson, W. George Washington. 97b

To be judged as a literary essay rather than as a study of character, and the skillful use of well-known incidents described in flowing periods, makes it suited for the reader who is to be amused or easily instructed in the main features of Washington's life. . . A very

Novels. Class 69b.

readable sketch. - Nation.

Altsheler, J. A. A soldier of Manhattan.

An animated account of the battle of Ticonderoga and the taking of Quebec.
. . . Gives an unusual impression of truth for an historical novel and reads as entertainingly as if it were not one.

Literary World.

- Sun of Saratoga.

Barnes, J. A loyal traitor.

Full of adventure, brilliantly told.—Independent.

— Yankee ships and Yankee sailors.

The stories of the "Wasp" and "Chesapeake" are history. But when their now battered hulks are pictured with swarming men and quivering beneath the thunder of broadsides, the blood of every loyal American glows with patriotism. The introduction of this element of life and action constitutes the special value of the present work.—Nassau Literary Magazine.

Barton, W. E. A hero in homespun.

At last the sufferings and heroism of the mountain loyalists of East Tennessee and Kentucky have given the novelist a theme.—Review of Reviews.

To be read with delight for its own sake; while . . . throwing new and vivid light upon events in Amer. history which have been altogether too much ignored or misunderstood.—Bookman.

Brady, C. T. For love of country.

The sea fights are portrayed with a graphic power well-nigh unexampled in American fiction, while the new view of the Trenton and Princeton campaign gives the book historical importance.

—Army and Navy Yournal

Catherwood, Mrs. M. (H.) Spirit of an Illinois town, and The little Renault, two stories of Illinois of different periods.

"The little Renault" [is] a pathetic story of Illinois life in 1680. It is an exquisite episode, exquisitely told.—Critic.

Fuller, H. Vivian of Virginia.
Bacon's Rebellion.

A pretty tale, and has a considerable historical interest as well.—Dial.

Goodwin, Mrs. M. W. Head of a hundred

- White aprons.

The readability of these romances is unquestionable.—Critic.

Harrison, Mrs. C. (C.) Son of the Old Dominion.

Her charming romance selects the years 1774-78 for its period, and the Potomac region and Williamsburg and West Virginia for its environing circumstance.—
Critic.

Hotchkiss, C. C. Colonial free lance.

Well constructed and splendidly held together; and it is no easy task to get so much and such good material out of a a Yankee schooner that is taken by the English, recaptured in New York harbor under their very eyes, captured again by

them off Long Island, and finally taken singlehanded by its giant owner and brought back to Martha's Vineyard.—
Critic.

King, C. General's double; a story of the Army of the Potomac.

A very readable story.—Review of Reviews.

Lincoln, Mrs. J. T. (G.) Unwilling maid.

A beautiful story of love and adventure during the Revolution.—Critic.

Mitchell, S. W. Hugh Wynne, free Quaker.

An extremely powerful and accurate picture of the old colonial days. . . . Apart from its excellence as an historical novel, the book reveals certain abiding elements in American life.—Literature.

Rayner, E. Free to serve.

Fascinating, strong and of the highest moral tone.—Boston Transcript.

Roberts. C. D. G. Forge in the forest.

The conflict in Acadie after its conquest by the British forces under General Nicholson in 1710 is one of melancholy interest.

. . Into this period Professor Roberts has entered with the torchlight of his imagination, and has thrown upon the screenof fiction adramatic picture that lives and shines on the page with the indefinable charm of poetic romance.—Bookman.

Rodney, C. B. In buff and blue.

Carries the reader through the entire Revolutionary period in a way that touches the whole course of that memorable struggle.—Review of Reviews.

Ross, C. Chalmette.

The battle of New Orleans. . . . The plot is chiefly concerned with Lafitte and his nest of Baratarian pirates who prove an effective factor in the furthering of the Amer. cause. . . Bits of vivid dramatic action occurring now and then. — Dial.

Shelton, W. H. Last three soldiers. Civil war.

A good story .- Outlook.

Skeel, A., and Brearly, W. H. King Washington.

The period that followed the surrender at Yorktown. . . . This romance weaves together into a well-constructed narrative the historical incident of the Nikola letter, with its insulting suggestion that the Amer. leader should assume the royal title, and an imaginary plot to kidnap him and deliver him up to the British Army. . . Very well worked out.— Dial.

Watson, Mrs. A. C. Beyond the city gates.

A romance of "Old New York" about two hundred years ago, with a sufficient historical background and plenty of exciting incidents in the foreground. . . . Doubtless the Dutch life here adumbrated has its touches of truthfulness.—Independent.

Watts, W. C. Chronicles of a Kentucky settlement.

Based on fact. Real characters under fictitious names.

Juveniles.

Class 70.

Allen, W. B. Called to the front; a story of the burning of Falmouth and the siege of Boston.

Based on facts and full of incidents and adventures.—Pub. Wkly.

Austin, A. P. Uncle Sam's secrets.

Tells about the mints, the navy, the post-office, the courts, and other offices and functions of the government.

Barnes, J. Commodore Bainbridge.

— Midshipman Farragut.

Good reading for boys .- Bookman.

Brooks, E. S. The century book of the Amer. revolution.

Mr. Brooks refills with marrow the dry bones of history, reclothes them with firm flesh, and makes the dead past live again in his spirited narrative.—Critic.

The true story of U. S. Grant, the American soldier, told for boys and girls.

A simple, straightforward tale, such as the hero would prefer.—Critic.

Butterworth, H. True to his home.

The most interesting and picturesque episodes in the home life of Benjamin Franklin.

Drake, S. A. Border wars of New England. 1688-1713.

Brings together in a compact and popular form the whole story, comprising in one view what other historians have necessarily treated as episodes—Amer. Historical Review.

- On Plymouth Rock,

A day-by-day chronicle of the Puritans. Both entertaining and instructive.

Gordon, H. R. Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas.

Griffis, W. E. Romance of discovery.

A most judicious statement of the relative parts taken in opening the new continent by the different explorers from the Old World. Though enjoyable to young readers, this fine, dignified book night well be read as an introduction to a more

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minute study by older people.—Independent.

Johnson, H. The exploits of Myles Standish.

It contains information enough for the school, and entertainment enough to make its reading an amusement. An excellent innovation is the insertion of a bibliography, so that the young reader who is interested in the subject may know where to go for further information.—Independent.

Munroe, K. With Crockett and Bowie; or, Fighting for the Lone Star flag; a tale of Texas.

A well told story. . . . Good reading for American boys.—Public Opinion.

Musick, J. R. Stories of Missouri.

Tales of the settlement of Missouri told for children.

Otis, J., psued. At the siege of Quebec.

The boys of Fort Schuyler.

The siege of Fort Schuyler in the Mohawk Valley in 1777 by British and Indian troops.

— The signal boys of 1775.

Written with rare sympathy with boy life, and is a close study of the history of Boston during the siege.—Outlook.

Plympton, A. G. Wanolasset, the little one who laughs.

King Philip's war.

An interesting and profitable narrative.

—Literary World.

Smith, J. R. Story of Washington.

Smith, M. P. W. The young puritans of old Hadley.

Seawell, M. E. Twelve naval captains.

A story of heroes in the heroic period

A story of heroes in the heroic period of our navy, told in sprightly fashion and with plenty of good, strong, American patriotic feeling.—Independent.

A Virginia cavalier.

Her realization of his [Washington's] character may be too largely ideal; it seems scarcely possible that so faultless a specimen of humanity can ever have lived. Yet the presentation is so living and lovable, so unlike the icily null portraits painted by many impartial hands, that the reader accepts it with responsible unreserve as one listens to the praises of a beloved friend.—Bookman.

Stoddard, W. O. Red patriot.

A story of the American revolution.

Tomlinson, E. C. Guarding the border; or, The boys of the Great Lakes.

War of 1812. Describes a remarkable situation of the English and Americans. Furnishes all the excitement that a

healthy minded boy could demand—Public Opinion.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Hegel, G. W. F. Hegel's philosophy of mind; tr. fr. the Encyclopædia of the philos. sciences; w. 5 introd. essays, by W. Wallace. 1894.

Hegel's high place is due to his able interpretation of the speculative insights of the great systems of thought which had prevailed in the world tor 20 centuries, and on which, in a sense, the institutions of modern civilization had been built. —Dr. W. T. Harris.

Kant, I. Kant's critique of practical reason; and other works on the theory of ethics; tr. by T. K. Abbott, with memoir.

4th ed. 1889.

4d

In intellectual matters Kant was always characterized by an extraordinary power of thoughtful analysis.— Fosiah Royce, Ph. D.

Ribot, T. The psychology of the emotions. 1897. (Contemporary science ser.)

This is a translation of a work . . . which every psychologist must and many others will read, and all educated and intelligent people would find interesting and practical.—Amer. Four. of Psychology.

Scripture, E. W. The new psychology. 1897. (Contemporary sci. ser.) 4b

A quantity of information about the methods and results of pyscho-physics that was not easily accessible elsewhere. In the disquisitions near the end we notice some hasty writing and one or two errors.

—Literature.

Sigwart, C. Logic. 2d ed. 1895. 2v. Ref. 4c

A notable addition to the opportunities offered by philosophy in English. . . . Sigwart was one of the first, and is still one of the most important exponents of the later modern logic.—Critic.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Bible. Old Testament. Selections. Eng.
The Psalms and Lamentations. 1898. 2
v. (Modern reader's Bible.) 7

We can only renew our commendation of Prof. Moulton's admirable work in the preparation of the successive volumes of this series. Every lover of the Word of God should have them all.—Christian Advocate, New York.

Apocalypse of St. John; done into modern Eng.; w. notes and translations fr. the Septuagint by [R. Sadler.] 1891.

Intended to facilitate the study of St. John's work.

Brennan, M. S. Science of the Bible. 8

He states his aim to be "to give an honest presentation of the brenches of science touched upon in the Sacred Scriptures, as compared with the same branches studied from a purely natural or secular standpoint."—Globe-Dem.

Child, G. W. Church and state under the Tudors. 1890. 12a

Dr. Child has travelled through all the documentary evidence, whether in the shape of acts of Parliament or in any other shape, and has set the results before us with great distinctness, with judicial calmness and in a very clear and forcible manner. – Nation.

Kant, I. Kant's kritik of judgment; tr., with introd. and notes, by J. H. Bernard. 1892.

Amongst philosophical thinkers he stands in the front rank of the very small group of those philosophers who can be regarded as genuine originators. As an original thinker, in fact, he is the only modern philosopher who can be put beside Plato and Aristotle.— Josiak Royce, Ph. D.

McNemar, R. Kentucky revival; or, A short hist. of the outpouring of the spirit of God in the western states; with a brief acc. of Shakerism in Ohio and Ky. 1846.

"A standard hist, by a chief actor."

Owen, M. A. Ole Rabbit's plantation stories, as told among the negroes of the southwest; introd. by C. G. Leland. 1898.

Formerly published by Putnam, under the title "Voodoo tales."

Shaker. v. 1-7. 1871-77. 2 v. Ref. 13s

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Berlin. Magistrat. Verwaltungs-Berlicht.
April, 1893-März, 1895. Ref. 30a
Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Annual
rept. 1894-95. Ref. 27c

Indiana. Supt. of Public Instruction. The school law of Indiana; and the state constitution; w. annotations. 1897.

Ref. 23

Jago, F. W. P. The ancient language and the dialect of Cornwall, w. glossary of Cornish provincial words. 1882.

Ref. 32

Also an appendix containing a list of writers in Cornish dialect, and additional information about Dolly Pentreath, etc.

Journal of education. v. 19. 1897.

Ref. 31c

A source of "light and leading" in educational politics, literature, etc.—Spectator.

Municipal year-book of the United Kingdom. 1898. Ref. 17

Invaluable to public men, economists and students of social progress and local government.

Palmer, E. H. A concise dictionary of the Persian language. 1876. Ref. 34 Contains words in use in colloquial Persian.

Statesman's year-book. 1898. Ref. 17

The special feature of the thirty-fifth annual edition of "The Statesman's Year-book" (MacMillan), a plump volume well past the limit of 1,000 pages, is the series of maps and diagrams in the forefront. The first of these is of West Africa with reference to the Niger question.

Finally, the rise and fall of imports and exports for the leading nations of the earth in the past twenty-five years is shown diagramatically in several folded plates. The general contents of this firmly established hand-book need no praise.—Nation.

Taussig, G. W. Statement and brief on behalf of T., as amicus curiæ, in the Supreme Court of Mo., April term, 1898.

Ref. 24a

The Henry Shaw will case.

— Statement and brief on behalf of G. W. Taussig, as amicus curiæ, in the Supreme Court of Mo., October term, 1897.
Ref. 24a

The Henry Shaw will case.

U. S. Census Office. 11th Census. 1890.

Report on vital and social statistics in the
U. S. v. 1. 1896.

Analysis and rate tables.

POLITICS.

Ref.

Chicago. Civil Service Commission. Annual rept. 8. 1897. 26
Ohio. Gen. Assem. Ohio statesmen and

hundred year book, 1788-1892, by W. A.
Taylor. 1892. 26c

Furnishes a means of ready ref. to the official incumbency of the principal offices of Ohio.

Rhode Island. Gen. Assem. Manual, w. rules and orders. 1897-98. 26c
Contains a por. of Gov. Dyer.

PATENTS.—HIGDON, LONGAN & HIGDON, Attorneys, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis. We have list of all patents relating to applied mechanics, electrical appliances, compressed air, hydraulic and kindred devices.

PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Class 26a.

Johns Hopkins University. Studies in hist, and polit, science, v. 15, 1897.

In the 15th ser. of the Fohns Hopkins Studies, No. VI., by Mr. C. P. Neile, is entitled Daniel Raymond; an early chapter in the history of economic theory in the U.S. Raymond was a Baltimore lawyer who, in 1820, published a treatise on political economy, the first systematic treatise on economics from the pen of an American showing the influence of American conditions. No. VII.-VIII. is an account of the economic history of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1827-1858.

-Amer. Historical Review.

University of Wisconsin. Bulletin; econ, polit. sci. and hist. ser. v. 1.

Composed of 8 monographs, edited by Frederick J. Turner, Ph. D., Prof. of American hist.

Walker, H. de R. Australasian democracy. 1897.

A useful volume. The author has not the gift of clearness or arrangement, but he is impartial, and everything that can be wanted is to be found by those who look for it in his pages. The account of the working of adult suffrage in New Zealand and in South Australia is valuable.-Athenæum.

U. S. CONGRESS. ANNALS.

Class. Ref. 27a.

U. S. 46th Cong. 2d sess., 1879-80. Senate. Executive docs. v. 7, pt. 3. 1898.

Education in the industrial and fine arts.

53d cong. 2d sess., 1893-94. Senate. Reports of committees. v. 15. 1895.

54th cong. 1st sess., 1895-96. House. Documents. v. 49, 54, 57, 59, 60, 63-74, 76, 87. 1896.

- 2d sess., 1896-97. House. Documents. v. 33-34. 1897.

Contents: Monthly summary of finance and commerce, July, 1896-June, 1897.

- Documents Office. Index to the subjects of the documents and reports to the committees, senators and representatives presenting them. 55th cong. 1st sess. 1897.

By means of this rept. a document or report may be identified by number, as well as by author, title or subject.—Note.

LEGISLATIVE ANNALS.

STATE.

Class Ref. 27b.

Boston. Record Commissioners. Report. 22. 1890.

Containing the statistics of the United States' Direct Tax of 1798, as assessed on Boston; and the names of the inhabitants of Boston in 1790.

Minnesota. Legislature. Executive documents. 1896. 5v.

New Hampshire. Annual repts. 1894. Ohio. General Assembly. Executive documents. Assem. 71-78. 1894-96. 9v.

St. Louis. City Council. Journal. 1898-97.

San Francisco. Board of Supervisors. Municipal reports. 1896-97.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

California. State Penological Commn. Report. 1887. Ref. 29c Chance, W. Children under the poor law. 1897.

Will still further enhance his reputa-Altogether a painstaking and admirable book. - Westminster Re-

Knapp, F., and Child, R. L. The Thlinkets of Southeastern Alaska. 1896.

29d

Remarkably interesting; the result of very close observation.—John Ritchie, Bost. Sci. Soc.

CHARITIES.

Class Ref. 29a.

Charities review. v. 6-7. March, 1897-Feb., 1898. 2v.

Home for Incurables. N.Y. Annual rept. 11-31, 1876-97, 2v.

Wisconsin. State Bd. of Control of Reformatory, Charitable and Penal Institutions. Biennial rept. 1-3, 1892-96,

POLITICAL ECONOMY. Class 30.

American Economic Association. Economic studies. v. 2. 1897.

Connecticut. Inspector of Factories. Annual rept. 11. 1896-97. Ref.

Report of the conditions as respects safety to life and health of the employees in factories and workshops visited.

Co-operative Congress. Annual congress. 28-29. 1896-97.

Hewins, W. A. S. English trade and finance, chiefly in the 17th century. 1892.

Treating certain economic topics from the historical point of view. greater part of the volume is devoted to the trading companies of the seventeenth century and to the condition of the laboring classes during the same period. There is useful information in this book for those who will patiently study it .-Critic.

International Association of Factory Inspectors. Annual convention. 7-10. 1893-96. Ref.

Massachusetts. State Bd. of Arbitration. Annual rept. 1897. Ref.
An account of what the Bd. has done in particular cases.

Michigan. Bur. of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Annual rept. 15. 1897. Ref. Includes reports on the condition of labor in Mich., labor employés, village statistics, penal institutions, etc.

North Carolina. Bur. of Labor Statistics. Annual rept. 11. 1897. Ref.
Includes the 1st ann. rept. of the Inspector of Mines.

Rhode Island. Factory Inspectors. Annual rept. 1-4. 1894-97. Ref.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGA-TION.

Class Ref. 30b.

Boston. Chamber of Commerce. Annual rept. 12. 1897.

Containing the charter, by-laws and trade rules of the association, together with tables of statistics and a list of members, compiled by the secretary.

Canada. Customs Dept. Tables of the trade and navigation of Canada. 1894-95.
 U. S. State Dept. Commercial relations of the U. S. to foreign countries. 1891-92.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.

Class Ref. 30c.

Buffalo. Builders' Association Exchange. Queen of the lakes, Buffalo; souvenir of the 10th convention of the National Assoc. of Builders. 1896.

Shows the many advantages of this city. **Edward's annual directory to the inhabitants of St. Louis.** 1872.

Iowa. Land Dept. Report. 1895-97.

Thrum, T. G., comp., Hawaiian almanac and annual. 1898.

This popular encyclopædia of Hawaii contains an abundance of data that must be "interesting reading" just now in Washington. In addition to the ordinary statistical tables, there are numerous special articles on important industrial and political topics. Almost every question about Hawaii that is likely to occur to the

intelligent American in considering the annexation problem is answered, directly or indirectly, by this annual.—Review of Reviews.

Trow's New York City directory. 1861-63, 66-67, 68-71, 72-75, 76-77, 79-82, 83-95. 25v.

FINANCE.

Class 30d.

Canada. Auditor General. Report. 1896-97. Ref.

Cohn, G. Science of finance, tr. by T.B. Veblen. 1895. (Univ. of Chic. Economic Studies. 1.)

Aims to be a faithful rendering of the original, without abridgment or alteration, except such as the exigencies of diction and the differences in terminological usage in the two languages have made unavoidable.—Pref.

Hucke, J. Geld-Verrichtungen in der Preis, Lohn und Zinsgestaltung. 1897.

Illinois. Auditor. Annual rept. of building, loan and homestead associations. 6. 1897. Ref.

State Bd. of Equalization. Proceedings. 1891, 97. 2v. Ref.

Indiana. Insurance Dept. Annual rept. of the Auditor. 1897. Ref.

Shows the standing in Dec., 1896 of all Indiana companies and assessment life and accident companies of other States.

Nebraska. State Banking Board. Annual rept. 1897. Ref.

Philadelphia. Controller. Annual rept. 44. 1897. Ref.

Plehn, C. C. Introduction to pub. finance. 1896.

A very interesting book.—British Review.

U. S. Comptroller of Currency. Annual rept. 1897. 2v. Ref.

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a2.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Year book. 9. 1896-7.

The names of the officers and members, copies of the constitution and by-laws, a brief history of the Institute, an account of the work of 1896-97, and a copy of the charter.

Columbia University. President. Annual rept. 1896-97.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS,

JOHN WEHRLY, M. D., Dermatologist.

Warts, Moles, permanently removed Pimples, Eczema, Psoriasis, and other Skin Diseases, a Specialty. Use "Lepidus" for the Complexion; guaranteed to remove Freckles, Tan, Liver Spots, etc. Samples 10 cents.

307 Union Trust Bidg.

A very satisfactory report.

Harvard University. Catalogue 1897-98.

We have received the new Harvard University Catalogue for 1897-98. As this publication has served as a model for others, we will suggest one needed improvement. It is easy to refer from the index to each student in his department, but no such aid is given in the case of the officers, whose arrangement (pp. 6-28) is by collegiate seniority and not alphabetical.—Nation.

- President and Treasurer. Annual reports. 1890-91, 95-97. 2v.

We are accustomed to look, in President Eliot's annual reports, for ingenious and suggestive statistics. His latest is no exception in this particular, and we single out his revelations concerning "the increasing number of students admitted to the University for short periods of residence, like one year or two years, who nevertheless obtain some degree from the University, and not infrequently a highly honorable degree like that of Master of Arts."—Nation.

Arts."—Nation.

Johns Hopkins Univ. President. Annual report. 4-14. 1879-89. Ref.

New York (State). Regents of the Univ.
Annual rept. 110. 1896. Ref.

Pratt Institute record; Founder's Day number. 1-4. 1889-92. Ref.

University of Illinois. Catalogue. 1891-97. Ref.

Yale University. Catalogue. 1896-98. Ref.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORTS. Class Ref. 31a3.

Boston. School Committee. Annual report. 1897.

The public school system of Bost. comprises a normal school, Latin schools, high schools, grammar schools, primary classes, kindergartens, school for the deaf, evening schools, manual training schools and schools of cookery.

Connecticut. Bd. of Education. Annual rept. 1896-97.

Statistics, child labor, teachers, schools, libraries, women's voting, etc.

Indiana. Supt. of Public Instruction. Report. 1892-96. 2v.

Texas. Dept. of Educ. Biennial rept. of the Supt. of Pub. Instruction. 7-8. 1888-92. 2v.

SPECIAL PHASES.

Mosher, M. B. Child culture in the home; a book for mothers. 1898. 31d3

Written out of the thought and experience of a mother. Rarely has so helpful a book on the moral education of chil-

dren appeared. The emotions, the senses, the will, as well as the training of the habits of the child and methods of training, are all considered.—Outlook.

New York. (State.) Regents of the Univ. Examination Dept. Annual rept. 4. 1896. Ref. 31d2

Smith, N. A. The children of the future.

A valuable little book, the direct outgrowth of the author's experience as a trained teacher.

Warner, F. The study of children and their school training. 1897. 31d3 Addressed chiefly to teachers, parents, and others in daily contact with children.

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USE-FUL ARTS.

Academy of Science of St. Louis. Transactions. v. 7. July, 1894-97.

Ref. 35a

American Laryngological Assoc. Transactions. 18-19. 1896-7. Ref. 53c Ashenhurst, T. R. A practical treatise

Ashenhurst, T. R. A practical treatise on weaving and designing of textile fabrics.

5th ed. [1893.] 610

Gives a clear, concise description of weaving, from the hand-loom to the Jacquard machine; the nature of fibres used in the production of fabrics; the theory of color-combination and general art principles.—Pratt Inst. Mo.

Atlanta. Cotton States and International Exposition. 1895. Cotton States and Internat. Exposition and South illus.; incl. the off. hist. of the Exposition, by W. G. Cooper. 1896. Ref. 35.

Has historical sketches of the southern states and portraits of hundreds of prominent southern men and women.

Illinois. State Bur. of Labor Statistics.
Annual rept. 16. 1897. Ref. 63a
Contains in addition to the regular rept.
an account of the coal miners' strike.

Indiana. Building Association Dept. [Report.] 1897. Ref. 61b
Showing the condition of the assoc., receipts and disbursements for the year, and statistics.

- Fish Com'r. Biennial rept. 1896.

Ref. 63d

A plea is made that the streams be relieved of the garbage at present dumped into them.

Lockyer, Sir J. N. Recent and coming eclipses; being notes on the total solar eclipses of 1893, 1896 and 1898.

45

— The sun's place in nature. 1897. 45

All of the more recent authoritative investigations touching this subject are here considered, in connection with

numerous examinations and analyses of spectra of the sun and different stars and photographic representations of nebulæ. The meteoritic hypothesis is especially considered in its many bearings as affording the most ample data for fixing the place of the sun among its fellow stars.— Scientific American.

Missouri. Mine Inspectors. Annual rept. 11. 1896-97. Ref. 63a

The prime object in creating the office of Coal Mine Inspector was to secure the greatest possible degree of safety to mine employes and incidentally protect the property of the mine-owner as well.—
Introd.

Medical Association. Transactions. 1895. Ref. 53c

Philosophical Society of Glasgow. Index to the proceedings of the Society. v. 1-20. 1841-89. Ref. 35a

In addition to the index, contains a list of places of meeting, 1802-89, and the names of office holders.

Poore, G. V. Dwelling house. 1897.

Contains much valuable matter in relation to domestic sanitation, and it should find many American readers.—Municipal Affairs.

Smith, A. K. Needlework for student teachers; with an introd. by Lady Wolverton. 4th ed. 1897.

Containing information upon nearly every branch of plain needlework, with attractive diagrams, especially those illustrating standard scales for the number of stitches to the inch in hemming.—Pratt Inst. Monthly.

Sturtevant (B.F.) Co. Mechanical draft.

Its object is two-fold: first, to instruct by a lucid discussion of the entire subject, with such supplementary information as may be necessary to show the superiority of mechanical draft. Second, to show the special adaptability of the Sturtevant fans for this purpose, and to indicate in some degree the extent to which they have already been applied.—Pref.

U. S. Patent Office. Specifications and drawings of patents issued fr. the U. S. Patent Office. Sept., 1895-Feb., 1896. 12 v. Ref. 59

--- Weather Bureau. Floods of the Mississippi river; prepared by P. Morrill. 1897. Bulletin E.) Ref. 47

Special attention has been paid to the great flood of last spring.

Warden, A. J. The linen trade, ancient and modern. 2d ed. 1867. 61c

Process of spinning by hand and machine; the different linens and their importance in manufactures.—Pratt Inst. Mo.

NATURAL HISTORY.

American journal of archæology. v. 11. 1896. Ref. 51a

One of the most gratifying of recent announcements was that the Archæological Institute of America and the American Journal of Archæology had affected a union of interests... Through this widening of its range of subject the Journal will appeal more closely than ever to the increasing number of students of the art and archæology of the Old and New Worlds. The fact that it now bears the imprint of the house of Macmillan is a guarantee that future subscribers will not be vexed and annoyed by those long delays between issues which characterized the old series of the Journal.—Book Reviews.

Egypt Exploration Fund. Memoirs. 1898. v. 15. Ref. 51a

Contains Deshasheh by W. M. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., LL. D., Ph. D., Edwards prof. of Egyptology, Univ. Coll., Lond., vice-pres. of the Royal Archæological Inst., Lond., member of the Imperial Ger. Archæological Inst.

Laing, S., 1810- A modern Zoroastrian. 1893. 46a

Mathews, F. S. Familiar features of the roadside; the flowers, shrubs, birds and insects. 1897.

Made doubly attractive by its wealth of illustrations, the work of the author's clever hand. The chapters describe the varied wild life to be met with in tramps along a country road.—Dial.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

Class Ref. 48a.

California. Surveyor General. Report. 1894-96.

Missouri. Geological Survey. [Special reports.] 10-11. 1896.

Ohio. Geological Survey. Report. v. 7. 1893.

MILITARY ARTS.

Class 60.

Ancient and Honorable Artillery
Co. of Mass. Annual record. 230-240.
247-252. 1868-78, 84-90. 2 v. Ref.
Massachusetts. Adjutant General. An-

nual rept. 1887, 94-95. 3v. Ref.

U. S. President (McKinley) 55th c. 2d s. 1898.

Message transmitting the rept. of the Naval Court of Inquiry upon the destruction of the U. S. battle ship Maine in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898; w. the testimony taken before the court.

LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

Class Ref. 62c.

Connecticut. Railroad Commrs. Annual rept. 39. 1890-91.

Kentucky. Railroad Commrs. Report. 13, 15. 1892, 94. 2v.

Massachusetts. Board of Railroad Commrs. Annual rept. 29. 1898.

Commrs. Annual rept. 29. 1898.
Returns from 48 R. R. corporations.

New York. (State) Railroad Commrs. Annual rept. 1897. 2v.

Rhode Island. Railroad Commr. Annual rept. 1897. •

The apx. contains an abstract of statistics of railways of the U. S., and an interesting article upon "The railway problem" by Hon. Lloyd Brice.

U. S. Interstate Commerce Commn. Annual rept. 11, 1897.

Annual rept. on the statistics of railways in the U. S. 9. 1895-96.

Virginia. Railroad Commr. Annual rept. 20-21. 1896-97.

AGRICULTURE.

Class Ref. 63b.

California. State Bd. of Horticulture. Biennial rept. 1891. 98-96. 8v.

Rept. for 1891. Annual.

Connecticut. Bd. of Agriculture. Annual rept. 80. 1896.

Contains the 9th ann. rept. of the Storr's Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cornell University. Agricultural Experiment Station. Horticultural Div. Bulletin. 55-94. July, 1893-May, 95.

There is a vein of poetry even in Cornell Bulletins which reminds one somewhat of Kingsley, and of all the bulletins issued by half a hundred experimental stations those of Cornell are the freshest and fullest.—Citizen.

Delaware College. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 1-7. 1888-

Georgia. Dept. of Agriculture. Publications. v 23. 1897.

Contains also portions of other agricultural bulletins.

Illinois. Bd. of Live Stock Commrs. and State Veterinarian. Annual repts. 1885-90, 94-95. 3v.

— State Horticultural Soc. Transactions. New ser. v. 31. 1897.

Life membship fees have been reduced fr. \$20 to \$5. Its object is the advancement of the science of pomology and the art of agriculture.

Indiana. State Bd. of Agric. Annual rept. 43, 46. 1898-94, 96-97. 2v.

Proceedings of the ann. mtg., repts. of county and district societies, state mtgs. of swine breeders, wool growers, poultry assoc., farmers' institutes, experiment station, statistics on vegetables and cereals, stc.

Iowa. Agricultural College Experiment Station. Bulletin. 25-86. 1894-96.

- State Agricultural Soc. Annual rept. 43. 1896.

Kentucky. State College. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 1-8. 1888-95.

Maine. Forest Commr. Annual rept. 3. 1896.

Missouri. State Bd. of Agriculture. Annual rept. 28-29. 1895-96. 2v.

-- State Horticultural Soc. Annual rept. 37. 1894.

New Jersey. Dairy Commr. Report. 12. 1897.

\$900 have been paid in fines for violations of the milk and oleomargarine acts.

New York (State). Agriculture, Comm'r of. Annual rept. 1-8. 1898, v. 1; 1894-5.

New York Farmers. Proceedings. 1885-95.

Rhode Island. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 1-9. 1888-96. 2v. —— Bulletin. 1-42. 1889-96.

U. S. Office of Experiment Stations. Dept. of Agriculture. Bulletin. nos. 36-46. 1897-8.

University of Minnesota. Agric. Experiment Station. Annual rept. 1894-96.

University of Tennessee. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin. v. 10, no. 3. 1897.

The soils of Tenn.

University of Wisconsin. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 14. 1896-97.

Vermont. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 3. 1889.

FINE ARTS.

Art year book. 1884. Ref. 65
Brochure series of architectural illus. v.
3. 1897. Ref. 65a

Knackfuss, H. Kuenstler-Monographien. 1896-98. 30 v. Ref. 65e

There is nearly one illus. for every page of these vols.

PAINTING.

Class 65c.

Hutchinson, G. W. C. Some hints on learning to draw. 1898.

Schumacher, J. X rays china colors; new method and technique for china painting. [c1898.] Ref.
Sturm, G. Animals in ornament. 1895.

BRIC-A-BRAC AND MISCELLA-NEOUS.

Class 65 g.

Gildemelster, O. Essays. 1897.

Gildemeister is without doubt one of the foremost German essayists of the present time.—Deutsche Rundschau.

Pugin, A. N. W. Designs for iron and brass work in the style of the 15th and 16th centuries. (With his Details of antient timber houses. 1886.) Ref.

— Details of antient timber houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, selected from those of Rouen, Caen, Beauvais, etc. 1836. Ref.

It may almost be said that he [Pugin] was the first to reduce to axioms the fundamental relationship of structure and ornament in architecture, and the first productive artist of modern times who gave a complete, serious and rational study to the details and inner study of mediæval architecture. — Dictionary of National Biography.

Gothic furniture in the style of the 15th cent. (With his Details of antient timber houses. 1836.) Ref.

POETRY.

Bowring, J. Specimens of the Russian poets; w. preliminary remarks and biog. notices. 1821.

Butler, S. Authoress of the Odyssey, where and when she wrote, who she was, the use she made of the Iliad. 1897.

Should be read in the spirit in which "the Church (as Hierome saith) doth read" the Apocrypha—that is to say, "for example" of heroic "life and instruction" in early Hellenic manners, and not as applying them "to establish any doctrine" which, indeed, so far as the doctrine of the authorship of the Odyssey is concerned, they signally fail to do.—Literature.

Reynard the fox. The history of Reynard the fox; a metrical version of the old Eng. tr. w. glossarial notes in verse by F. S. Ellis, w. devices by W. Crane.

The handy reprint of friend "Reynard" should be welcomed not only by those who take more than a superficial interest in the history of the Middle ages, but by many boys and girls who love a tale for its own sake.—Literature.

Snider, D. J. Homer's Odyssey; a commentary. [c1895.] 66a

DRAMATIC HISTORY AND MISCELLANY.

Class 66b.

Century Theatre. Programme. 1896-97.

Filon, P. M. A. English stage; an acc. of the Victorian drama; tr. fr. the Fr. by F. Whyte. 1897.

M. Augustin Filon differs from the vast majority of contemporary theatrical chroniclers in being not only a genuine student of his subject, without "axes to grind," but a man possessing good general scholarship, true critical faculty, and a liberal endowment of the sparkling Gaelic wit.—Nation.

Hagan Opera House. Programme. 1896-97. Ref.

Havlin's Theatre, Programme. 1896-97. Ref.

Hopkin's Grand Opera House. Programme. 1896-97. Ref.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Arnold, M. Sohrab and Rustum; w. notes by M. M. Snell. [c1896.] 67b

Drummond, W. H. Habitant; and other Fr.-Canadian poems. 1897. 67b

Twenty-three dialect poems.

Griffith, W. Trialogues. 1897. 67a

SHAKESPEARIANA.

Class 67d1.

Reed, E. Bacon vs. Shakespeare; brief for plaintiff. 1897.

A complete history of the whole subject, with an array of arguments pro and con, so that the general reader, wishing to inform himself as to the merits of the controversy, can get within the compass of a few hundred pages all the main facts on the subject up to the present time.

Snider, D. J. The Shakespearian drama; a commentary; the comedies. [c1887].

Froebel coll.

— The Shakespearian drama; a commentary; the histories. [c1889.]

Froebel coll.

ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANSLATIONS.

Class 69b.

"I know that there are many excellent people who object to the reading of novels as a waste of time, if not as otherwise harmful. But I think they are trying to outwit nature, who is sure to prove cunninger than they. Look at children. One boy shall want a chest of tools, and one a book; and of those who want books, one shall ask for a Botany, another for a Romance.—James Russell Lowell.

Allingham, F. Crooked paths.

"To die and discover that death is not the end of all; to find that there is no death, but merely an altered existence; to know that our actual self continues to feel and think after death; this is the theoretical theme of Mr. Francis Allingham's novel."—Daily Mail, London.

Amicis, E. de. On blue water; tr. by J. B. Brown. [c1897.]

The interest lies entirely in the study of the types of humanity. The author describes twenty different groups and characters, all dramatic, nothing exaggerated, nothing improbable.—Lit. News.

Austin, C. Cousin Geoffrey and I.

Miss Austin's story is bright, clever and well developed.—The Standard.

Bulwer-Lytton, E. G. E. L., 1st Baron Lytton. Harold, the last of the Saxon kings; ed. by G. L. Gomme. 1897. (Library of hist., novels and romances. 1.)

The idea of this series—continuity in historical fiction—is very good, and Mr. Gomme, as his introductions show, does not slight his duty as editor. Besides his analyses of the tales and his annotations, he supplies pertinent antiquarian pictorial illustrations, topographical views, maps, etc., in liberal measure.—Nation.

Coleridge, M. E. King with two faces. 1897.

Gustavus the Third is the king in question, but just where the two-facedness comes in is somewhat obscure. . . As a graphic delineation of character and life in Sweden during his reign the novel is a success, and it gives glimpses of France and the royal court preceding and during the revolution.—Argonaut.

Conrad, J. The children of the sea; a tale of the forecastle. 1897.

Same as The nigger of the "Narcissus." Unquestionably the best story of the sea written by a man now alive.—Stephen Crane.

Couch, L. Q. Spanish maid.

Displays a certain measure of skill, but does not attain complete success. Fails because the note of horror with which it opens does not grow in intensity as the story proceeds, describes Cornish scenes and Cornish character with considerable skill, and is written in an agreeable style.

—Literature.

Crouch, A. P. Senorita Montenar. 1898.

A romance of the war of Chilian independence, beginning in the year 1818. The story is a series of accounts of naval engagements and fights on land with Spaniards and brigands. — Publishers' Wkly.

Ford, G. Larramys, The. 1897.

Nothing could be better than this pic-

ture of the whole Larramy family, from the old father, whose wide face, when he laughed, "gave the impression of something turned inside out," to the youngest son, the gentle and unfortunate Steve.

—Literature.

Godfrey, H. The rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore. 1897.

An exceedingly funny book. It reminds one of "Vice-Versa."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Hatton, J. The queen of Bohemia. [1876.]

The author is an Eng. journalist.

Koerner, H. T. Beleaguered; a story of the uplands of Baden in the 17th cent. 1898.

Somewhat grandiloquent and old-fashioned in style and overburdened with military strategy.—Outlook.

Lee, A. Four for a fortune. 1898.

Told with immense vivacity and the mystery well maintained. The author is Mr. Albert Lee, who has already written one or two successful books for young people. This story will be acceptable to boys, and to all lovers of boys' books, although it is not intended chiefly for young readers.—Outlook.

Macfarlane, C. Camp of refuge; ed. w. introd. and notes by G. L. Gomme. 1897. (Library of hist. novels and romances. 1.)

The value which this series must possess for educational purposes has influenced to a very considerable extent the plan adopted by the editor for presenting each volume to the public. The w-ll-known attraction to the young of a good historical novel will be made use of to direct attention to the real history of the period of which each story was intended by its author to be a representation.

Munro, N. The lost pibroch; and other shelling stories. 1896.

Readers familiar with the Highland people will recognize the truth of the pictures of life, generally in the 17th and 18th centuries, which are here displayed, though to the majority of English readers so veracious a presentment of Celtic manners and feelings will be little less than a revelation.—Athenœum.

Ouida, pseud. Guilderoy. New ed. 1890.

- ---- Pipistrello; and other stories. 1881.
- --- Ruffino, etc. New ed. 1891.
- --- Santa Barbara, etc. New ed. 1892.
- --- Syrlin. 1891.

Prince, H. C. At the sign of the silver crescent. 1898.

Is not a heavy novel; but it is a readable one, with a good purpose. It is a story of modern French life, the scene being laid in Paris and Touraine.—Globe-Dem.

Smith, F. H. Caleb West, master diver. The best work of its author—that into which he has put most of living force and genuine sympathy. And we do not hesitate to add that no other work of fiction dealing with the American workingman is in all respects equal to it. Others have entered upon the field, and done well in it; but none is by temperament, experience and training so well fitted to cultivate and explore it.—Critic.

Tytler, S., pseud. Days of yore.

Her best work is found in her historical novels.

Wells, H. G. The war of the worlds. 1898.

In "War of the Worlds" Mr. Wells has had the astonishing good fortune to hit upon a subject as far removed from experience and as completely outside common expectation as any which he has ever treated and yet possible. No astronomer, no physicist, can take upon himself to declare that this planet will never be invaded from a foreign world. Certain studies of human nature collapsing under the strain of apprehension and self-pity are admirably conducted. — Sat. Review.

Whishaw, F. J. A tsar's gratitude. 1897.

A story which leads the reader through the terrors of prison life in Russia, and introduces him to the dread circle of Nihilists.—Sheffield Independent.

Wiggin, Mrs. K. D. (S.) Penelope's progress; her experiences in Scotland.

Delightfully bright and entertaining. Interesting from beginning to end.

SPANISH NOVELS.

Class 69g.

Alarcon, P. A. de. El Capitán Veneno. 4a ed. 1885.

— El escándalo. 10a ed. 1887.

A story which at once created a profound sensation because of its ultramontane cast and opposition to prevalent scientific opinion.—C. D. Warner, Library of the World's Best Lit.

- Novellas cortas. Nueva ed. 1884. 3v. Short stories.
- La Pródiga. 4a ed. 1887.

JUVENILE LITERATURE. (ENGLISH.)

Class 70.

Armstrong, A. E. Three bright girls; a story of chance and mischance.

Among many good stories for girls this is undoubtedly one of the very best.

—Teachers' Aid.

Ayrton, C. Child life in Japan; and Japanese child-stories. New ed.

Including 7 full-page illus. drawn and engraved by Japanese artists.

Bible. Old Testament. Selections. Eng. Old testament stories. (Riverside lit. ser. 46.)

This little book essays to provide schools with a selection that will serve the ends of the class-room use.—Pref.

Callwell, J. M. Champion of the faith; a tale of Prince Hal and the Lollards.

Will not be less enjoyed than Mr. Henty's books. Sir John Oldcastle's pathetic story, and the history of his brave young squire, will make every boy enjoy this lively story.—London Quarterly.

Chapin, A. A. Wonder tales fr. Wagner.

Told simply, directly, and sympathetically, told only as legends and folk-lore stories can be told by those who have made themselves familiar with the sources from which they come—Outlook.

De Morgan, M. On a pincushion; and other fairy tales. 1897.

The freshness, delicate humor and genuine narrative style of these tales put them in the first rank of fairy stories.—Nation.

Gomme, G. L., ed. The king's story book. 1897.

The field covered is from Hastings to Waterloo, and, while tastes may differ as to some of the selections, they are, as a whole, such as to stir the blood of those who love to listen to the recital of valiant deeds.—Nation.

Haaren, J. H. Ballads and tales; 4th reader grade. 1896. (Golden rod books.)

— Fairy life; 3d reader grade. 1896.

(Golden rod books.)

Rhymes and fables; 1st reader grade. 1896. (Golden rod books.)

— Songs and stories; 2d reader grade.
1896. (Golden rod books.)

Homer. Old Greek stories; the siege of Troy and the wanderings of Ulysses; by C. H. Hanson. 1894.

Hutton, L. Boy I knew and four dogs.

The Boy I knew, or the Boy I know, we would recognize him by either title: it might even be called The Boy, and we would know our boy was meant at the end of the first ten pages. As for the four dogs they were brighter than other people's dogs ever were, but not brighter than some we have owned.

Joyce, P. W. Child's hist. of Ireland. 1897.

Lodge, H. C., ed. Six popular tales; 2d ser. 1880.

Moncrieff, A. R. H. The wigwam and warpath; or, Tales of the red Indians.

Is notably good. It gives a very vivid picture of life among the Indians, which will delight the heart of many a school-boy.—Spectator.

Mother Goose at home. n. d.

Nichols, L. D. Nellie Marlow in Washington. [c1886,]

Description of public buildings.

Norway, G. Hussein, the hostage; or, A boy's adventures in Persia.

Hussein the Hostage is full of originality and vigour. The characters are lifelike, there is plenty of stirring incident, the interest is sustained throughout, and every boy will enjoy following the fortunes of the hero.— Fournal of Education.

Paull, M. E. Ruby's ups and downs. [cl893.] (Ruby ser. no. 2.)

Pickering, E. In press-gang days.

It is of Marryat we think as we read this delightful story; for it is not only a story of adventure with incidents well conceived and arranged, but the characters are interesting and well distinguished.—Academy.

An old-time yarn.

An excellent story of adventure. Especially good is the description of Mexico and of the dungeons of the Inquisition, while Don Diego Polo is a delightful mixture of bravery and humour. The book is thoroughly to be recommended.—Guardian.

— Two gallant rebels; a story of the great struggle in La Vendée.

There is something very attractive about Mr. Pickering's style. . . . Boys will relish the relation of those dreadful and moving events, which, indeed, will never lose their fascination for readers of all ages—The Spectator.

Pierson, C. D. Among the meadow people. 1897.

About butterflies and other insects for very young children, fancifully illustrated, suitable for reading to kindergarten children.—Independent.

Pratt, M. L. Legends of the red children; a supplementary reader for 4th and 5th grades. [c1897.]

Richards, Mrs. L. E. (H.) Rosin the beau. [c1898.]

Sequel to Melody, and Marie. The story of the old violinist who is a charming figure in "Melody."—Outlook.

Smith, J. R. The story of Washington; adapted to pupils of the 2d and 3d school years. 2d ed. 1896.

Verse and prose for beginners in reading. c1898. (Riverside lit. ser.)

The verse occupies nine-tenths, the prose being confined to about two hundred proverbs and familiar sayings—some of them, indeed, in rhyme—scattered in groups throughout the book.—Pref.

JUVENILE LITERATURE. (FOREIGN LANGUAGES.)

Amicis, E. de. Cuore. 70i
The life of an Italian school-boy. Ded-

icated by the author to children between the ages of nine and thirteen.

Beetz, K. O. Urd; deutche Volksmärchen.

2. Aufl. n. d.

70g
Rosegger, P. K. Waldjugend.

1898.

70g

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Boston. Public Library. Monthly bulle tin of books added to the Library. v. 1-2. 1896-97. Ref. 781

Chapman, J. J. Emerson; and other essays. 1898. 75a

It is a pity that modern essayists are divided so strictly into two classes—those who deal in platitudes and those who deal in paradox. The division leaves scant place for a writer who, like Mr. Chapman, deals chiefly in ideas. If the reader is willing to accept an author without classification, however, he has a treat in store in the volume called "Emerson."—Critic.

Cornell University. Library bulletin. v. 3. 1892-96. Ref. 781

Hinrichs, J. C. Verzeichniss der Buecher, Landkarten, [etc.] 1897. Pt. 1.

Ref. 78c

Jacobs, J., and Wolf, L., comps. Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica; a bibliographical guide to Anglo-Jewish hist. 1888. (Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition. Publications. no. 3.)

Low, S., comp. English catalogue of books.
1897. Ref. 78b

Giving full titles classified under author and subject in one strict alphabet.

Martin, D. Les veillées d'une soeur; ou, Le destin d'un brin de mousse. 1877. 71

Puck. v. 42. Aug., 1897-Feb., 98.

Ref. 72c

Roosevelt, T. American ideals; and other essays, social and political. 1897.

Mr. Roosevelt . . . is "a man of properly robust character," a man of "common sense, common honesty, courage, energy, resolution, readiness to learn, and a desire to be as pleasant with everybody as is compatible with a strict performance of duty." All these qualities are in evidence in the fifteen magazine articles and addresses now gathered into one volume. He carries into his literary as well as into his political work a temperament joyous at once and emphatic, with no drops of pessimism and no lack of healthy effervescence.—Critic.

Wagner, R. Prose works; tr. by W. A. Ellis. 1897. v. 6. 76g
Religion and art.

RHETORICAL COLLECTIONS.

Class 78c.

Kellogg, A. M., ed. Christmas entertain-

ment; new songs to old tunes, fancy drills, short plays, [etc.] [c1897.]

— How to celebrate Washington's birthday. [c1894.] (With her Christmas entertainment. [c1897.])

— Kellogg's primary recitations; for Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Arbor Day, [etc.]. [c1897.] (With her Christmas entertainment. [c1897.])

Taken together these little books provide recitation material for every kind of festive occasion usually celebrated in the primary schoolroom.—K. G. Mag.

LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

Class 77.

Johnson, C. F. Elements of literary criticism. 1898.

The book has grown out of talks with students and is written for learners.—Pref.

Literary year-book. 1898. Ref.

No attempt has been made to include American authors or books.—Pref.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class 77b.

Azarias, Brother. Development of Eng. lit.; the old Eng. period. 1879.

Traces the growth and development of old English thought as expressed in old English literature, from the first dawnings of history down to the Norman Conquest.

—Pref.

Few names have been so closely associated with the most hopeful educational movements among American Catholics as was that of the late Patrick F. Mullany, known to the Church as Brother Azarias.

Gosse, E. W. Short hist. of modern Eng.

Mr. Gosse's most ambitious book and probably his best. It bears on every page the traces of a genuine love for his subject, and of a lively critical intelligence. . . . Really a remarkable performance.—London Times.

Spedding, J. Evenings with a reviewer; or, Macaulay and Bacon. 1881. 2v.

Villemain, A. F. Discours et mélanges littéraires. Nouv. éd. 1886. 77f

All critics agree that Villemain was one one of the most happily endowed writers of modern French. To a hearty appreciation of great thoughts he united a style that was remarkable for its elevation, its grace, its spirit, and its freedom from ext avagance. His judgments were independent and moderate, his insight quick and profound, his imagination active and fruitful, and his modes of expression were equally removed from the commonplace and the extravagant.—C. K. Adams.

LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Class 78a.

Blackstone (James) Memorial Library, Branford. Conn. Exercises at the opening of the library, June, 1896.

Ref.

Contains an address by Prof. Hadley, of Yale, on "The lib. as an educational force."

Greenwood, T., ed. Greenwood's library year book; a record of library progress and work. 1897. Ref.

Hardly fulfils its purpose.—Lib. Your. Ogle, J. J. Free library; its hist. and present condition. 1897.

Is an interesting and comprehensive résumé of the development of free public libraries . . . in the united kingdom. —Lib. Four.

LIBRARY REPORTS.

Class Ref. 78a1.

Iowa. State Library. Biennial rept. of the Librarian. 1878-75, 79-83, 87-89, 95-97. 5v.

New Jersey. State Library. Annual rept. 1889, 93. 2v.

New York. State Library. 78-80. 1895-97. 3v.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

Alarcon, P. A. de. La Alpujarra. 2a ed. 1882. 84c

That series of notable novels which brought him fame, both at home and abroad. The list includes . . . La Alpujarra; El Escandola; . . . El Capitan Veneno; Novellas Cortas and La Prodiga.—Library of the World's Best Literature.

____ De Madrid á Nápoles. 3a ed. 1886. 2v. 84

Vivian, H. Servia, the poor man's paradisc. 1897. 84h

Mr. Herbert Vivian has given us a most delightful book on Servia, in which he enables us to see the life of the country, and to comprehend its recent history, its political, military, and ecclesiastical organizations, its industry, commerce, and agriculture, its literature and education, and the social life of the people, in the spirit of a friendly investigator willing to see the best side of Servian life, and not afraid to speak warmly of the things that please him. This then is a book we can very highly commend to readers who wish to know about the Servian people and their progress. There is no other book on Servia in the English language that can be compared with it.—Review of Reviews.

HISTORY.

Dana, D. D. The fireman; the fire depts. of the U.S. 1858.

With an account of large fires, statistics, theaters destroyed by fire, anecdotes, etc.

Gregorovius, F. History of the City of Rome in the middle ages; tr. fr. the 4th Ger. ed. 1894-97. 5v. in 7.

Whether considered as an historical or as a work of literary art, it is one of the most valuable productions of modern German scholarship .- Adams, Manual of hist.

Halcombe, C. J. H. The mystic flowery land; a personal narrative; w. notes. 1896. 854

A personal story with unusual adventures. Author lived in China and married a Chinese. For certain phases of life the book has no peer .- John Ritchie. Bost. Sci. Soc.

Holm, A. History of Greece; tr. fr. the Ger. by F. Clarke. v. 4.

The Græco-Macedonian age, the period of the kings and the leagues, from the death of Alexander down to the incorporation of the last Macedonian monarchy in the Roman Empire.

Jesuit relations and allied docs.; travels of the Jesuit missionaries in New France v. 17-18. Ref. 92

Nowhere in our historical literature have we had such exhaustive, such wellwritten, such altogether striking narratives of life and adventure from the pens of original pioneers. . . The life, of original pioneers. . . the veracity, the quality called actuality, is of a potent sort, which gives to the let-ters a fascination unrivalled in epistolary literature. - F. H. Halsey, in The Bookbuver.

Lugard, F. D. Rise of our east African empire; early efforts in Nyasaland and Uganda. 1893. 2v.

The most important contribution that yet has been made to the history of British East Africa. . . The very charming illustrations and descriptions of scenery give a new, and probably to many people unexpectedly pleasing, impression of the natural beauties of the country lying round the great lakes. — Times.

Captain Lugard is the Bayard of African enterprise. . . Those in search of stirring narratives of adventure will find abundance of excitement in Captain Lugard's narrative. In the very first chapters we are plunged into a series of romantic adventure that recall those of Robinson Crusoe. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Manning, Mrs. C., formerly Mrs. Speir. Ancient and mediæval India. 1869. 2v.

A better devised book it would not be The reader can easy to name . . . The reader can enjoy in a few hours the fruits wh. it would have cost him a dozen years of

study to gather for himself .- Frances Power Cobbe in her Darwinism in morals). Montresor, C. A. Some hobby horses; or, How to collect stamps, coins, seals, crests and scraps. 2d ed. 1890.

U. S. Bd. of Indian Commrs. Annual rept. 29. 1897. Ref. 92a

The comm'n sees evidence of steady progress in industrial pursuits and in education among the Indians.

HISTORY OF THE U.S.

Bostonian Society. Proceedings. 1887-Ref. 91e

Brown, A. First republic in Amer.; an acc. of the origin of this nation written fr. the records then, 1624, concealed by

An account of the early history of the colony of Virginia, written from the records of the London Company long concealed by the Privy Council, rather than from the contemporary histories licensed by the Crown.—Outlook.

Cobb, S. H. The story of the Palatines; an episode in colonial history. 1897.

The record of the emigrants from the Palatinate of the Rhine, who came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, and who occupied large sections in North Carolina, Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania.

Devoy, J., comp. A history of the city of St. Louis, fr. the earliest times to the present; the pioneers and their successors, biographical sketches. 1898.

Ref. 91e

A concise and graphically written history of St. Louis from its settlement in 1764 to the closing days of 1897, biographical sketches of leading citizens, dead and living, special articles on public institutions, and a vast number of excellently One of the executed engravings. handsomest publications of the year. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

New York (State.) Historian. Annual rept. 2. 1896. Ref. 91d In a vol. of over 1,000 pages the report

occupies 64 pages, the rest being composed of historical appendixes.

U. S. War Dept. The War of the Rebellion. Ser. 1. v. 51-52. Ser. 2. v. 2.

Ser. I. of the Records of the Rebellion has now reached its completion. The work has been in progress for 23 years, and has cost about two million dollars. The vois now published number 111. not including an atlas and 2 vois of supplementary indexes. The records of the two armies are now completed. Ser. II., III., and IV., relating to prisoners of war [etc.] will make only about 22 vols.—Amer. Historical Review.

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE.

Burton, Sir R. F. Etruscan Bologna; a study. 1876.

Attempts for the first time to describe the North-Eastern, which may be the eldest Etrurian Confederation, while the works of Dennis and other En lish authorities treat mainly, if not only, of Middle Etruria, almost corresponding with modern Tuscany.—Pref.

Hassall, A. A hand-book of European history, 476-1871; chronologically arranged. 1898. **Ref. 94**

Mr. Hassall belongs to the group of Oxford tutors that has done very much in recent years to make the knowledge of history more accessible to the young student and general reader. We are now indebted to him for a hand-book of European history, covering fourteen centuries. . . . It contains many valuable genealogies and lists of sovereigns. predict that the work will find favor among all classes as a convenient and handy book of reference.—Critic.

Sybel. H. von. Founding of the Ger. empire by William I.; tr. by H. S. White.

Contains some of the most interesting material in the series.

HISTORY OF FRANCE. Class 94c.

Blanc, J. J. L. Histoire de la Révolution Frangaise. 1870. 12v.

Very readable and good.—Prof. Marshall S. Snow.

Freer, M. W. The regency of Anne of Austria. 1866. 2 v.

Marsh, Mrs. A. (C.) The protestant reformation in France; or, History of the Hugonots. 2 v. 1847.

Its object is to relate a domestic story, not a political hist.

Richelieu, A. J. du P., cardinal duc de. Lettres, instructions diplomatiques et papiers d'état; recueillis par Avenel. 1853. 8v.

His policy embraced three great objects: First, the overthrow of the Huguenot power; secondly, the subjugation of the great nobles; thirdly, the destruction of the undue might of Austria. . . He, first of all statesmen in Europe, saw that, in European policy, patriotism must outweigh bigotry. - Atlantic Monthly.

Welschinger, H. Censure sous le premier empire avec documents inédits. 1882.

Recommended by Prof. M. S. Snow.

BIOGRAPHY.

Archer, J. H. L., comp. The orders of

chivalry; fr. the orig. statutes of the orders of knighthood, [etc.] 1887.

Ref. 97c

Davies, A. C. F., and Crookes, M. E. B., comps. The book of pub. arms; a cyclopædia of armorial bearings [etc.], of the counties, cities, towns, and universities of the United Kingdom. 1894.

Ref. 97c Morgan, H. J., ed. The Canadian men

and women of the time; a handbook of Canadian biog. 1st ed. 1898.

Ref. 97a

Mr. Morgan has a vast store of information about Canadian public men which he has been collecting for years, and he has shown great ability in putting such facts into readable shape for handy reference. - Montreal Star.

LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS.

Class 97b.

Browning, Mrs. E. (B.) Letters; w. biog. add. by F. G. Kenyon. 3d ed. 2v.

Here are letters written to closest friends of every period . . . and other less intimate friends, all written with the same beautiful sincerity of feeling, the same delicate frankness, the same womanly mind and heart. . . . And, more than mind and heart. all, the picture of a "marriage of true minds" unique in the history of men and women of genius: that is perhaps the most delightful gift to us in these varied and fascinating volumes.—Athenæum.

Freer, M. W. The married life of Anne of Austria; and, Don Sebastian, King of Portugal; historical studies. 1864. 2v.

The works of Madame Freer, in English, cover the last half of the 16th century, and are of value. - Prof. Marshall S. Snow.

Higginson, T. W. Cheerful yesterdays.

Colonel Higginson speaks not only with a charm of style, but with the authority of a man who has played a prominent part in the literary, military, political, social, and educational history of this country during the past fifty years. The volume during the past fifty years. The volume stands a trying test of a book of its character-it is delightful to read alough. - Ontlook.

Hodgkin, T. Charles the Great. 1897 Succintly told .- Publishers' Weekly.

Hume, M. A. S. Philip II. of Spain. 1897. (Foreign statesmen.)

Colonel Hume has marshalled his facts with great ability, and if he sometimes takes too lenient a view of Philip we may agree in the general estimate contained in the words, that "where his reasoning was weak was in the assumption that the cause of the Almighty and the interests of Philip

of Austria were necessarily identical." —Literature.

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Mallet du Pan, J. Mémoires et correspondance; pour servir a l'histoire de la Révolution française. 1851. 2v.

Recommended by Professor Snow.

Motteville, Mme. F. B. de. Mémoires sur Anne d'Autriche et sa cour. 1855. 4v. Recommended by Professor Snow.

O'Connor, M. P. Life and letters; ed. by M. D. O'Connor. 1893.

In reconstruction days Mr. O'Connor was a leader of his people, and his thrilling oratory and trenchant pen played no small part in the wielding of public opinion in those stormy days. As a jurist, an orator and a stateaman, he was one of Carolina's most distinguished sons, and the story of his life and letters and relations to public affairs will be read with interest by all, and serve as valuable aid to the historians of this time.—The Atlanta Constitution.

Political life of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladatone; illus. w. cartoons fr. "Punch." n. d. 3 v. Ref.

A fund of amusement and instruction for the winter months. . . May be read consecutively or by detachments, every reader will . . . confess that he has rarely been so interested as in this absorbing picture of his own times and the great men who have played such prominent parts therein.—Literature.

Sichel, E. The household of the Lafayettes. 1897.

Not one dull page in Sichel's forceful, scholarly and enthusiastic study of the great Lafayette and his household.— N. Y. Herald.

Ward, W. The life and times of Cardinal Wiseman. 2d ed. 1897. 2v.

A monument of judicial fairness.... the work of a scholar and a gentleman; its style is easy and readable, and there are evidences throughout of careful study and accurate statement.... Mr. Ward is to be congratulated on an admirable piece of work, and we cannot wish him better than that he should continue his labors in the same field.—Daily Chronicle.

Weber, J. Mémoires de Weber, frère de lait de Marie-Antoinette. 1847.

Recommended by Professor M. S. Snow.

Whitman, W. The wound dresser; a series of letters written fr. the hospitals in Washington during the War of the Rebellion. 1898.

Are a contribution of note and value to our vivid knowledge of the dire scenes which were witnessed at Washington in the days of Fredericksburg, Chancellors-ville, etc.—Literary World.

CYCLOPÆDIAS AND COLLEC-TIONS.

International cyclopædia. Rev. ed. 15 v. Ref. 99a

Editor-in-chief H. T. Peck, Ph. D., L. H. D., Prof. in Columbia Univ.

Lord & Thomas, Chic., III. Lord & Thomas pocket directory. 1898.

Ref. 99a1

A list of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals in the United States and Canada.

Walsh, W. S. Curiosities of popular customs and of rites, ceremonies, observances, and miscellaneous antiquities.

Ref. 99a

The book supplements an ordinary encyclopædia, and offers a convenient method of referring to certain classes of subjects which cannot be found treated elsewhere in one volume. Moreover, it affords very agreeable reading to any one who will turn over the leaves and pick out here and there odd legends, myths, or folk-lore stories.—Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS PERIOD-ICALS.

Ref

Fletcher, W. I., and Bowker, R. R., eds. The annual literary index. 1897.

100

The Annual Literary Index for 1897 is, as usual, a worthy supplement to the indispensable Poole's Index. The list of bibliographies, the necrology, and the index to dates of principal events of the year are very convenient.—Nation.

Illustrated American. v. 10-12. Feb-Dec., 1892. 3 v. 100d

New Eng'and magazine. v. 17. Sept., 1897-Feb., '98. 100c

INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.

Persons consulting Scientific Periodicals will find it to their advantage to consult the A. L. A. Card Index in the Reference Department. A full description will be found in a later number of the magazine.

IN THE OPEN AIR.

A SELECTED READING LIST OF REFRESHING BOOKS.

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than be crowded on a velvet cushion.—THOREAU.

OUT-OF-DOORS WITH THE BIRDS AND FLOWERS.

Abbott, C. C. The birds about us. 1895.

Is at once instructive and pleasant reading. He speaks of homes, migrations, songs, industries and modes of making love and war.—Critic.

— Days out-of-doors. 1889. 75a. Its many bits of interesting information concerning the life of bees and birds and beetles and butterfiles and other familiar small folk, conveyed in a style both clear and lively, will doubtless commend it to youthful readers.—Dial.

--- A naturalist's rambles about home.

1894.

50a

— Outings at odd times. 1890. 75a.

What Dr. Abbott sees he can weave into a narrative so interesting that reading it is the next best thing to actually watching and witnessing in detail the modest events in the hist. wh. nature keeps making day

Waste-land wanderings. 1887. 75a.
"Pleasant studies of earth and animal life in the region of the Delaware river."

by day .- Garden and Forest.

Allen, G. Flowers and their pedigrees.

Where shall we find a more adroit method of popularizing botanical evolution than the one employed in these eight charming essays.—Public Opinion.

— Story of the plants. 1895. 49

It can be truly said that Mr. Allen has successfully accomplished what he set out to do "to treat the hist. of plants, much as one treats the hist. of a nation, beginning with their simple and unobtrusive origin and tracing them up through varying stages to their highest point of beauty and efficiency."—Garden and Forest.

Ballard, J. P. Among the moths and butterflies; a rev. ed. of "Insect lives." 1896.

Imparts exact science in a happy and animated manner. The many illus, are good and the vol. as a whole is one of the very best examples of popular science.—Literary World.

Bolles, F. Land of the lingering snow; chronicles of a stroller in New England fr. Jan. to June. 1891. 75a

Mr. Bolles is a good observer and a good describer, and he has the feeling of a true lover of nature, so that those who care for the varied beauty of eastern Mass., or have

a special liking for animate nature, will find this vol. delightful in both its renderings and its sympathies.—Nation.

Burroughs, J.

It is a very plain, simple, hardy life which we find in John Burrough's books, but it is a life full of flavor, health, reality.—H. W. Mabie.

Birds and bees. 1887.
Birds and poets; with other papers.
75a
75a

1877. **75a**— Fresh fields. 1887. **75a**

— Locusts and wild honey. 1881. 75a

All the papers are charming. It is a book, too, that the mature lover of good literature will find his children ready to share with him.—W. D. Howells.

— Repacton. 1881. 75a — Signs and sea ons. 1886. 75a

— Wake-robin. 1871. 75a

Fresh, wholesome, sweet, and full of gentle and thoughtful spirit.—Atlantic.

Chapman, F. M. Bird life; a guide to the study of our common birds; ilius. by E. S. Thompson. 1897. 50a

The merits of the book are of the highest order — Garden and forest.

Magnificently illus. in color.

Creevey, C. A. Flowers of field, hill and swamp. 1897. 49

As a rule the text can be trusted as correct, and every reader will at once be attracted by the sprightliness of the style.

—Garden and forest.

Dana, Mrs. W. S. According to season; talks about the flowers in the order of their appearance in the woods and fields.

1894.

The essays though slight in substance are gracefully written.—Garden and forest.

How to know the wild flowers. 1896.

The flowers are classed according to colors. Beautifully illustrated.

Mrs. Dana has done well a piece of work which was well worth doing.—Critic.

Flagg, W. Studies in the field and forest. 1857. 75a

Woods and by-ways of New England. 1872. 83c

Our very door-yards and gardens put into classic literary form—Beverly and Danvers embalmed in choicest English, forming literature serene and dignified, yet graphic, exact and entertaining.—W. G. Barton.

Furneaux, W. S. Life in ponds and streams. 1896. 50

A most excellent book for popular reading.—Library Journal.

Gaye, S. The great world's farm; some account of nature's crops and how they grow. 1894.

The subject of general natural history is treated fr. a new standpoint and most successfully so.—Critic.

Gibson, W. H. Eye spy; afield w. nature among flowers and animate things. 1897. 46

Beautifully printed pages, exquisite delineations and the story of nature told with an irresistible charm.—Nation.

- My studio neighbors. 1898. 46

None with the smallest fondness for flowers in his heart can read Gibson and and not love them afresh. No one who has lingered and listened in the woods can read him and not hear the birds sing afresh. There is a delicate, humorous touch about his writings which attract the careless, and a mastery of the subject in hand which holds the student.—Literary World.

Our edible mushrooms and how to distinguish them. 1895. 49a

Attractively written and beautifully illus.—Garden and Forest.

Sharp eyes; a rambler's calendar of 52 weeks among insects, birds and flowers. 1893.



Illus. w. 275 cuts, many of them of marvelous truth of delicacy in rendering, and all full of the spirit of animate nature. A better book to develope the young naturalist out of the school boy could hardly be put into the hands of youth.—Nation.

Grant, J. B. Our common birds and how to know them. 1891. 50a

Will be found a useful guide by the beginner in bird-lore. — Critic.

Hamerton, P. G. Sylvan year; leaves fr. the note-book of Raoul Dubois. 1876.

He has enough scientific knowledge, but in talking of nature he adds to that the observation of the artist and the sentiment of the poet and man of true feeling. Then he knows the literature of the woods, the flowers and the seasons.

—Worcester Spy.

Hardinge, E. M. With the wild flowers fr. pussy-willow to thistledown; a rural chronicle of our flower friends and foes, describing them under their familiar Eng. names. c1894.

It is a good book to give bright young people to read during their summer vacation.—Garden and forest.

Higginson, T. W. Out-door papers. 1863. 75a

The procession of the flowers; and kindred papers. 1897.

Full of apt description and poetical suggestion.—Nation.

Ingersoll, E. Wild neighbors; out-door studies in the U. S. 1897. 50a

It is good, popular natural history, written w. an easy, perhaps free-and-easy, swing.—Nation.

Jeffries, J. R. The life of the fields. 1891.

75b

Mature near London. 1889. 75b

His rept. reads like a romance, so full of strange matter is it and so curiously at variance with the witness of eyes that have not learned to see. Reading so pleasant and suggestive is nowadays not often to be found.—Athenœum.

The open air. 1890. 75b

Brimful of suggestion and observation and distinguished from beginning to end by the healthy tone and stimulus its title implies.—Saturday review.

— Story of my heart; my autobiography. 1883.

The book is a contribution to the ideal in life. His pages are full of beauty and alive with nature, the sea, the stars and London. With him we feel the glow of the romance of the open air, the mystery of living things.—Academy.

--- Wild-life in a southern country. 1889.

In the closeness of observation that is born of the loving eye, in the power of giving a picture far beyond the efforts of the mere word painter, he is the equal of the Selborne rector, perhaps his superior—Athenaum.

......

---- Wood magic; a fable. 1881. 70

Has turned his knowledge of wild things and their ways to imaginative acc't and has made his animals actors in a drama which has actual world of woods and meadows for its theatre and the facts of brute life for its incidents.—Athenœum.

Jennings, L. J. Field paths and green lanes, being country walks chiefly in Sussex. 1878. 84a

He has walked about merely as a keen lover of nature with a passion for English scenery which he betrays in blithe appreciation of the simple and unobtrusive charms of wild flowers and singing birds.—Spectator.

Rambles among the hills in the Peak of Derbyshire and the South Downs. 1880.

He has the merit of not merely being able to use his eyes. but of telling what he sees in a readable and entertaining fashion.—Athenœum.

Lowell, J. R. My garden acquaintance.— A good word for winter.—A Moosehead journal. [c1871.] (Modern classics. v. 31.)

Lubbock, Sir J. The beauties of nature and the wonders of the world we live in. 1893. 75b

It sets forth in simple and winning language the glory and beauty of animal life, plant life, the woods and fields, mountains, and water in all its forms, and fitly crowns its grand theme by discoursing of the starry heavens. Whether treating of the tiny ants or the great wide sea, the author is copious in information. suggestive in profound thought and so clear and forcible in style that man or girl or boy can enjoy his every page.—Literary World.

Mabie, H. W. Under the trees and elsewhere. 1891. 75a

These charming meditations bear every evidence of being the work of a refined nature that delights in open-air solitudes, the gentle panorama of nature, and the succession of the ever-varying seasons.

—Critic.

Mathews, F. S. Familiar features of the roadside; the flowers, shrubs, birds, and insects. 1897. 46

Birds, flowers, insects are faithfully considered and described in untechnical language. His account can be unhesitatingly recommended for summer strolls.

—Nation.

Ought to appeal with special interest and be included in the kits of the many wheelmen who find their chief pleasure in pedalling leisurely along country byways.

— Bookbuyer.

— Familiar flowers of the field and garden. 1897. 49

Ought to rank w. the most popular books on a subject wh. is every year receiving better and wider attention.—Book-

— Familiar trees and their leaves. 1896.

The book is a study of trees fr. the view-point not only of science, but of beauty. The appreciative reader will soon find himself plucking branches from the wayside trees and identifying them by means of the fine illustrations and admirable descriptions here presented.

—Dial.

Merriam, F. A. Birds through an opera glass. 1897. 70

These delightful details of the appearance and habits of over 70 Amer. birds were gathered in the woods and fields either at Northampton, Mass., or at Locust Grove, N. Y.—Ann. Amer. cat.

Miller, O. T., pseud. A bird-lover in the West. 1894.

It is difficult to conceive of a person absolutely indifferent to bird-life, but if there be any such, we commend this delightful vol. to him, with a feeling that it will remove that indifference, and give him an added interest in life.— Critic.

— Bird-ways. 1885. 50a

It does not pretend to be scientific, yet all who read its delightful pages will be impressed with its truthfulness. All who love birds will heartily enjoy it.—Nation.

— In nesting time. 1888. 50a

Is full of the most charming descrip-

tions of the habits of the birds. The book has a delicate fancy, a freshness, and an airiness of spirit that is enchanting.—Critic.

— Little brothers of the air. 1892. 50a.

Mrs. Miller has observed with great care the home life and family manners of the birds one meets with commonly in the summer in the New England States, and she tells what she has seen in a very entertaining way.—Nation.

— Upon the tree-tops. 1895. 50a

Mrs. Miller writes about the birds on the tree-tops as she might about some little friends belonging to the human family. It is this note of personality, combined with charming descriptions of the places where she finds her subjects that is especially entertaining in Mrs. Miller's book.—Bookbuyer.

Robinson, J. Our trees; a popular acct. of the trees in the streets and gardens of Salem, and of the native trees of Essex Co., Mass. 1891. 63b

Well written .- Nation.

Scudder, S. H. Frail children of the air; excursions into the world of butter-flies. 1895. 50c

Each one of the thirty chapters will prove delightful popular reading.—Nation.

Smith, F. H. A day at Laguerre's; and other days. 1892. 84

A ser. of brilliant impressions left on the eye—impressions wh., in their out-ofdoor freshness and fragrance, get close, as well, to the Dryad at the back of every man's brain.—Nation.

Stevenson, R. L. B. Inland voyage. 1888. 94b

Canoeing through the canals of Belgium.

--- Travels with a donkey in the Cevennes. 1889. 84b

He has a pretty talent for catching the character of a scene and putting it into words.—Athenœum.

Thompson, J. M. By-ways and bird notes. 1885. 75a

Abounding impressions of hayfields and haw-thickets, hammocks and Georgian hills, bird-life and animal life, quaint, sweet and far-reaching.—Critic.

— Sylvan secrets. 1887. 758

Thoreau, H. D.

As we read him it seems as if all outof-doors had kept a diary and become its
own Montaigne; we look at the landscape
as in a Claude Lorraine glass; compared
with his, all other books of similar aim
seem dry as a country clergyman's meteorological journal in an old almanac.

— F. R. Lowell.

---- Excursions in field and forest. 1866.

75a 83c

—— The Maine woods. [cl864.]

- Summer; from the journal of T. 1884.

830

---- Walden. 1884.

Of his books, Walden will probably be permanently reckoned as the best -At-lantic.

--- Week on the Concord and Merrimac rivers. 1867. 83c

His noblest work.—R. W. Emerson.

Torrey, B.

An essay by Mr. Torrey is always a piece of fine art. The writer has something to say when he takes his pen in hand, and he says it in the most exquisite manner.—

Dial.

Birds in the bush. 1885.

50a e. 1896.

Spring notes from Tennessee. 1890

Though the principal interest pertains to the birds, there is something in the book besides what relates to them. It is worth reading by any one with vitality enough in him to appreciate an enjoyable outing.—Nation.

Warner, C. D. In the wilderness. 1886.

We doubt if Mr. Warner's humor has ever appeared more winningly than in his little book about the Adirondack wilderness. How I killed a bear, and a Fight with a trout, are pure species of delicious fun which it would be hard to match. There is a fine and faithful feeling for the beauty and nobleness of the place in wh. the lightest of these burlesques is laid; and there is honest woodcraft and fresh, keen observation.—W. D. Howells in Atlantic.

White, G. Natural history and antiquities of Selborne. 1861. 46

One of the most delightful books in my father's library was White's Natural history of Selborne. For me it has rather gained in charm with years. Open the book where you will it will take you out of doors. In our broiling July weather one can walk with this genially garrulous Fellow of Oriel and find refreshment instead of fatigue.— J. R. Lowell.

Wright, M. O. Bird craft; a field book of 200 song, game and water birds. 1895.

50

Sure to attract a host of readers and deservedly so. The reader, if indifferent or mildly interested, will become enthusiastic.—Critic.

The friendship of nature; a New England chronicle of birds and flowers. 1895.

The reader will meet with fresh delight in open air life, rare insight, felicitous expression and racy New England humor.

—Bookman.

and Coues, E. Citizen bird; scenes fr.
bird-life in plain Eng. for beginners.
1897. 70

We are certain that no better book than this has ever been written for the young reader; the skill and care with which the authors have retained the facts of science and yet have made them attractive to the youthful imagination by their romantic treatment is a rare achievement, and one that calls for the gratitude of the reader, old as well as young.—Bookman.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Allen, T. G., jr., and Sachtleben, W. L. Across Asia on a bicycle. 1894. 85

Made up of a series of sketches describing part of a bicycle journey around the world by two young Americans immediately after their graduation from Washington Univ., St. Louis.—Dial.

Anderson, E. L. Modern horsemanship; three schools of riding, an original method of teaching the art by means of pictures fr. life. 1889. 57e

Athletic sports. 1897. 57e

Contents:—The physical proportions of the typical man.—Physical characteristics of the athlete.—Golf.—Lawn tennis.— Bicycling.—Surf and surf bathing.—Country clubs and hunt clubs in America.

Bagg, L. H. Ten thousand miles on a bicycle. 1887. 83c

Beaufort, Sir H. C. F. S., duke of, ed. Driving. 1889. (Badminton lib.) 57e

Bingham, N. W., jr., ed. The book of athletics and out-of-door sports. 1895.

Contains practical advice on foot-ball, base-ball, tennis, rowing, golf, sprinting, bicycling, swimming, skating, yachting,

Camp, W. Book of college sports. 1893.

Mr. Camp is probably the best-known authority on college sport in this country, and, taking for his text track athletics, rowing, base-ball, and foot-ball, he gives us not only a full acct. of these sports, but a wealth of anecdote connected with remarkable and historical games that makes his book a new departure and is sure to delight his readers.—Nation.

- and DeLand, L. F. Football. 1896.

576

Clements, L. Shooting and fishing trips in England, France, Alsace, Belgium, Holland and Bavaria. 1878. 57e

Cozzens, F. S. Yachts and yachting. 1888. 57e

The hist of Amer and British yachting, etc.

Dodge, T. A. Riders of many lands. 1894. 57e

A fascinating book about horses and riders of all lands. Illus. by Frederic Remington.

Everard, H. S. C. Golf in theory and practice. 1897. 57e

Frazar, D. Practical boat sailing. 1879. 57e

Field, P. B. Canvas canoes; how to build them. 1895. 57e

People can get more health and strength and memorable joy out of a two weeks' canoe trip, than fr. three months' dawdle at a fashionable watering place.— John Boyle O'Reilly.

Gibson, W. H. Camp life in the woods. 1883. 57e

Gould, J. M. How to camp out. 1877. 57e

I have tried to prepare something about camping and walking, such as I should have enjoyed when I was a boy.—Author's pref.

Hallock, C. The fishing tourist; angler's guide and reference book. 1873.

Heathcote, J. M., and others. Tennis, lawn tennis, rackets and fives. 1890. (Badminton lib.) 57e



TROUT FISHING IN THE ROCKIES.

O the gallant fisher's life, It is the best of any!

Chalkhill.

Jefferies, J. R. Red deer. 1892. 50a Karr, Mrs. E. The American horsewoman. 1884.

Definite, practical and well written, and abounds in just such advice as American women need .- Critic.

Lummis, C. F. A tramp across the con-83c tinent. 1892.

Capital reading for boys, old and young. There is, of course, a great deal about hunting and fishing in the book.—Nation. Pennell, H. C. Fishing. 1885. 2 vol.

57e (Badminton lib.) Porter, L. H. Cycling for health and pleasure. 1895. 57e

57e - Wheels and wheeling. 1892.

Steel, A. G., and Lyttelton, R. H. Cricket. 1888. (Badminton lib.) 57e Stevens, T. Around the world on a bicycle. 1887. 2 vol. 87b

As interesting as a novel. The account wh. the book gives of nature, life, mankind, scenery and customs is unusually interesting. - Critic.

Thwaites, R. G. Our cycling tour in England. 1892.

The book is refreshingly free fr. mere guide book details and descriptions, while it is replete with information about rural and village life and character.—Critic.

Track athletics in detail. 1896. Illus. by instantaneous photographs. Trumbull, G. Names and portraits of birds which interest gunners. 1888.

57e

It is not a naturalist's book, but a sportsman's.-Literary World.

Van Dyke. H. Little rivers; a book of essays in profitable idleness. 1895. 75a

A ser. of angling sketches, worked into a combination so simple and charming, and so full of the spirit of pastoral and woodland scenes as to make it sure to become a classic on the subject.—Nation.

Walton, I., and Cotton, C. Complete angler; or, The contemplative man's recreations. 1861. 57e

He leads us through English meadows, by the side of English streams, and is as artless, as charming, and as true to nature as are the simple pastoral scenes which he loved so well and from which he drew his inspiration .- Dial.

It would sweeten a man's temper at any time to read it; pray make yourself acquainted with it. - Charles Lamb.

Ward, M. E. Bicycling for ladies. 1896. 57e

Whigham, H. J. How to play golf. 1897. 57e

As a practical manual Mr. Whigham's book is sound. The miscellaneous chapters make interesting reading .- Bookbuyer.

GARDENING AND AMATEUR FARMING.

Ellwanger, G. H. The garden's story; or,
Pleasures and trials of an amateur gardener. 1893. 63h

A ser, of essays of such fine literary grace, so full of apt references to the best that has been said or sung about flowers and fruits and seasons, as to charm any reader, however indifferent to floriculture.

— Dial.

Ellwanger, H. B. The rose. 1882. 63b

It at once took its place as the most accurate and valuable manual on the subject that had ever been prepared. This is a book which can heartily be commended, and which no grower or lover of roses can afford to be without.—Garden and Forest.

Henderson, P. Gardening for pleasure.

Mitchell, D. G. My farm of Edgewood. 1868. 75a A leisurely and loving chronicle of rural

life.—Critic.

Its merits cannot be over-estimated.

-E. P. Whipple.

Out-of-town places, w. hints for their improvement. 1884. 63b

Its aim is to stimulate those who live in the country, or who love the country, to a fuller and wider range of thinking about the means of making their homes enjoyable.—Author's pref.

Parsons, S., jr. Landscape gardening. 1891.

This valuable book consists of 17 chapters, wh. are so many essays on different aspects of landscape gardening.—Sturgis.

Parsons, S. B. On the rose; a treatise on the propagation, culture and history of the rose. 1898. 63b

Robbins, Mrs. M. C. Rescue of an old place. 1892. 63b

Description of improvements made upon a neglected farm in Hingham, Mass. Originally pub. in Garden and Forest. —Annual Amer. cat.

Rose, N. J. Lawns and gardens; how to plant and beautify the home lot, the pleasure ground and garden. 1896. 63b

It will prove of genuine value to those who take a personal interest in their home grounds.—Garden and Forest.

Strong, W. C. Fruit culture and the laying out and the management of a country home. 1885.

For amateurs.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. M. (G.) Art outof-doors; hints on good taste in gardening. 1893.

As a whole the book is a useful and dignified contribution to the literature of gardens. It is sound, helpful and well written.—Garden and Forest.

Warner, C. D. My summer in a garden. 1893. 72c

His book is light and easy to be read, it is imbued with humor, which, if not very subtile, is nearly always pleasant.—Allastic.

CUBA.

TRAVEL AND DE-SCRIPTION.

Class 83e.

Abbot, A. Letters written in the interior of Cuba, 1828.

Vivacious and truthful description.

—No. Amer. Rev.

Ballou, M. M. Due south; or, Cuba past and present. 1885.

Mr. Ballou can tell a fairly interesting story of personal observations and experiences, but he is not a writer to pin one's faith to in matters of solid information.—Nation.

Beauvallet, L. Rachel and the new world; a trip to the U. S. and Cuba. 1856.

Bremer, F. Homes of the New World.

1864. v. 2.

83a

Bryant, W. C. Letters of a traveller; or, Notes of things seen in Europe and Amer. 1855. Mr. Bryant's style in these Letters is an admirable model of descriptive prose. Without any appearance of labour, it is finished w. an exquisite grace.—Harper's mag.

--- Prose writings. 1884. 2 v.

S. S. 76a

Cabrera, R. Cuba and the Cubans. 1896.

As the work was pub. in 1887, before the present difficulty, it is free from the bitterness of party rancor.—Ann. Amer. Catalogue.

Carleton, W. Our artist in Cuba, Peru, Spain and Algiers. 1865. 72c Caricatures.

Dana, R. H., jr. To Cuba and back; a vacation voyage. 1864.

The pictures he gives of the Cuban metropolis itself . . . are pleasantly and forcibly drawn.—Sat. Rev.

Davis, R. H. Cuba in war time. 1897.

Articles originally pub. in the form of letters. They answer questions concerning the present condition of Cuba.—Pwb. wkly.

Eden, C. H. The West Indies. 1880. Eves, C. W. The West Indies. 1893.

Ford, I. N. The last Spanish stronghold.

(In his Tropical America. 1893.) 83

Rich in facts and entertaining in style.

Froude, J. A. The English in the West

Indies; or, The bow of Ulysses. 1888. Hall, B. Extracts fr. a journal written on

the coasts of Chili, Peru and Mexico, 1820-22.

Hazard, S. Cuba with pen and pencil. 1873.

Contains bibliog.

Howe, Mrs. J. (W.) A trip to Cuba. 1860. Humboldt, F. W. H. A., Freiherr von. The island of Cuba. 1856.

Le Vert, Mrs. O. (W.) Souvenire of travel. 2 v. in 1. 87b

Mackie, J. M. From Cape Cod to Dixie and the tropics. 1864. 83c

Morris, I. N. With the trade-winds; a jaunt in Venezuela and the West Indies. 1897.

It gives a desultory acct. of what I saw and heard during a recent winter tour among the W. I. Islands.—Pref.

Murray, Hon. A. M. Letters fr. the U. S., Cuba and Canada. 1857.

Ober, F. A. In the wake of Columbus; adventures of the special comm'r sent by the World's Col. Expos. to the W. I. 1893.

Knockabout club in the Antilles and

thereabout. 1888. 70

Describes birds, plants, places of interest, and many adventures.—Sargent.

O'Kelly, J. J. The Mambi-land; or, Adventures in Cuba. 1874.

Gives an account of the author's arrest and imprisonment.—Otis Lib. Bull.

Palgrave, W. G. West Indian memories. (In his Ulysses. 1887.) 87b

Rea, G. B. Facts and fakes about Cuba; a review of the stories circulated in the U. S. concerning the present insurrection. [c1897.]

The author is a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.

Reclus, J. J. E. Earth and its inhabitants; North Amer. v. 2. Ref. 81

Ripley, Mrs. E. M. From flag to flag; a woman's adventures in the South during the war in Mexico, and in Cuba. 1889.

Rowan, A. S., and Ramsey, M. M. The island of Cuba; a descriptive and historical account of the "Great Antilla." 1896.

Is compact w. information and provided w. a good index.—Lib. Four.

Sivors. J. von. Cuba, die Perle die

Antillen. 1861. (With his Ueber Madeira und die Antillen nach Mittelamerika. 1861.)

Talboys, W. P. West India pickles; a cruise through the West Indies. 1876.

Trollope, A. The West Indies and the Spanish Main. 1860. 83a

Woodward, F. R. E. With Maceo in Cuba; adventures of a Minnesota boy. 1896.

Written by a war correspondent.

HAVANA.

Hauranne, E. D. de. La Havane, une ville des tropiques. (In Revue d. deux mondes. 1866. v. 65.) Ref. 100f Willis, N. P. Health trip to the Tropics. 1853.

HISTORY.

Green, N. C., ed. Story of Spain and Cuba. 1896. 92 A plea for the local self government of

Cuba.

Halstead, M. Story of Cubs. [c1896.]

Latimer, Mrs. M. E. (W.) Spain in the 19th cent. 1897. 94b

Mahan, A. T. The interest of America in sea power, present and future. 1897.

New constitution, establishing self-government in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. 1898.

Rico. 1898. 26

Roche, J. J. Story of the fillbusters.
1891. 92c

Contains a brief acct. of the latest Lopez expedition of 1850-51.—Salem Pub. Lib. Bull.

Snow, F. Treaties and topics in American diplomacy. 1894.

Pages 349-357 contain an outline history of the attempts made to acquire Cuba supposed to be favored by the U.S. government.—U.S. Lib. of Cong.

Southey, T. Chronological hist. of the West Indies. 1827. 3 v. 92c Spain. Colonial Bureau. Cuba unter Spanischer Regierung; Landesgesetze und statistische Daten der Insel. 1897. 92c Tucker, G. F. The Monroe doctrine.

1885.

SLAVERY.

Humboldt, F. W. H. A., Freiherr von Cuba and the slave trade. (In his Personal narrative of travels. 1885. v. 3.)

83

26

Turnbull, D. Travels in the west; Cuba, Porto Rico and the slave trade. 1840.

U. S. President (McKinley.) 55th Cong. 2d sess. 1898. Message on the relations of the U. S. to Spain; and, Rept. of the Com. on Foreign Relations relative to affairs in Cuba. 1898. Ref. 28 Wilson, H. History of the rise and fall of the slave power in Amer. 2d ed. 1875. v. 2.

FICTION.

Class 69b.

Badeau, A. Conspiracy; a Cuban romance.

Mann, Mrs. M. Juanita; a romance of real life in Cuba 50 years ago.

Ober, F. A. Under the Cuban flag; or, The cacique's treasure. [c1897.] 70

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(For continuation see July Number.)

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Hardy. Passe Rose.

Harte. Idyll of Red Gulch.

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Train. Social highwayman.

Turgenieff. Smoke.

Warner. Little journey in the world.

Wiggin, Cathedral courtship.

Woolson, Anne.

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2	W. B. Pilkington. Grand Av. and N. Market St	Monday and Thursday.
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11	6400 Michigan Av	Tuesday and Friday.
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28	B'way and Keokuk St	Tuesday and Friday.
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W. F. Augermueller. WEST SIDE.		
16		
	Chas. Lehman.	
	Olive St. and Vandeventer Av	
18	A. E. Suppiger.	Wednesday and Saturday.
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20	E. A. Bernius.	Daily.
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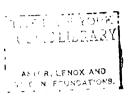
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The corridor was full of gunners.

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Public Library Magazine.

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. V.

ST. LOUIS, JULY, 1898.

No. 7.

THE RUSSIAN LOVER AND JUDGE.

THE red book with the plan of the southern channel had tumbled to the floor when Marian started up from the table. Paul replaced it upon the bookshelf before he spoke to her. She thought the act deliberate to the point of cruelty, but she saw that the hand which held the volume trembled, and she knew that the man feared for her greatly with a fear such as her own.

"Paul," she said, finding her tongue after many minutes, "what are you doing? Why do you not speak to me?"

He turned swiftly to show her a face stern and angry.

"I am putting away the map which interested you, mademoiselle; it is ten years old and could be of no use to you. There are others, but we do not leave them about for the amusement of everyone. They are locked up in the safe, and I have no false keys, mademoiselle."

The mocking tone was a blow to her. Chagrin at her own folly, the certainty that the secret of her life was a secret no more brought tears to her eyes. This, she said, was the end of it all, of her dream and of her liberty. To-morrow—she dare not think of to-morrow. When she feigned to laugh, the laugh was hard and forced and must struggle for mastery with a sob.

"Oh," she said, and every word cost her an effort, "you think I care whether your map is new or old. What an idea, Captain Paul! Why do you not say that I came in here to read the General's letters?"

Paul, who had put away the book and possessed himself of the pencil with which she had begun to draw, faced her for a moment and gave her a look which withered her smile and silenced her excuse.

"Do not lie to me," he said; "God knows there is enough without that. You will not laugh to-morrow when the whip cuts your shoulders and the prison blinds you. Fool! fool! Who but a woman would commit a folly like this?"

She did not speak when he charged her, but leaned back against the wall as though in defiance of his anger. Her clever mind had begun to be busy again, and she reproached herself that she should cut so sorry a figure; but he did not permit her to speak. A door shutting in the hall brought an exclamation to his lips.

"Hark!" he said, "there is Ivan Grigarovitch. If he should find you here—my God!"

He switched off the electric light and dragged her from the room, back to her own apartment. She did not resist him,

but went with a mind unconscious of her surroundings. Yesterday seemed far off; the thread of her life had snapped, as it were, at the moment of discovery; she hoped nothing, could realize nothing; she thought that sha passed through some valley of her dreams, but would never pass out of it again. When he had shut the door of her own room she dropped into an armchair and sat staring vaguely at the red embers in the stove. She tried to think that she had awakened from her sleep: the voice of the man was as a distant sound coming to her across the sea.

"Mademoiselle," he said, crossing over to her and standing by her side, "before I tell them what I have seen to-night, as my duty and my honour compel me to do, I would ask you if you have anything to say to me?"

She continued to look in the fire, a smile hovering upon her face.

"What should I say to you?" she asked, with a shrug of her shoulders. "Is it so great an offence in Russia to look at a book which does not belong to you?"

"It is an offence," he answered quietly, "for which men and women are now dying in the dungeons of the fortresses, or at the labour in the mines; it is an offence for which we have lashed many a man to death in the courtyard before this house; it is the one crime which Russia neither forgets nor forgives. Great God, that it should be you—you who sent the plan to London, you who brought this trouble upon us all! I cannot believe it, Marion, I cannot believe the things which I have seen with my own eyes."

Again she had no answer for him, but the laugh left her face and she clasped her hands together across her knee.

"You do not understand," she said after awhile; "you will never understand."

She was telling herself secretly, that

this trance of the mind which held her tongue-tied and impotent was not to be explained. She knew that if anyone but her lover had found her in the cabinet of Nikolai Stefanovitch, she could have played her part to perfection: aping the ingenuousness and the surprise which had been able hitherto to shield her from suspicion. But she was dumb before Paul. A great shame of her employment came upon her. She did not fear the consequences yet, for she did not wholly realize them; but the thought that her lover knew of it paralyzed her understanding. He, meanwhile, paced the room in an agony of uncertainty and distress.

"You say that I do not understand," he exclaimed in anger at her silence; "not understand, when I find you with a map in your hands and your pencil busy! Not understand! Am I a child then? Shall I tell myself after this that it was some one else, and not you, who sent the plan to London? Shall I look for another spy in Kronstadt? Pshaw! that I should waste words when every minute is precious."

"You need look for no one, Paul," she said, rising and facing him as the resolve took her; "I alone did what you say. No one helped me. I drew the map and sent it to London. I am the spy, if that is the word. I do not ask you to pity me nor to think of me; I am not worthy of your help, God knows. I can stand alone in the future as I have done in the past. You say that your duty compels you to tell them of what you have seen. Very well, tell them now, and I will wait until they come for me. I am not afraid; why should you be afraid for me?"

She had gathered up her courage and stood before him with blazing eyes and flushed cheeks. He said that he had never seen so beautiful a creature, and her spirit won him to a sudden remembrance of his love.

"Why am I afraid for you, Marian? Can you ask that? Would not I give my life for you? Is not your hurt my hurt? Oh, you know that it is. If they take you from me they take all that I have in the world. Why could you not trust me? You have done this thing for money; why could you not have told me of your trouble?"

"To beg of you?" she cried, with scorn in her voice.

"Certainly, if by begging you might have saved yourself this dishonour."

"It is no dishonour to buy bread that a child may eat. That is my crime; I am ready to suffer for it."

He stared at her in astonishment.

"It is my turn to say that I do not understand," he cried, "and I must understand, I must know all, Marian. I may yet be your friend if you will be frank with me. But to do that you must hold nothing from me, you must speak to me as you would speak to your own brother."

"I will hold nothing from you, Paul—there is nothing to hold. I sent the letters to London because they offered me money for them, and I am very poor, and there is a child in England who is dependent upon me. God help him!"

She sank upon her sofa sobbing, for a memory of little Dick brought her back to reality. But Paul's arms were about her in a moment, and he held her to him and forgot that he was her judge.

"They shall not hurt you, little one," he said; "if you will only trust me, I may yet see a way. Have I not loved you too well to wish to see you harmed? Be frank with me, then, that I may know how to serve you. You say that there is a child in England?"

She looked at him gratefully through her tears. A photograph stood upon the easel near her. She took it up and put it into his hand.

"It is my brother Dick," she said; "that is his picture. He and I were left

to face the world together three years ago. He will be six next year. It was for his sake that I came here. I have no other relative in the world but my cousin Walter, who is at the Admiralty in London."

"Then he it was who asked you to commit this crime?"

He told me that the English Government would pay £10,000 to anyone who could secure the plans of the unknown forts here. Then he sent the book which was written about Vladivostok, and the way the English got the maps of that. I asked myself why a woman could not do what a man had done. It was nothing to you that your plans should be known. You say always that Kronstadt is strong enough to defy the world. If that is so, what have you to fear from anyone? And it meant so much to me-a home for myself and the child, and exile no more. Cannot you understand now, Paul?"

He kissed her upon her forehead.

"I understand," he said. "God help us both?"

Her courage appealed to him, for she was quite calm now, saying to herself that for the child's sake she would do again what she had done. And her mind was already occupied with a multitude of ideas, but chiefly with the idea that her lover would save her.

"Paul," she said suddenly, "if you understand, are you not my friend again?"

He began to pace the room again, his spurs clanking over the bare floor and his long cloak hanging loose from his shoulders. A voice of conscience whispered to him that he was one of the children of Kronstadt and must not betray her. The kiss of the girl was still warm upon his lips as a kiss of mercy. But even in the crisis a memory of smaller things intruded, and he spoke of them.

"Mon Dieu!" he said. "What an

actress you are, Marian! I remember the day I took you to the battery and showed you the breach of a gun. You asked me if a shell was a torpedo, and how we measured the ten-inch Armstrong, which seemed to you three yards long. You remember that, do you not? How you ran from rampart to rampart like a school-girl. If I had known!"

She laughed, forgetting all that had gone before.

"But you did not know," she said,
"and I measured the mole by pacing it while you were making the tea. I can see you now, scalding your fingers with the kettle and saying it was an honour. I wrote down the number of the guns when old Seroff the sergeant went to look for bread. He told me how deep the channel was, and repeated it over and over again because I was so stupid. You were all so kind to me!"

The love of jest was not conquered even by this, the tragedy of her life. She laughed with the laugh of a child at the remembrance of the comedy she had played upon the ramparts; and Paul laughed with her, content that she and no other had acted for him.

"Oh!" said he. "You have the cunning of the devil! If it had begun and ended in this; but now—now when we have to-morrow to face, I cannot laugh long when I think of that, Marian. How shall I help you? How shall I do my duty? How shall I forget that I love you? Why, to-morrow, holy God! they may send you to the fortress, and I may never look upon your face again!"

He stopped abruptly in his walk, but she, standing by the chimney, looked into the ashes of the stove as though still seeking dream pictures there.

"They will do that if you tell them," she said.

"And I must tell them; I have no other course. My honour compels me. I would give half the years of my life to get you out of Kronstadt to-night, Marian; to-morrow it will be too late. I must tell them then. I cannot delay—you know that I cannot."

The words cost him an effort, and when he had spoken them he came and took both her hands in his and looked into her eyes.

"My love! my love!" he said, "how shall I help you? How shall I save you from this folly? Swear to me that you will do nothing more—that you will never write another line to England while you are in this house."

"I must write to little Dick," she said petulantly.

He stamped on the floor impatiently. "Promise—give me the promise!" he cried.

"I promise," she answered, clinging to him with a pitiful appeal; "oh, I promise all. I will do anything if I may see the child again! You will not tell them, Paul? Oh, for God's sake pity me—listen to me!"

"I must tell them," he said doggedly
—"I must, I must!"

He pushed her from him, for there was a sound of voices in the corridor, and he reeled rather than walked from the room. But she stood trembling and still, and she counted his footsteps as he crossed the snow-clad courtyard.

There was no light in his room, nor had he kindled one. The moonbeams, striking upward from the glittering fields of snow, made glorious lamps of the night to shed a softening radiance upon all things. He welcomed them for they spoke of rest and sleep and the balm of the mind. He thought they were playing upon the face of her he loved, putting a crown of gold about her white forehead and kissing her eyes with the kiss of dreams. When sleep took pity upon him at last, he was carried in thought to the night of carnival and the love message it bore him. He walked

with her again through the silent streets of Kronstadt, but anon, as he walked, she fell at his feet and a scream of terror awakened the sleeping city. No word, no prayer of his could hush that cry of dolor which he heard in his dream. It rang in his ears, terrifying him; he bore her in his arms, but awakened troopers pursued him; men came from the looming buildings to exclaim upon her; he looked back upon the grim forts and mighty ramparts, and the angel of death hovered over them; he clasped his burden the closer in his arms and ran on; but the cry was unchecked, and phan-

toms of pursuit multiplied until they became an army.

And so he awoke and sprang from his bed. There was a glimmer of sunshine in his room, but the woman's cry he had heard in his dream still rang out in the silence of the great house. He listened for one instant of agony, and then reeled to the door. The corridor without was full of the figures of gunners; he saw Bonzo, silent and grim; he saw Marian, white and trembling.

"My God!" he cried, "the hour has come."—From "Kronstadt," by Max Pemberton.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER ON LITERATURE IN EDUCATION.

W/HAT, then, does the common school do for literary taste? Generally there is no thought about it. It is not in the minds of the majority of the teachers, even if they possess it themselves. Their business is to teach the pupils how to read; how they shall use the art of reading is little considered. If we examine the reading-books from the lowest grade to the highest, we shall find that their object is to teach words, not literature. The lower grade books are commonly inane (I will not say childish, for that is a libel on the open minds of children) beyond .description. There is an impression that advanced readers have improved much in quality within a few years, and doubtless some of them do contain specimens of better literature than their predecessors. But they are on the old plan, which must be radically modified or entirely cast aside, and doubtless will be when the new method is comprehended, and teachers are well enough furnished to cut loose from the machine. We may say that to learn how to read, and not what to read, is confessedly the object of these books; but even this object is not yet

attained. There is an endeavor to teach how to call the words of a reading-book, but not to teach how to read; for reading involves, certainly for the older scholars, the combination of known words to form new ideas. This is lacking. The taste for good literature is not yet developed; the habit of continuous pursuit of a subject, with comprehension of its relations, is not acquired; and no conception is gained of the entirety of literature or its importance to human life. Consequently, there is no power of judgment or faculty of discrimination.

Now, this radical defect can be easily remedied if the school authorities only clearly comprehended one truth, and that is that the minds of children of tender age can be as readily interested and permanently interested in good literature as in the dreary feebleness of the juvenile reader.

The mind of the ordinary child should not be judged by the mind that produces stuff of this sort: "Little Jimmy had a little white pig." "Did the little pig know Jimmy?" "Yes, the little pig knew Jimmy, and would come when he called." "How did little Jimmy

know his pig from the other little pigs?"
"By the twist in his tail." ("Children," asks the teacher, "What is the meaning of 'twist'?") "Jimmy liked to stride the little pig's back." "Would the little pig let him?" "Yes, when he was absorbed eating his dinner." ("Children, what is the meaning of 'absorbed'?") And so on.

It has been demonstrated by experiment that it is as easy to begin with good literature as with the sort of reading described. It makes little difference where the beginning is made. Any good book, any real book, is an open door into the wide field of literature; that is to say, of history—that is to say, of interest in the entire human race. Read to children of tender years, the same day, the story of Jimmy and a Greek myth, or an episode from the Odyssey; or any genuine bit of human nature and life; and ask the children next day which they wish to hear again. Almost all of them will call for the repetition of the real thing, the verity of which they recognize, and which has appealed to their imaginations. this is not all. If the subject is a Greek myth, they speedily come to comprehend its meaning, and by the aid of a teacher to trace its development elsewhere, to understand its historic significance, to have the mind filled with images of beauty and wonder.

The point I wish to make is that real literature for the young, literature which is almost absolutely neglected in the public schools, except in a scrappy way as reading exercise, is the best open-door to the development of the mind and to knowledge of all sorts.

The notion that literature can be taken up as a branch of education, and learned at the proper time and when studies permit, is one of the most farcical in our scheme of education. It is only matched in absurdity by the other current idea, that literature is something separate and apart from general knowledge. Here is the whole body of accumulated thought and experience of all the ages, which indeed forms our present life and explains it, existing partly in tradition and training, but more largely in books; and most teachers think, and most pupils are led to believe, that this most important former of the mind, maker of character, and guide to action can be acquired in a certain number of lessons out of a text-book! Because this is so. young men and young women come up to college almost absolutely ignorant of the history of their race and of the ideas that have made our civilization. of them have never read a book, except the text-books on the specialties in which they have prepared themselves for examination. We have a saving concerning people whose minds have been made up of dry, isolated facts, that they have no atmosphere. Well, literature is the atmosphere. In it we live, and move, and have our being, intellectually. The first lesson read to, or read by, the child should begin to put him in relation with the world and the thought of the world.

It must be kept in mind that reading. silent reading done by the scholar, is not learning signs and calling words: it is getting thought. If children are to get thought, they should be served with the best-that which will not only be true, but appeal so naturally to their minds that they will prefer it to all meaner stuff. If it is true that children cannot acquire this taste at home—and it is true for the vast majority of American children-then it must be given in the public schools. To give it is not to interrupt the acquisition of other knowledge; it is literally to open the door to all knowledge.

When this truth is recognized in the common schools, and literature is given its proper place, not only for the development of the mind, but as the most

easily opened door to history, art, science, general intelligence, we shall see the taste of the reading public in the United States undergo a mighty change.

It is already evident, both in positive and negative results, both in the schools and the general public taste, that literature cannot be set aside in the scheme of education; nay, that it is of the first importance.

In school, literature is not only, as I have said, the easiest open-door to all else desirable; the best literature is not only the best means of awakening the young mind, the stimulus most con-

genial, but it is the best foundation for broad and generous culture. Indeed, without its co-ordinating influence the education of the common school is a thing of shreds and patches. Besides, the mind aroused to historic consciousness, kindled in itself by the best that has been said and done in all ages, is more apt in the pursuit, intelligently, of any specialty; so that the shortest road to the practical education so much insisted on in these days begins in the awakening of the faculties in the manner described.—From "The relation of literature to Life."

SONNET TO A TEACHER.

To cultivate the garden of the mind—
To plant therein the salutary seeds
Of thought and order and restrain the weeds
Until it blooms with blessings for mankind:

A common tie for scattered facts to find—
Concatenating them like strings of beads—
Arranging them until from the mass proceeds
A bright mosaic by the brain designed:

This is the art of arts, by so much higher
Than others all as heaven's dome star-impearled
Shines far above the earth's most lofty part.
Thee do I hail high priestess of this art,
A leader in the God-appointed choir
"Whose music is the gladness of the world."

-CHARLES CALVIN ZIEGLER.

OUR ART BOOKS.

IT is the desire of the Librarian that all departments of the Library should grow simultaneously in size and usefulness, or, in other words, that the Library should be and continue "symmetrical." While, under the present circumstances and in the present quarters, its work is necessarily somewhat hampered, every endeavor will be made to bring each department into such prominence as will

insure the public use of all to the limit of present capacities. For this reason it has been deemed advisable to call attention to the Art Room and its contents in a brief article.

The art collections of the St. Louis Public Library are confined mainly to books. A few copies of the old masters, a few busts and portraits of famous individuals, are to be seen in various parts of the building and are doubtless familiar to patrons of the Library. But in the Art Room, the second Reference Room on the seventh floor, is stored, for use, a collection of art works, far, very far from complete as yet, but steadily growing and comprising already many works of great value and many more which might be of constant use to students of art in this city.

It is hoped that the public will henceforth avail themselves more thoroughly of the opportunities afforded by this department. It is especially desired that classes in the High School and in other schools will make use of the books. The books in this department are not issued for home use or, save in a few instances, beyond the room; but a competent assistant is always at hand to help in every possible way those engaged in research. If teachers or class leaders would notify the Librarian beforehand of intended visits of their classes, outlining their courses of study, or specifying subjects of investigation, it would be possible in most cases to have reference lists preprepared which would very greatly facilitate the work of the classes and enhance the practical value of their visits. fortunately there is no index to art works and to locate a particular engraving frequently takes some time. Teachers can obviate a part of this difficulty and save the time of their classes (whether they visit the Library singly or in a body) by notifying the Librarian as aforesaid.

It is not possible in an article of this kind to describe the books or even the classes of books in this department. A few only can be named. Of modern works there are the "Salon" pictures, published annually; a number of art journals in French and English, including the "Portfolio," so long and ably edited by the late P. G. Hamerton, which

contains many monographs of great excellence. Joseph Pennell's "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen" is a popular book. So also "American Illustrators." Several books on Japanese keramic art are in demand. Among recent additions will be found a superbly illustrated life of Bismarck and another on the reign of Louis XIV. Hamerton's "Man and Art" is a late accession.

The largest and perhaps the most interesting book in the library is Audubon's "Birds of America," a collection of beautifully colored plates after paintings by the great naturalist. A monumental work, in a number of very large volumes, is that upon Egypt, the result of the Napoleon Exploration fund. Another work on Egypt by Leipsius is of similar proportions. The "Autotype Collection" of old Italian masters gives accurate reproductions of the most famous frescoes in the world in their present state of preservation or defacement. To the architectural student a book like Stuart's "Athens," with its detail of famous buildings, ought to be of peculiar interest. Other books in this class combine the beauties of form and color. Such is Gruener's "Terra Cotta Architecture." Such is Owen Jones's "Alhambra."

All these books are at the call of any one who wishes to examine them. We do not wish to close without a reference to our books of costumes. We have in process of making a portrait index which is already complete enough to be very useful. We have a few musical scores, and some dictionaries of music. We have books on household decoration, needlework, etc. As the advertisements say, call and be convinced. The Art Room is pleasantly situated as regards light and air, and everything possible will be done for the comfort of visitors.

THE FIRE OF YOUTH.

quite a bore," said Phil Masterson to Miss Lawther as they sat in the shadow of the granite portico of her father's house on one of the few warm evenings of last May. "We have it all winter and we have it all summer. Theater or garden, car fare the same. They change the scene of operations, but they never change the bill."

Miss Lawther did not reply at once. She was used to Phil Masterson's diatribes, but she never knew to just what extent he was in earnest. Perhaps he did not know himself. She admired him, she tried hard to understand him and had succeeded so far as to be able in most cases to distinguish his personal from his impersonal remarks. He realized this and let himself out freely in her presence.

"Don't you think," she said at length, "that we ought to enjoy and make the most of everything, great or small, which enters into our lives?"

"My complaint is that these things do not enter into our lives," said he. "They do not touch us as a great novel touches us, as a great play sometimes touches us. Our lives may be changed, inevitably they are changed, by the books we read, by the plays we see. For good or for evil those things enter into our lives; but vaudeville! Think of that changing your destiny! What does it mean? It means nothing and suggests nothing to a rational man. How can you say it enters into your life?"

"Oh, you rational men assume so much," exclaimed Miss Lawther, impatient and sympathetic, pouting and smiling all at once. "I didn't say it entered into my life. I haven't seen a performance for three months."

There was a brief silence.

"What is the matter with our trying the Highlands next week?" said Phil Masterson. "Tuesday? Thursday? How's Tuesday?"

"We will make it Thursday," she said. "And let me remark that, while very stupid at times, you are not so ill-natured as you might be."

"Sh! You are the only one that knows that. Don't give it away."

He ran down the steps and strode off whistling to himself the fragment of a new song which he had caught up unconsciously and didn't know he knew. Miss Lawther remembered a letter she owed her cousin in Milwaukee, and went up-stairs to write it.

Annie Lawther and Phil Masterson were very good friends, and as he walked down Washington avenue towards the club house Phil caught himself wondering if they would ever be more than that. He could not say whether or not he loved her, and such being the case he was, or he thought himself, too polite to guess at her feelings. She was very companionable, and he was very fond of her. So was his mother, very fond of her indeed; and when the well-to-do widowed mother of a promising young man grows fond of a girl to the point of enthusiasm it amounts to something of a compliment.

Phil Masterson thought a great deal about these matters as he walked to the club and during the week which intervened between that night and the evening of their appointment. He kept away from her purposely, but he could picture to himself her appearance and employments in the interim, and they were such as any man would admire. Before the week was out he had persuaded himself that he loved her and ought to marry her.

Thursday evening came and Phil had resolved to speak to her. He had often resolved in this way to go to church, had gone and been benefited. might refuse him, to be sure, but why borrow trouble beforehand? He was sure she liked him, and he had just determined that he loved her. Very properly, his love was not like the love he had entertained for gay, pretty Mabel Enders two years ago. That was an unfortunate affair altogether, ending as it did in mutual estrangement, from the pain of which he had been many months recovering, if, indeed, he had ever recovered.

When Phil called for Miss Lawther he was chagrined to find her not at home. She had left a note for him. Her cousin from Milwaukee was in town for one night, and as Phil and she were "such very good friends" she had taken the liberty, etc., etc. As there was was nothing else to do Phil moodily resolved to go to the Highlands alone.

The changes at Forest Park Highlands this season consist chiefly of additional roof covering for the guests. To Phil, however, everything seemed a little strange. He looked from the street car at the undulating line of lights following the track of the Scenic Railway, and the powers of association and memory threw a weird spell on the scene. On such a railway, in another part of the city, he had ridden many rounds with Mabel Enders in the days when they were happy together, and he vividly remembered how she would cling to his arm and utter a little pleased shriek as they went down the steeper inclines. He bought a ticket now and rode two rounds, but it made him feel lonesome and he wished that Miss Lawther had not disappointed him.

Phil sauntered through the bowling alley and bowed to one or two acquaintances. He drank something from the bar, and was glad to be able to do so alone. He didn't feel sociable, but he stood amid a crowd of smokers and looked at the "lady band." When he came out he found that the air revived him.

Perhaps after all it was as well that Miss Lawther had not come. There was an indefinable atmosphere about the place which she would not have relished. This thought gave Phil considable relief and he took his seat at a table to the left of the stage, rested his hands on his cane, and gazed through the right first entrance toward the dressing-room beyond, lost in reveries of the past.

The past with Phil Masterson meant his acquaintance with Mabel Enders. Before that all was boyhood. Afterward had come the defeat, the struggle, the radical, fierce searching of life, the breaking down of moral and intellectual barriers, the partial skepticism, indifference, recovery. He could recall it now for the first time without passion. Full of his recent resolution in regard to Miss Lawther he could think of Miss Enders as one thinks of his childhood, and of their love as of the contents of a book devoured long ago in some interval of unoccupied leisure, when actual life was a blank and the soul spent itself in sympathy over the pages. The time and the place brought her back to his mind, and so he mused on. He bought a cigar and lit it, but let it go out again, and he had not turned or moved from where he sat.

Just inside the railing, a little behind him, at one of the tables, sat a party of young people. One of the girls had her back to him, and she seemed to be the life of the party. She laughed at the actors when they were funny and at their failures when they were not. She drew witty compliments from the men and generously divided them with the other girls. She played with the fans, she remarked on the waiter's Roman

nose, and she professed to be hurt that her friend, the fat, middle aged insurance man at the next table, had not divined her presence and turned around. Phil Masterson, from where he sat, could not hear or see the party. He saw no one he knew. He noticed only that the groups inside the railing seemed very happy. He was outside himself, which was just as well, as he had no one with him.

The lady in party dress on the stage was singing "Just Behind the Times;" but Phil's sympathy went out very mildly to the old pastor who was so ruthlessly thrust aside by his worldly young competitor. The losers shouldn't cry out or complain was the gist of his thought. Then the end minstrel announced his song, "They Don't Care For Me," and Phil smiled complacently, thinking of Miss Lawther and of one or two others who might reasonably be supposed capable of caring for him under certain contingencies, most of which depended on his own volition. He remembered his resolution and was satisfied. His future was pleasantly mapped out before him.

There were some new things on the program after all, but Phil paid small attention to them. It was only when the burnt-cork artist with the German name and sweet voice began his old, old monologue that he hitched his chair a little and allowed his lips to relax in a visible smile. How often had he heard it before! What a flood of memories it brought back! Memories of warm nights, of sparkling stars, of breezy car rides with Mabel, of his pride in her appearance, of the soft, round arm he touched so lightly in guiding her to a seat. Why had all the romance came to an end? It was so sweet, so tender, so satisfying to his every aspiration at the time, so full of happy promise for the future! Why could it not have continued? Why?

Ah, life is not all starlight and romance; the nights grow frosty in time, the lights fade, and song and laughter die away. The real business of living is earnest and solemn. Had Mabel ever realized this? He was afraid not.

He had accused her many times in the bitterness of his disappointment, but now his heart defended her as of old. She had a right to be gay. Hadn't he loved her for that himself? For which of her qualities had he not loved her? Ah, how foolish, how unnecessary had been their quarrel, their miserable, silly dispute! About what! Why, nothing, nothing; yet what a chasm it had opened between them! Had he felt a premonition of the catastrophe, or was it only then and afterwards that a sense of their incompatibility had come home to them like the mocking of fate? Was it fate, or was it not rather a false excuse, a refuge, the invention of despair? He had been to blame at all events. She was right to leave him. He was not worthy of her. There were gayer, richer men than himself she might have for the taking. But did they love her? Did they love her as he had loved her? No, but in a lighter, gayer, more acceptable fashion.

Phil had ceased to think of Miss Lawther. He was apparently alone in the world, a mere spectator at the game of life. He was but dimly aware of his surroundings and in musing had closed his eyes. Now his ears seemed to catch again the refrain of the song that was ended, and this time it stung and roused him like an insult or a call to battle:

"They don't care for me,
No, they don't care for me."

He could remember no more of the lines, but these kept repeating themselves to him in a tune more plaintive than the real one:

"They don't care for me,
No, they don't care for me."

The foolish, trivial words set his blood He was in the throes of the old on fire. passion. He loved her still. He had always loved her. He would not give her up now. Now? Never! He would love her to the end, and win her at last. There was the one ray of deceptive hope which no woman yet-no woman of Mabel's disposition—ever left her lover without. He would follow it. He would throw himself again at her feet. She must hear him; she must heed him. He would undo and make his life over for her.

In his excitement Phil had taken no note of time. There was now another comedian on the stage, who sang, and the song struck him as something new and strange, yet familiar, too, and personal.

"When-you-hear-those bells go tingaling."

He seemed to drink in the sounds through all his senses at once and they renewed and warmed him like wine. Love and hope were his again. His imagination went daringly forward to picture the future, his future and Mabel's, "Mabel, Mabel dear!" He repeated her name over and over to himself—in the old way. His face was firm and resolute, but all the yearning tenderness of his nature shone from his eyes and his hands shook. He was happy as he had not been for two years.

The music had ceased for a moment, and Phil looked around benevolently, and for the first time, on the audience. In doing so his eye fell upon the face of a beautiful girl at the table behind him and to the left. It was that of the entertaining member of the party before mentioned. She had insisted on going around to within talking distance of her friend the insurance man, since he would not come over to her.

As Phil recognized her he gave a start and rose to his feet. She saw him and looked up. He did not speak at once for excess of emotion, but advanced toward her, and she waited expectant but impassive. There must have been something wild about his face, and when he reached the railing and would have spoken, seeing that he hesitated, she broke into a little hard laugh. He turned and walked away.

A woman should be judged not by her words but by her laugh. The little incident was scarcely noticed by the party at the table and the chaffing and chatter continued. Phil strode away mechanically, not knowing what he did. It could hardly be said he was alive. The pain and numbness of defeat were on him once more, with an added feeling of contempt for himself which left him no refuge from the burning thoughts that beset him. Having once acquiesced in the death of his love, he had weakly attempted to revive it. This was the reward of his folly. He passed the soda fountain, the promenade, the gates, the car track, entered the park, walked on. got beyond the range of electric lights and plunged forward into the blackness of darkness.

When he emerged from the trees and climbed the hill by the Blair Statue, Phil stopped on the corner and relit his cigar. Then he walked home, let himself in, put out the hall light, and went up stairs, tapping on his mother's door and giving her good-night as he passed to his room.

Mrs. Masterson still has her heart set on a match between Phil and Miss Lawther, and as Miss Lawther's cousin from Milwaukee has announced his engagement to the daughter of a wealthy brewer of that city, there doesn't seem to be any particular obstacle. Phil, however, is planning an extended trip through South America to study the Latin-American trade. He retains, apparently, his poor opinion of vaudeville, for up to this time he has not been again, having paid his debt to Miss

Lawther by taking her to the Forest Park road race. He says that no man is good enough to marry under thirty, and that some poor specimens should be thrown out altogether. This is Phil's little jest to his mother. Incidentally his friends remark in him a greater decision of character and the loss of certain juvenile traits of impatience and self-consciousness. His trip will occupy about twelve months, and he has promised Miss Lawther glowing descriptions of his travels, by letter, from time to time.

EDWARD BATES.

TO A FRIEND.

Who prop, thou ask'st, in these bad days my mind?—

He much, the old man, who, clearest-souled of men,

Saw the wide prospect and the Asian Fen, And Tmolus hill, and Smyrna bay, though blind

Much he, whose friendship 1 not long since won.

That halting slave, who in Nicopolis
Taught Arrian, when Vespasian's brutal son
Cleared Rome of what most shamed him. But
be his

My special thanks, whose even-balanced soul, From first youth tested up to extreme old age, Business could not make dull, nor passion wild;

Who saw life steadily, and saw it whole; The mellow glory of the Attic stage, Singer of sweet Colonus and its child.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

A NURSERY BALLAD.

Little Boy Blue, doll-weary and worn,
Blew a warrior's blast on his little horn;
But the horn blew back and very soon
Had blown him up so like a balloon
That up he went in the light of the moon—
Rotundity forlorn!

Oh, pity the parents of Little Boy Blue;
Out on the grass so damp with dew,
They went with a glass to see afar
A silhouette black as the blackest tar,
Eclipsing the light of a gleaming star,
—Of life, a higher view.

As laws gravitational kindly allowed, He rode horseback on a cirrus cloud Even as white as his snowy bed. A piece of fog he chewed for bread Buttered with snow—'twas all he hed, And the Gemini wept aloud.

But alack and alas for Little Boy Blue; The bow of a rainbow broke in two, And punctured his chest with a piece of its red, And off from his cloud he dropped like lead, And this is the reason that now he's dead—

Dead and buried too!

For he eventually reached the ground,
Though a purple spot was all they found—
The blue and the red make that you know,—
But they scraped up the stain in mournful woe
And planted it deep in the earth below—

Beneath this crumbling mound.

Here is the hole to prove it's true;
I'll show his little trumpet, too,
The red in the rain when the sky is bright,
What's left of the cloud he ate that night,
The streak he burnt in his rocket flight,
And tears for dead Boy Blue.

-Robert William Magrane, in the Pratt Institute Monthly.

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

JIMSELLA.

No one could ever have accused Mandy Mason of being thrifty. For the first twenty years of her life conditions had not taught her the necessity for thrift. But that was before she came North with Jim. Down there at home one either rented or owned a plot of ground with a shanty set in the middle of it, and lived off the products of one's own garden and coop. But here it was all very different; one room in a crowded tenement house, and the necessity of grinding day after day to keep the wolfa very terrible and ravenous wolf-from the door. No wonder that Mandy was discouraged and finally gave up to more than her old shiftless ways.

Jim was no less disheartened. He had been so hopeful when he first came, and had really worked hard. But he could not go higher than his one stuffy room, and the food was not so good as it had been at home. In this state of mind Mandy's shiftlessness irritated him. He grew to look on her as the source of all his disappointments. Then, as he walked Sixth or Seventh avenue, he saw other colored women who dressed gayer than Mandy, looked smarter, and did not wear such great shoes. These he contrasted with his wife to her great disadvantage.

"Mandy," he said to her one day, "why don't you fix yo'se'f up an' look like people? You go 'roun' hyeah lookin' like I dunno what."

"Whyn't you git me somep'n to fix myse'f up in?" came back the disconcerting answer.

"Ef you had any git up erbout you, you'd git somep'n' fu' yo' se'f an' not wait on me to do evahthing."

"Well, ef I waits on you, you keeps

me waitin', fu' I ain' had nothin' fit to eat nor waih since I been up hyeah."

"Nev' min'! You's mighty free wid yo' talk now, but some o' dese days you won't be so free. You's gwine wake up some mo'nin' an' fin' dat I's lit out; dat's what you will."

"Well, I 'low nobody ain't got no string to you."

Mandy took Jim's threat as an idle one, so she could afford to be independent. But the next day found him gone. The deserted wife wept for a time; for she had been fond of Jim, and then she set to work to struggle on by herself. It was a dismal effort, and the people about her were not kind to her. She was hardly of their class. She was only a simple, honest countrywoman, who did not go out with them to walk the avenue.

When a month or two afterward the sheepish Jim returned, ragged and dirty, she had forgiven him and taken him back. But immunity from punishment spoiled him, and hence of late his lapses had grown more frequent and of longer duration.

He walked in one morning, after one of his absences, with a more than usually forbidding face, for he had heard the news in the neighborhood before he got in. During his absence a baby had come to share the poverty of his home. He thought with shame at himself, which turned into anger, that the child must be three months old and he had never seen it.

"Back ag'in, Jim?" was all Mandy said as he entered and seated himself sullenly.

"Yes, I's back, but I ain't back iu' long. I jes' come to git my clothes. I's a-gwine away fu' good."

"Gwine away ag'in! Why, you been

gone fu' nigh on to fou' months a'ready. Ain' you nevah gwine to stay home no mo'?''

"I tol' you I was gwine away for good, didn't I. Well, dat's what I mean."

"Ef you didn't want me, Jim, I wish to Gawd dat you'd a' lef' me back home among my folks, whaih folks knowed me an' would 'a' give me a helpin' han'. Dis hyeah No'f ain't no fittin' place fu' a lone colored ooman less'n she got money:"

"It ain't no place fu' nobody dat's jes' lazy an' no 'count."

"I ain't no 'count. I' ain't wuffless. I does de bes' I kin. I been wo'kin' like a dog to try an' keep up while you trapsein' 'roun' de' Lawd knows whaih. When I was single I could git out an' mek my own livin'. I didn't ax nobody no odds; but you wa'n't satisfied ontwell I ma'ied you, an' now, when I'se tied down wid a baby, dat's de way you treats me.''

The woman sat down and began to cry, and the sight of her tears angered her husband the more.

"Oh cry!" he exclaimed. "Cry all you want to. I reckon you'll cry yo' fill befo' gits me back. What do I keer about de baby! Dat's jes' de trouble. It wan't enough fu' me to have to feed and clothe you a-layin' 'roun' doin' nothin', a baby had to go an' come too."

"It's yo'n, an' you got a right to tek keer of it, dat's what you have. I ain't a'gwine to waih my soul-case out a'tryin' to pinch along an' sta've to def at las'. I'll kill myse'f an' de chile, too, fus."

The man looked up quickly. "Kill yo'se'f," he said. Then he laughed. "Who ever hyeahed tell of a niggah killin' hisse'f?"

"Nev' min', nev' min', you jes' go on yo' way rejoicin'. I 'spect you runnin' 'roun' aftah somebody else—dat's de reason you cain't nevah stay at home no mo'."

"Who tol' you dat?" exclaimed the man, fiercely. "I ain't runnin' aftah nobody else—'t ain't none o' yo' business ef I is."

The denial and implied confession all came in one breath.

"Ef hit ain't my business, I'd like to know whose it gwine to be. I's yo' lawful wife an' hit's me dat's a-sta'vin to tek keer of yo' chile."

"Doggone de chile; I's tiahed o' hyeahin' bout huh."

"You done got tiahed mighty quick when you ain't nevah seed huh yit. You done got tiahed quick, sho."

"No, an' I do' want to see huh, neithah."

"You do' know nothin' 'bout de chile, you do' know whethah you wants to see huh er not."

"Look hyeah, ooman, don't you fool wid me. I ain't right, nohow."

Just then, as if conscious of the hubbub she had raised, and anxious to add to it. the baby awoke and began to wail. With quick mother instinct, the black woman went to the shabby bed, and, taking the child in her arms, began to croon softly to it: "Go to s'eepy, baby; don' you be 'f'aid; mammy ain' gwine lef nuffin' hu't you, even if pappy don' wan' look at huh li'l face. Bye, bye, go s'eepy, mammy's li'l gal." Unconsciously she talked to the baby in a dialect that was even softer than usual. For a moment the child subsided, and the woman turned angrily on her husband: "I don' keer whethah you evah sees dis chile er not. She's a blessed li'l angel, dat's what she is, an' I'll wo'k my fingahs off to raise huh, an' when she grows up, ef any nasty niggah comes erroun' mekin' eyes at huh, I'll tell huh 'bout huh pappy an' she'll stay wid me an' be my comfo't."

"Keep yo' comfo't. Gawd knows I do' want huh."

"De time'll come, though, an' I kin wait fu' it. Hush-a-bye, Jimsella."

The man turned his head slightly. "What you call huh?"

"I calls huh Jimsella, dat's what I calls huh, 'ca'se she de ve'y spittin' image of you. I gwine to jes' lun to huh dat she had a pappy, so she know she's a hones' chile an' kin hol' up her haid."

"Oomph!"

They were both silent for a while, and then Jim said, "Huh name ought to be Jamsella—don't you know Jim's sho't fu' James?"

"I don't keer what it's sho't fu'." The woman was holding the baby to her breast and sobbing now. "It wasn't no James dat come a cou'tin' me down home. It was jes' plain Jim. Dat's what de mattah, I reckon, you done got to be James." Jim didn't answer, and there was another space of silence, only interrupted by two or three contented gurgles from the baby.

"I bet two bits she don't look like me," he said finally, in a dogged tone that was a little tinged with curiosity.

"I know she do. Look at huh yo'-se'f."

"I ain' gwin look at huh."

"Yes, you's 'fraid-dat's de reason."

"I ain' 'fraid nuttin' de kin'. What I got to be 'fraid fu'? I reckon a man

kin look at his own darter. I will look jes' to spite you."

He couldn't see much but a bundle of rags, from which sparkled a pair of beady black eyes. But he put his finger down among the rags. The baby seized it and gurgled. The sweat broke out on Jim's brow.

"Cain't you let me hold de baby a minute?" he said angrily. "You must be 'fraid I'll run off with huh." He took the child awkwardly in his arms.

The boiling over of Mandy's clothes took her to the other part of the room, where she was busy for a few minutes. When she turned to look for Jim, he had slipped out, and Jimsella was lying on the bed trying to kick free of the coils which swaddled her.

At supper-time that evening Jim came in with a piece of "shoulder-meat" and a head of cabbage.

"You'll have to git my dinner ready fu' me to ca'y to-morrer. I's wo'kin' on de street, an' I cain't come home twell night."

"Wha', what!" exclaimed Mandy, "den you ain't gwine leave aftah all."

"Is Jimsella 'sleep?"—From "Folks from Dixie," by Paul Laurence Dunbar.

CLUBS OF THE UNQUIET SEX.

ASKED Ernesta the other day to define a woman's club, to give the club idea feminine, in as few words as possible. She thought profoundly for some minutes, then said, "A woman's club is an association for the purposes of mutual helpfulness and self-improvement."

"But you have luncheon, don't you?"
I asked.

"Sometimes," she answered, and her voice had a deprecating note. "But, then, you know, we should have to eat anyway; if we eat then, there is just so

much saved, and we can keep on with the discussion."

Then I asked a man to define a man's club. "Well," he said, upon reflection, "a club is something that you join in order that you may stay away from it when you like."

"'I?" said I. "Oh, no, I don't, dear sir. I am a woman, if you please. I should be fined if I stayed away."

"From a woman's club, do you mean," he asked. "Well, that's very queer. Fancy a man's being fined for

not going to his club!" And this seemed both to amuse and instruct him so deeply that he forgot all about me and smoked two pipefuls before he got around to saying again, "Fancy a man's being fined for not going to his club!"

Be their past hardships what they may, the curious thing is that directly women get the chance to carry out to any extent their own idea of the privileges of life they develop none of that taste for ease and irresponsibility which characterizes the normal man. stead, they manifest a desire for selfexpression, for relations with every interest and enterprise of the present, for all kinds of responsibilities and hardihoods, often up to the supreme hardihood of earning their own living, even without necessity. Therefore, if a man's club stands for hers, it appears at once how vast and how melancholy is the superiority of the man in the gentle art of enjoying himself.

There are, to be sure, associations of men whose purpose is utilitarian, such as political clubs, or business or professional organizations, but no man befogs himself into thinking that any recreation is to be sought or found in them. They fit into the general serious purpose of his life in the same way, and he takes them as he does other duties, and makes as much or as little of them as possible. But a man's social club is another matter. It is a privilege and a pleasure, or it is nothing. It is based on the principle of exemption. A member goes to

it or not as he likes, but if he goes he carries no burden of duties with him. He has something to drink or smoke or a game of billiards, if he wants them. He talks gossip (in a highly elevated and impersonal way, of course) or he thrusts his hands deep in his pockets and whistles at the window. If he stays away for three hundred and sixty-four days (and you may be sure he stays away if he wants to), and comes back on the three-hundred and sixty-fifth, he expects to find his chair where he left it, with the ash-tray and the afternoon paper at its side, and he betrays an immediate sense of injury if he does not. He considers that one of the things he pays for is to have the club go on in his absence, so that he may feel no jar on his return. He demands of it that it shall stand for that permanency and unbroken hospitality which make it as grateful to him in suggestion and memory as in the hour of enjoyment. Therefore he is likely to misbehave sadly toward the new man at the door (who is, no doubt, a vastly better servant than the old one), until the new face gets into his recollection, and ceases to look strange. In short, a man is disposed to take his clubs as he takes other good things in life—as easily as possible feeling that they are quite right, and that his enjoyment is sufficient reason for their existence. All the forces of a man's club are centripetal, and have the comfort of the male individual as their centre.—From "The unquiet sex," by Helen Watterson Moody.

MODERN ITALY.

I have read Ada Negri, a very young and very modern writer of verses, and I am enchanted.

She is perhaps twenty-two years old, was born at Lodi, poor, and brought up by a widowed and destitute mother. At

eighteen she was sent as mistress of a primary school to Motta Visconti, a village on the flat bank of the Ticino, alone, without encouragement, without probable future, having read but little for want of books, but convinced of her

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In books I have the history or the energy of the past. Angels they are to us of entertainment, sympathy and provocation. With them many of us spend the most of our life,—these silent guides, these tractable prophets, historians, and singers, whose embalmed life is the highest feat of art; who now cast their moonlight illumination over solitude, weariness, and fallen fortunes,—Emerson.

Some years ago Mr. L. D. Carver, Librarian of the Maine State Library, drew an analogy between the evolution of highways as regards their financial management, and the similar evolution of libraries. He argued for free public libraries, and maintained that the abolition of fees for the use of books from a public library was as necessary and inevitable as the abolition of tolls on roads and public bridges.

The toll system is practically unknown to the present generation of St. Louisans, but our fathers can tell us of the time when there were toll gates as near town as Twelfth Street on all roads radiating from the "City." A gentleman living in the country, as far out, say, as Beaumont Street, would be obliged to pay daily toll when he drove in to business. But the system was never popular in the West, and was done away with at a time beyond the memory of our younger citizens. It is still in force

in some parts of Kentucky and in some localities further East, but is in course of rapid abandonment. It will soon be a thing entirely of the past.

The toll system had its apologists. There were those who maintained that the people who used the roads, and they alone, should pay for their construction and repair. This had a plausible sound, and it was long before the idea prevailed that highways were so necessary to the whole community, and so beneficial to the interests of every individual, whether he drove a vehicle or not, that a much nearer approach to absolute justice could be accomplished by taxing the whole community for their maintenance than by subjecting travellers to the expense and annoyance of paying toll. There are few now who doubt that the present policy is better than the old.

In the case of public libraries, the abolition of fees is an event of more recent occurrence. Indeed, it is far from being wholly accomplished, and the battle of opinion is still on in some localities. The analogy between the arguments advanced for and against the movement, and the arguments for and against the abolition of tolls is very close. Progressive economists and legislators hold that the distribution of benefits derived from the free use of highways is more rapid and more general than the distribution of expense could possibly be under

the toll system, and this opinion constitutes the ethical basis for the change. In a much greater degree is it true that the benefits derived from a free public library are distributed throughout the community with a rapidity and certainty altogether disproportioned to the distribution of expense under the system of fees. The man who reads good books can not keep the benefits to himself if he tries; and the peculiarity about the acquisition of culture is that the men who acquire it are, with rare exceptions, ever ready to impart it to others.

We speak continually of preserving our national institutions. There is no possible preservative of true democracy other than popular education. We believe in police and sanitary regulations. The police and sanitary departments of a city involve a very great expense. Indubitably, there is no moral or sanitary influence more efficient than a free public library—and none half so cheap. Other institutions we have, designed to preserve order and justice in the community, or to protect us from a foreign foe. The militia for instance. Money for its maintenance is appropriated by the nation and state; besides which it are often liberally endowed by private individuals. The money so spent is not considered wasted, especially in times like the present, when most thinking men feel that we have done less than our duty in endeavoring to equip ourselves for an ever possible emergency. But, useful as a militia force is, or may be, its usefulness is neither so continuous nor so far-reaching as that of a free public library. In promoting order and justice and in raising up a body of citizens whose intelligent conservatism can be counted on to support their political representatives in right and dignified policies, one free library in a large city is worth more than many regiments of militia, and, it is almost superfluous to

add, costs the community, in dollars and cents, a great deal less.

St. Louis wisely decided a few years ago that she wanted a free public library. It remains for her to determine whether she wishes that library to grow with her growth, to reach out until it comes into touch with all those who desire or may be induced to improve themselves by reading, and to broaden in its influence until it can be said to be commensurate with and auxiliary to the entire intellectual activities of the city. We believe that St. Louis will decide this matter in the affirmative, but we wish the co-operation of every one who is or may be personally interested in the library.' If you believe the library ought to supported in its effort to meet the demands already made upon it and to enter the broader field of public usefulness opening before it, speak of it to your friends, mention it at your club, give your acquaintances the facts of the case, and there will be no doubt of the result.

We take pleasure in announcing the record made by one of our home assistants. Mr. Edward Bates, in a competitive examination held on May 20 for the position of Superintendent of Documents at Washington. Though Mr. Bates did not receive the appointment we feel that his standing in the examination is creditable alike to him personally and to the Sr. Louis Public LIBRARY, in whose employ he is and by whose training he has profited. The examination, quite a severe and comprehensive one, was held with the understanding that the appointment would be made from among the three competitors who made the highest records. There were, we are told, nineteen competitors. The highest average was 83 per cent. The next was 82. Bates came third, with 79 per cent. the two competitors who ranked higher than he, one had held the office competed for three years, the other for six months. That Mr. Bates fell so little short of those possessing special experimental knowledge of the details of the work in which all were examined is matter for additional congratulation to him, and is particularly to be noted as a testimony to the general thoroughness

of the training to be had in our Public Library. We are told, but have not investigated the truth of the statement, that the office of Superintendent of Documents, paying \$3,000 a year, is the highest salaried office under the government ever competed for in open examination.

BOOK NOTES.

"The Unquiet Sex." By Helen Watterson Moody.

It is a hopeful sign that the keenest critics of the extravagancies and idiosyncrasies of what is known as the woman's movement are women; for the necessary surgery is thereby relieved of what might otherwise have seemed an exhibition of an antiquated assumption of superiority. Mrs. Moody brings to her task some very delightful gifts. She has a keen eye for the weak points in the various activities of organized and unorganized women, and she has engaging frankness in dealing with them. Her touch is light, her spirit cheerful to the point of gayety, and her sense of humor fresh and pervasive. The extreme seriousness with which some of the highly developed energies of contemporary women are invested neither oppresses nor overawes her. She makes her quick and effective sallies with serene indifference to the perils to which she exposes herself. Her obvious justification lies in the fact that she does her work with extraordinary skill, and in the very act of pointing out the folly of some lines of feminine endeavor, shows how much clear vision a woman can combine with ease of mood and deftness of touch. The letting out of the pent-up energies of modern women could not fail to be accompanied with much confusion, noise, unrest and extravagance. This is the period of feminine storm and stress; hence its self-assertion, its uncertainty of aim, its waste of energy, its lack of adjustment of time, strength, and intelligence to accessible ends. Women are too keen not to have discovered their own blunders, as this breezy book abundantly shows. Behind Mrs. Moody's cheerful thrusts there is a thorough rationality; her criticism is common-sense, armed with keenness and tempered with good humor. Her lance is set, not against the substantial advance, but against the ill-supported and rash movements, which begin in mistaken zeal and end in wasted effort. The subdivisions of her subject, "The Woman Collegian," "Women's Clubs," "Women and Retorms," "The Evolution of Woman," enable her to concentrate her wit and illustrate her points with precision. Her own agility betrays the influence of the very expansion which, in its excesses, she attacks; she sets the real movement in clearer light by skillfully pointing out its perversions. Her lightness of touch is in itself a satire on the extreme seriousness with which she closes in mortal antagonism; but it ought not to conceal the solid substratum of her own purpose and conviction. "The Case of Maria," for instance, is not only very easy reading, but it is also one of the wisest glances into the fathomless depths of the question of domestic service of which the world has yet had a report. -Hamilton W. Mabie, in the Book Buyer.

Here is a book [Bosanquet's Aspects of the Social Problem of vigorous thinking born of actual experience in social fields. Its pages abound in sound sense, scientific insight and practical suggestion. There is a great deal in it of what many are now feeling after, that is, something to help them to define and grasp the social problem in its essential nature. From it we get the impression that the leaven of right thinking and feeling- the one condition of all genuine reform-is working its way through English life on matters social. If these contributions are really typical of the way in which social England is regarded by her writers, then one may rest assured that such men as Matthew Arnold and Huxley have had much to do with this result of disencrusting the social spirit and giving direction to the released energy of life in the social policy of the England of to-day.

All of these papers indicate familiarity with current literature and programs of reform in England. Several papers treat quite fully of the leading practices and proposals in public notice relative to private charity and public relief; the central theme of discussion is still the Poor Law; "Marriage in East London" is a study with a ghastly aspect; "Women's Position in Industry'' is a summary of conditions brought out by the report of the Royal Commission on Labor. The various plans for old-age pensions are ably discussed by Mr. Loch. The preventability of old-age dependence is shown to be increasingly practicable, even as things exist. The whole issue is declared to lie between the historic policy of social independence as the end of pauper administration, and the policy of social dependence of a possibly increasing class through any scheme of pensioning. The former relies on a preventive condition of personal character, family connections and the workhouse to check and cure the evil; the latter on quick, costly expedients, in the use of which we have no experience.

Taken altogether, the book is a competent summing up of the social problem as the last few years have developed it in English experience, from the conservative but intelligent and sympathetic worker's point of view—J. F. Crowell, of Columbia College, in the Political Science Quarterly.

The deciding influence of the Northwestern States in the anti-slavery struggle has always been conceded. It was their slow growth in power, population and political influence and additional numbers which ultimately gave the Free Soil Party its preponderance in the Senate as well as the House of Representatives and persuaded the pro-slavery leaders that nothing remained for them but secession. At the same time the local history of that movement in the Northwest, especially during the critical period from 1842 to 1854, has been more or less neglected, at all events far enough to make Dr. Smith's Tappan Prize Essay [The Liberty and Free Soil Parties in the Northwest] a welcome illumination of a more or less hazy and perhaps forgotten topic. It is published as Volume VI. of the "Harvard Historical Studies" under the "Henry Warren Torrey Fund." It begins with the condition of the Northwest in the anti-slavery stuggle of 1880 and traces it from the beginnings of Western abolitionism and its entrance into politics to the organization of the Liberty Parties, the rise and decline of their power, the Free Soil campaign of 1848 and the collapse of Free Soil in 1850 and its rise again into new life and power in the reaction against the Fugitive Slave Law which, on its passage, produced a general explosion

throughout the Northwest. The merit of the author's method is that it does not treat the agitation so much as the organization of a political party or force, as the outgrowth of conscientious convictions, sympathies moral and political, and especially as the growth of a moral force in the Northwest that was bound to carry the country with it and before which slavery must ultimately go down. Up to 1854 the results of this movement in the Northwest had been mainly educational and held that character through all the period discussed by Dr. Smith with eminent ability, thoroughness and scholarly precision.—Independent.

Mr. Dawson's "Social Switzerland" might. perhaps, have been more appropriately called "Industrial Switzerland." To a large extent, though working on a separate plan, he goes over the same ground as was traveled over by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, the secretary of the Royal Commission of Labour, in the report on "Switzerland" issued by that Commission in 1893. But there are distinct merits in Mr. Dawson's book. Not only is the information well up to date, so that various new projects which were arising about the year 1898 are now dealt with in the light of actual experience, but Mr. Dawson has supplemented an exhaustive analysis of official reports by personal visits to many of the institutions he has dealt with. He is thus able to give much fuller information as to the working of those institutions than is to be found in the Blue-book, while his interesting facts afford an occasional insight into the personal character and peculiarities of the Swiss worker which will commend the book all the more favourably to the average reader.

Mr. Dawson is, on the whole, content to let his facts speak for themselves without bringing his own views too much to the front, so that though he deals with what are in some instances decidedly controversial subjects, he does so in no controversial spirit. . . .

The references alike to Poor Law agencies and technical education certainly suggest that in these respects, at least, there are lessons to be learned by us from Switzerland. . . . Mr. Dawson's references to technical education are deserving of careful consideration. He says:

"It is the proud boast of Switzerland that none of her industries is without efficient agencies for providing the requisite special study and training, and, better still, these agencies are, as a rule, situated exactly where they are wanted, having been established to meet local needs."

Containing as it does, the latest information on these and a variety of other matters as regards one of the most "advanced" of European countries in respect to industrial questions, Mr. Dawson's book should be read by all who are in any way interested in the subject of present day progress.—Literature.

There now comes from Mr. James Ward "Ilistoric Ornament; A Treatise on Decorative Art and Architectural Ornament," (Chapman & Hall), a work which we accept with cordial recognition of its adequacy and high utility. . . . Mr. Ward has rightly sought to infuse a good deal more than craftsmanship into his students by setting concisely before them the development of ornament and decoration, arranged geographically and racially in its plan. Only by this method is it possible to educate the designer, who requires to look into the origin of the principles upon which he is taught to work, realising in brief, that it is as necessary for the production of fine work that the student should know how a rule or an order has been evolved as it is to know the principles of that rule or order. Mr. Ward has very ably covered the whole field up to the Renaissance, and has crowded his pages with excellent illustrations from many sources to illumine his text. . . .

On all the chief questions Mr. Ward is an excellent guide, soundest on the most important of all—that is to say, he makes it clear, and insists throughout, that ornamental design and pattern are to an extremely great extent dependent on architectural forms; that ornament should be essentially constructed on that basis; and that mere applied ornament is not necessarily decoration. The book is an elaborate sketch, accurately and intelligently drawn up, with careful demonstration of the truths by which good ornament must inevitably be governed.—Magazine of art.

This delightful essay [The diary of Master William Silence] by Mr. Justice Madden, formerly Attorney-General for Ireland, and popular in the House of Commons as the witty and able member for Trinity College, Dublin, is one of the happiest combinations of fancy and learning which it has been our fortune to meet. When we speak of fancy, we do not refer to the frame work of fiction in which the work is set. . . . We speak rather of the way in which the charm of the work is enhanced by a nimble wit and gayety, and by a pervading buoyancy of style, as of one who is genuinely happy in his task. And well he may be. Judge Madden has hit upon a vein of gold. The diction of Shakespeare is, as he shows to demonstration, interpenetrated with the language of sport or venery, as sport of his time was called. Shakespeare's richness and accuracy in the language of venery is copiously illustrated by an examination of those plays which he wrote in collaboration.

We could easily put before our readers a score of nuggets to show what a mine of wealth for Shakespearian exeges and criticism Judge Madden has discovered, but our limits quite forbid us to attempt so pleasing a task.

Undoubtedly Mr. Justice Madden has contributed to Shakespearian literature an epochmaking book.—Saturday Review.

PENELOPE'S PROGRESS. Being such extracts from the Commonplace Book of Penelope Hamilton as Relate to Her Experience in Scotland. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Mrs. Wiggin has done nothing better than this book, which is saying a great deal with one's eyes wide open and his memory clearly not at fault, for here, at the beginning of the book, is a list of her works, and one thus has recalled to mind the varied charms of "The Birds' Christmas Carol" and "Marm Lisa" and the other California tales, to say nothing of "A Cathedral Courtship" and the lively account of this same veracious and witty Miss Hamilton's adventures in England. "Penelope's Progress'' convinces the reader that Mrs. Wiggin is quite at her best as a traveling companion. Having thus seen England and Scotland through Penelope's eyes (and Francesca's and Salemina's) we would willingly go with such a guide on much less promising journeys, sure of seeing all that is worth seeing in a new and attractive light.

It is something to describe old sights in an unfamiliar yet delightfully vivid way; it is more to lend a positively new touch to pictures of Scottish domestic life and character in these days when the Gaelic and the "gude Scots" are just a trifle too persistent in our light literature. Some of the minor personages in this work of fiction well disguised as truth, are actually worthy of Galt or Sir Walter or Stevenson. Mrs. McCollop (in spite of her utterly impossible name) is a positive creation, and her account of the "meenisters" is genuine literature. From her, for the first time, we hear of the divine who with "langnebbit words" explains and expounds "the gude Book as if it had just come oot:" and we are constrained to sympathize with that stanch Presbyterian keeper of lodgings when, admitting that the Lord gives and takes away, she reflects that it is sometimes a "peety He

couldna be guidit." But this worthy woman of Enbrotown and her non-commital assistant, Susannah Crum, and the rustics of Petty-baw (which, Penelope surmises, was originally "le petit bois") are but particularly bright examples of "local color."

Baldly speaking, Mrs. Wiggin here describes the first impression of Edinburgh, the growth of its influence upon impressible minds, its society, its customs, and then gives us a glimpse of life in rural Scotland, and weaves with her facts and fancies and historical and literary memories a pretty, wholesome, old-fashioned love story.—New York Times.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS. By Stoyan Vasil Tsanoff. Philadelphia, 1805 Arch Street.

Mr. Tsanoff, who is General Secretary of the Culture Extension League of Philadelphia, has been a close student for several years of the important subject of which he treats, and is thereforeeminently fitted for his task. His work is the first systematic treatise which takes a comprehensive view of the entire field under examination. Mr. Tsanoff objects most strenuously to the usual estimate of children's p'ay grounds as a means of physical development only. The child does develop his physical side in romp and play, says the author, but he also does something more. Play in fact exercises an even more powerful influence on the child's moral character than does work. The reasoning is, briefly, that character is but a "bundle of habits:" habits. however, are formed by continued repetition of an act or prolonged imitation of an example. Now we repeat and imitate that in which we have pleasure or interest, and during the period of childhood we are certainly most interested in play, so that the only remaining question is, by what kinds of play are children most interested and influenced? These, the author finds, are out door sports. Hence the interence that such sports must necessarily exercise the most important influence on character. The author next. discusses the ordinary agencies of character formation, viz.: the school, the home and the church, but finds that, in spite of excellent schools, refined and attractive homes, and constantly improving church influences, the rising generations show no proportionate improvement in character. Their interest and attention are centered in play, and it is therefore through their games that we must influence and upbuild them. After an "appeal to the responsible," i.e, educators, press, government, church and philanthropists in general, the work closes with an interesting discussion of the true province of the church.

In criticism, it may be said that the author certainly underestimates the value of the church, home and school in the formation of character; none of these is without a distinct and highly important influence on the development of habit. On the other hand, the author is highly deserving of recognition for his clear and convincing proof of the equally important value of play in this regard. Mr. Tsanoff goes even farther than Froebel in this direction, and perhaps it would not be too much to say that he shows that, at certain periods of the child's life, at least, the influence of play equals that of the other three factors combined.—Annals of Am. Academy.

Mr. Frederic Harrison is on record as saying that there is no romance in modern life; judged by the standards, adventures, achievements, and vicissitudes of the life of the great Prince of Orange, whose history he relates in the latest volume of the "Foreign Statesmen" series, William the Silent (The Macmillan Company), we should say that Mr. Harrison's complaint of the utilitarian tranquillity of these times is justifiable. For certainly the story of William the Silent's life, in each of the three phases, personal, political, and domestic, is as adventurous and romantic as the most devoted reader of "A Prisoner of Zenda," "A Gentleman of France," or "St. Ives," could ask, and as utterly unlike that of a great statesman or soldier of to-day as could possibly be imagined. Born to one of the greatest estates and the highest nobility of his time, and an aristocrat in every fiber of his being, he became the illustrious tounder of the present kingdom of Holland, not by casting his lot with the ruling powers of his age, but by sincerely espousing the cause of liberty. He was married for the first time at eighteen and for the fourth time at fifty years of age; at twenty-two he was commander-in-chief of an army of 20,000 men; a man of religious spirit, he began life as a devout Catholic and died a devoted Protestant; he was notable as a man of the world living in royal style among royal personages, as a soldier, as a statesman, and as a reformer; he possessed the energy and fearlessness of Luther, but also the refinement and charm of person which Luther had not; he had the horror of brutal revolution which characterized Erasmus, but the singleness of purpose and the devotion to a cause which Erasmus lacked; he died the victim of an assassin's bullet when only fifty-one years of age, a martyr in the cause of religious liberty and political freedom. All this Mr. Harrison tells us in his compact volume, which, as might have been expected, is written in a

style sedate and dignified yet straightforward, interesting, and at times absorbing. It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the American reader to have Mr. Harrison frankly and prominently refer to the lately published life of William the Silent by Miss Ruth Putnam of New York, as "the most recent, most elaborate, and most scholarly work on this period."—Outlook.

IMPRESSIONS OF TURKEY. During Twelve Years' Wanderings. By Prof. Ramsay. pr. \$1.75. Reduced price \$1.23, postage 15c.

The study of politics was no part of Professor Ramsay's purpose during his wanderings in Turkey and Asia Minor. He is an archæologist with one strong ambition, "to understand the old history of the country which has always been the battle-field between the Oriental and the Western spirit." His first object was to find unknown monuments; but, as he says, "the practical problem of discovery in Asia Minor always presents itself as a study in human nature." To find the monuments you must gain the good-will of the people; to gain their good-will you must deal intelligently with them. The intelligence does not come without watchful observation; and you cannot treat them by invariable rule, for the races and race characteristics are many and diverse. A successful archæologist in Turkish lands, then, is learned in Turkish human nature and in racial and local divergencies; and his observations on the modern condition of the country where he has traveled are worth listening to by politicians. We are the more willing to accept Professor Ramsay's impressions as the truth, because of his excellent candor. He refers you, in most respectful terms, to the evidence of such as think differently both on archæological questions and on politics; he holds his own opinions strongly, but insists on the complexity of the problems, and the limitations of a sojourner's opportunities.

It is impossible even to suggest all the interesting points of Professor Ramsay's travel experiences, or the new questions suggested in archæology, ethnology, history, and politics. We can only assure our readers that no more attractive and no more independent book has been written about the Troubled Turkish Countries.—The Bookman.

FOLKS FROM DIXIE. By Paul L. Dunbar. New York; Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Notable as the first expression in national prose fiction of the inner life of the American negro. For, strangely enough, although his figure and his characteristics have formed prominent and picturesque factors of national literature for nearly half a century, never until now has he spoken a word for himself. It should, perhaps, be said that Mr. Dunbar's poems, published about a year ago, were the first utterance from behind the impenetrable curtain separating the black American from the white. But the poems were mostly far-off musical murmurings of the same sad and humorous truths now distinctly and forcibly told in these simple tales.

The marked difference between these new stories from the inside and the old ones from the outside is hardly apparent, however, at a glance. . . .

But the force and originality of the work are revealed more fully in four slight sketches. These alone would win a place apart for the author as one having authority. In them he makes a complete departure from the lines that other writers have traversed, and enters where they have not attempted to tread. In them he reveals the spiritual, moral, social, and domestic life of his race, as they have never been revealed, for the reason that they have never before been described from within. Surely no one standing without could see and feel "The Ordeal at Mt. Hope" as the author sees and feels it. The beautiful maternity of the grotesque black mother and the grim dignity of the repulsive black father; the appeal to mercy and justice for their degraded son, "who was an epitome of the evil as his parents were of the sorrows of the place;" the squalor, the ignorance, and the vice of the race's environment-all blended in a deep, far cry of Weltschmertz. Well might the young preacher, whose ordeal is the struggle to raise his people, feel the uselessness of preaching; "that he would only be dashing his words against the accumulated evil of years of bondage as the ripples of a summer sea beat against a stone wall. . . . It was not the wickedness of this boy he was fighting, nor the wrong-doing of Mt. Hope. It was the aggregation of the evil done by the fathers, the grandfathers, the masters, and the mistresses of these people." The humble nature of the efforts made by the preacher for the advancement of Mt. Hope shows the complete sincerity of Mr. Dunbar's knowledge of his sad sub-

There is the same unflinching frankness in "The Deliberations of Mr. Dunkin," although the story is in quite another vein, and deals humorously with matters a la mode in fashionable coloured society. The author might say as one of the modish damsels of the story says: "I knows coloured folks, I kin shet my

eyes an' put my han's on 'em in the da'k." And yet, with all the story's unsparing revelations, the fundamental motives and emotions seem much like those which move most men and women of higher education and lighter complexions.

The sketch striking the deepest note of the universal is the one entitled "Jimsella." It covers only some eight or nine pages, and is almost entirely psychological, yet it rounds the common destiny of humanity. It contains but two characters, Jim and Mandy, unless the atom of a baby in its bundle of rags may be counted a third. The little tale is very short, very simple and very piteous. The ignorant husband and wife drift from a plantation home of comparative comfort to the rigorous poverty of a New York tenement. Jim finds the change too hard to bear and deserts Mandy. When he wanders back there is a baby in the bundle of rags, and after the first anger of the meeting is passed he asked the child's name.

"I calls huh Jimsella, dat's what I call huh, ca'se she's de very spittin' image of you.' . . .

"They were both silent for a while, and then Jim said: 'Huh name ought to be Jamselladon't you know Jim's sho't for James?'

"I don't care what it is sho't fur!' The woman was holding the baby close to her breast and sobbing now. 'It wasn't no James dat come a-cou'tin me down home. It was jes plain Jim.' ''

And so the simple story passes, with the softening of the black father's heart, to a tender, infinitely human close. The last of the work is better than the first, and the book will repay thoughtful reading after it has been read solely for entertainment.-George Preston, in The Bookman.

BISMARCK.

Class 97b

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Lord, J. Two German giants; Frederick the Great and Bismarck, the founder and the builder of the German empire. 1894. 97

Lowe, C. Prince Bismarck; an historical biog. 1885. 2v.

This work of Mr. Lowe's responds fully to the need that has been felt, particularly in this country, for a brief but comprehensive life of Bismarck.—New York Times.

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Taylor, W. G. Bismarck as the typical German. (In Amer. Hist. Assoc. pers. v. 5.) 89

Towle, G. M. Certain men of mark. 1880.

Tattle. H. German political leaders.

Whitman, S. Imperial Germany. 1891.

I class this work with Aristotle's "Politics and Bryce's "America" as one of the three best books on the concrete philosophy 1 know. - J. S. Blackie.

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75b

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Barnard, C. Whistling buoy.

Black, W. White wings; a yachting romance.

Boldrewood, R., pseud. Modern buccaneer.

Brooks, N. Lost in a fog. (In Stories by Amer. authors, v. 4.)

Conrad, J. The children of the sea; a tale of the forecastle.

Cooper, J. F. Jack Tier; or, The Florida reet.

Ned Myers; or, Life before the mast.
Sea lions; or, The lost sealers.

Davis, L. C. Stranded ship.

Doyle, A. C. Captain of the Polestar;

and other tales.

Hotchkiss, L. C. A colonial free lance.

Kelley, J. D. J. A desperate chance.

Kingsley, F. M. Prisoners of the sea. Kipling, R. Captains courageous.

Marryat, F. Dog fiend; or, Snarleyrow.

Phantom ship.

Norman, H. Broken shaft; tales.

Payn, J. In peril and privation; stories of marine disaster retold.

Pyle, H. Within the capes. Russell, W. C. Frozen pirate.

- Good ship Mohock.
- Heart of oak. 3v.
- Honour of the flag.
- John Holdsworth.
- Marriage at sea.
- ---- Mrs. Dines's jewels.
- My shipmate Louise.
- --- Romance of Jennie Harlowe.
- Round the galley fire.
- -- Sailor's sweetheart.
- Sea queen.
- Strange elopement.
 - Voyage to the cape.

Sea stories.

Seeley, C.S. Spanish galleon.

Stockton, F. R. Casting away of Mrs.

Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine.

- "Merry Chanter."
- Mrs. Cliff's yacht.

Stories of the sea.

Wreck of the Strathmore. (In Tales fr. "Blackwood." New ser. v. 8.)

SEA FIGHTS AND MUTINIES.

Class 69b.

· Barnes, J. Loyal traitor.

- Yankee ships and Yankee sailors.

Besant, W. The world went very well then.

Blackmore, R. D. Springhaven; a tale of the great war.

Brady, C. T. For love of country.

Burton, J. B. Across the salt seas; a romance of the war of succession.

Cooper, J. F. Afloat and ashore.

- Homeward bound.
- Miles Wallingford.
- --- Pilot.
- --- Red Rover.
- Two admira's.
- Water Witch.

--- Wing-and-wing.

Corbett, J. Business in great waters. Crouch, A. P. Senorita Montenar.

Drake, S. A. Capt. Nelson.

Dunn, G. Red cap and blue jacket.

Kingsley, C. The Spanish Armada. (In his Westward ho!)

Liefde, J. B. de. Galama; or The beggars, the founders of the Dutch Republic.

Macdonell, Λ. For the king's dues.

Marryat, F. Frank Mildmay.

- King's own.
- Newton Forster.
- --- Peter Simple.
 - Pirate.

Pérez Galdós, B. Trafalgar.

Pyle, H. Ros- of Paradise.

Rhoscomyl, O. Jewel of Ynys Galon.

Rogers, C. Will o' the Wasp; a sea yarn of the war of '12.

Ross, C. Chalmette; the history of the adventures and love affairs of Capt. Rabe before and during the battle of New Orleans.

Russell, W. C. Emigrant ship.

- Flying Dutchman.
- --- In the middle watch; stories.
- List, ye landsmen.
- Marooned.
- Mystery of the Ocean Star.
- --- Romance of a transport.
- Wreck of the "Corsaire."
- Wreck of the Grosvenor.

Scott, M. The cruise of the Midge.

- Tom Cringle's log.

Sheppard, F. H. Love affoat.

Stevenson, R. L. B. Merry men.

and Osbourne, L. Ebb tide, a trio and a quartet.

--- Wrecker.

Yonge, C. M. Constable's tower.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Buckland, A. R. Women in the mission field; pioneers and martyrs. 1895.

McAnally Coll. Ref. 12c

Written to indicate the growth within recent years of women's work in the foreign mission field, and to illustrate the peril as well as the happiness of that work.

—Pref.

Clarke, J. F. Life and times of Jesus as related by Thomas Didymus. 1892.

McAnally Coll. Ref. 12d

The purpose of this book is to reproduce the times in which Jesus appeared, the characters who surrounded him, the opinions, beliefs and prejudices of the Jewish sects and people.—Pref.

Maas, A. J. Christ in type and prophecy. v. 2. 1896.

McAnally Coll. Ref. 12d

A work of elaborate learning, in which notice is taken of a wide range of commentators and of critical opinion, but with a close adherence on the author's part to the traditional view.—*Independent*.

Mason, R. O. Telepathy and the subliminal self; an acct. of recent investigations regarding hypnotism, automatism, dreams, [etc.]. 1897.

"He repudiates the idea of the supernatural altogether, and in this he is in accord with the best thought of the day. . . interesting and logical."—Boston Transcript.

Royce, J. Studies of good and evil; essays upon problems of philosophy and of life. 2

The "problem of evil" as illustrated in J.b, the case of John Bunyan, "Tennyson and pessimism," Meister Eckhart, the German Mystic, together with various suggestive and illuminating studies of self-consciousness, and some discussions of special issues, among which is the "Squatter riot of 1850 in Sacramento," are among the themes.

Scotch sermons. 1880.

McAnally Coll. Ref. 11d

Specimens of a style of teaching which increasingly prevails among the clergy of the Scottish Church.—*Pref.*

Spence, H. D. M., and others. Thirty thousand thoughts covering religious and allied topics. v. 2-4. 1884-89.

McAnally Coll. Ref. 11

A full index of subjects to the book was made before a single extract was collected, or a single line written.—*Pref*.

Stall, S. Stall's Lutheran year-book and

hist. quarterly. v. 4., pt. 3-4, v. 5, pt. 1. May-Nov., 1887. 2 v.

McAnally Coll. Ref. 6b

Designed to exhibit the history, growth and work of the Lutheran Church in the United States and Canada.

Stern, H. I. Gods of our fathers; a study of Saxon mythology. 1898. 15

We owe much to Saxon mythology, and it has an importance not alone for the special student, but also for the general reader, who would know the origin of many things that were otherwise obscure were it not for mythology. No one who takes up this book will lay it down without deriving benefit from its perusal and study.—N. 1. Times.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

McAnally coll. Class Ref. 12a.

Field, A. D. Worthies and workers of the Rock River Conference. 1896.

It is the most valuable history of the Northwest ever published. - Judge Grant Goodrich.

Jennings, A. C. Manual of church hist. 1892-96. 2 v.

Aims to present facts fr. a hist. rather than a religious standpoint.

Redford, A. H. History of the organization of the M. E. Church, South. 1880.

The object of this work is to place in a permanent and enduring form the proceedings of the General Conference of 1844, . . . with all the official documents and papers necessary to a full understanding of the reasons by which the Southern delegates in that body were governed in the declaration they made that "a continuance of the jurisdiction of that General Conference over the Conferences they represented, was inconsistent with the success of the ministry in the slave-holding states."—Pref.

Stone, J. S. Readings in church hist. [c1889.]

Looked at in the light of "readings," and not of a manual nor of a scientific discussion of different epochs and topics in Church history, this is a delightful and inspiring book. The style is glowing and graceful. . . A book which it expands the heart to read.—Independent.

Woodard, W. S. Annals of Methodism in Mo. 1893.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Annual register. 1897. Ref. 17
As good as usual, and perhaps even

more than usually spirited and independent. On the whole, the tone is one of general support of the Conservative Government of the country, but on many questions there is complete detachment shown by the editor from mere party feeling.— Athenaum.

Morris, E. E. Austral English; a dictionary of Australasian words, phrases and usages.

Ref. 34a

A feature of the book is the abundance of quotations, by wh. the various meanings and usages are exemplified.—Spectator.

U. S. Congress. The statutes at large. v. 27. Dec., 1891-Mar., 1893. Ref. 23a. Contains, also, recent treaties, conventions and executive proclamations.

Statutes of the U. S. 48th Cong.,
2d ses.; 49th Cong. 1884-87. Ref. 23a
House. Digest and manual of the House, [etc.]. 7th ed. [1884.] Ref. 19e
State Dept. Claims against France for spoliations prior to July 31, 1801.

Ref. 28

POLITICS.

Lord, E. L. Industrial experiments in the British colonies of North Amer. (Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in hist, and polit. sci. Extra vol. 17.)

26a

Marburg, T. Political papers reprinted fr. the Balt. Amer. 26

War with Spain.—The Venezuelan dispute.

Smith, T. C. Liberty and free soil parties in the northwest. (Harvard hist. studies. 6.) 1897. 26a

Mr. Smith's book, the Toppan prize-essay of 1896, is a contribution to the political history of the country which must have permanent value. It is not a general history of the anti-slavery movement, but only a chapter in it, important and interesting as that chapter is. Taking it for just what it professes to be, it is a very thorough and excellent piece of work.—Nation.

U. S. Congress. Congressional directory, 50th cong., 1st sess. 3d ed. 1888.

Ref. 26c

— Scnatc. [Ohio senatorial investigation. 1886.]

Ref. 26

U. S. CONGRESS. ANNALS.

Class Ref. 27a.

U. S. Congress. Congressional record. v. 31, pt. 1. 55th cong. 2d sess., Dec. 6. 1897-Jan. 25, 1898.

50th cong., 1st sess., 1887-88. Senate.
 Miscellaneous documents. v. 1. (2516)
 53d cong., 2d sess., 1893-94. House.

Miscellaneous documents. v. 2. (3230.)
Official register of the U. S. v. 1. 1893.
Legislative, executive, official.

—— —— 3d sess., 1894-95. House. Executive documents. v. 3. (3294.)

Affairs in Hawaii.

— 54th cong., 2d sess., 1896-97. Honse. Documents. v. 18, 88, 77. (3494, 3514, 8553.)

v. 18. Education, 1896—v. 38. Nautical Almanac, 1897.—v. 77. Doc. index.

—— President (Arthur.) 48th c., 2d s. 1884-85. [Message and accomp. docs.:] rept. of the Sec. of War, v. 2., pt. 1; v. 3. 1884.

— (Cleveland.) 49th c., 2d s., 1886-87. [Message and accomp. docs.:] rept. of the Sec. of War, v. 2. 1886.

— State Dept. Production of and trade in coffee, among the Central and South American states; repts. fr. the consuls of the U. S., 1888.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Bosanquet, B., ed. Aspects of the social problem by various writers. 1895. 29

Here is a book of vigorous thinking, born of actual experience in social fields.

—Political Science Quarterly.

Mr. Bosanquet has done a useful piece of work. He has put together in a popular form valuable facts and opinions upon a few of the difficult questions which press upon our attention whether we will or not.—Spectator.

Dawson, W. H. Social Switzerland; studies of present-day social movements and legislation in the Swiss Republic. 1897.

Mr. Dawson has supplemented an exhaustive analysis of official reports by personal visits to many of the institutions he has dealt with.—Literature.

Massachusetts. Insurance Dept. Annual rept. 43, pt. 1. 1898. Ref. 30a
Fire and marine insurance.

Missouri state gazetteer and business directory. 1898-99. Ref 30c

The earlier pages are devoted to descriptive and statistical matter relating to Missouri; this is followed by a list of all the post-offices in the State, arranged alphabetically, with a description of the geographical position of each place, leading business interests, nearest accessible shipping point when off a railroad, nearest banking point, religious and educational advantages; following this is an alphabetically arranged list of all persons engaged in business there, and the whole

is supplemented by a complete classified business directory.—Introd.

Moody, H. W. Unquiet sex. Will afford amusement for an idle hour, and . . . will . . . be read by a very large class in the community as pre-senting women from a point of view that has not yet been worn threadbare.-N. Y. Times.

Political prohibitionist. 1888.

McAnally Coll. Ref. 29h

Rhode Island. Insurance Commrs. Office. Annual rept. 1877, 82, 87-90, 93, 95, pt. 1, 96, 97, pt. 2. 11 v. **Ref. 30a** Office of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Report of births, marriages, deaths and divorces. 44. 1898.

Ref. 29f

In the special tables the object has been to present the important facts of many years of registration.—G. T. Swarts, State Registrar.

U. S. Select Com. on existing labor troubles in Pa. 50th c. 2d s., 1888-89. House. Labor troubles in the anthracite regions of Pa., 1887-88. Ref. 29g - Select Com. on Indian Traders. 50th c. 2d s., 1888-89. Senate. [Chippewa allotments of land and timber contracts.]

CRIME.

Class Ref. 29c.

California. State Bd. of Prison Directors. Biennial report. 1898-94.

- Report of Robert T. Devlin on various reformatory and penal institutions of the U.S. 1890.

New Jersey. State Prison. Report. 1897. The reports of the inspectors, supervisor, keeper, clerk, physicians and moral instructors.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Higgs, H. Physiocrats; six lectures on the Fr. economistes of the 18th cent. 1897.

Mr. Higgs has realized a want in economic literature, felt long and painfully. If he has not entirely filled it, he has given the amplest assurance of his fitness to do so.—*Nation*.

Rhode Island. Commr. of Industrial Statistics. Annual rept. 9-10. 1895-96.

U. S. State Deft. Reports on taxation, prepared by the consular officers. 1888.

. really valuable part of The one the volume is the excellent collection of all the chief town and county budgets in the European states. These form the most complete presentation thus far published in any country.-Political Science Quarterly.

Subcommittee on the Tariff, 50th c., 1st s., 1887-88. Senate. Testimony taken by the Subcommittee, in connection w. the bill to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in rel. to the collection of the revenue. pt. 3.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Class Ref. 30b.

Heyl, L. U. S. duties on imports. 1879. Merchants magazine and commercial review. v. 33. July-Dec., 1855.

National Board of Trade. Proceedings. 8, 10, 15-17, 25-28, 1876, 79, 85-87, 95-98.

U. S. Central and South American Commission. Reports of the Comm. app. July 7. 1884, "to ascertain and rept. upon the best modes of securing more intimate international and commercial relations bet. the U.S. and Central and South America." 1886.

Interstate Commerce, Sel. Com. on. 49th c., 1st s., 1885-86. Senate. Report [and testimony taken], w. apx. 1886.

The first 50 pages are devoted to an account of the U.S. railroad system, the right of Congress to regulate it, and the difficulties involved in exercisi g that right. Nearly 100 pages are then devoted to the various attempts to regulate railroads by legislation in England and in different states of the Union. I'his is the most valuable part of the whole Report. It is complete, accurate, and well digested. -Political Science Quarterly.

State Dept. Commercial relations of the U. S. with foreign countries. 1885-86. 2 vol.

 Mercantile marines of foreign countries. [1886.]

FINANCE.

Class 30d.

Brough, W. Open mints and foreign banking.

Mr. William Brough maintains in this work the position taken in his essay on "The Natural Law of Money," in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver, and of the virtual abdication by the government of the business of banking and of any form of control of the currency.—Review of Reviews.

Connecticut. Bank Commissioners. Report. 1897.

Massachusetts. Auditor. Report. 1897. Ref.

Shows the revenue transactions of the year tabulated, and gives full information regarding the funded debt.

Michigan. Commissioner of the Banking Dept. Annual rept. 2. 1890. Ref.

New Jersey. State Bd. of Assessors.
Annual rept. 14. 1897. Ref.

U. S. Committee on Expenditures in the Dept. of Justice. 48th c. 1st s., 1883-84. House. Testimony taken by the Com.

Ref

--- Com. on Manufactures. 50th c., 1st s., 1887-88. House. Trusts: rept. Examined witnesses relative only to the sugar trust and standard oil trust, and paid more attention to the effect of these combinations on trade than to the meth-The major ods of formation. part of the labors of the House committee was directed toward the Standard Oil trust, and the investigation turned especially upon the unfair and unjust discrimination made by the various railway companies in its favor. The testimony concerning the attitude of railway officials towards refiners, independent of the trust, is instructive in showing their utterdisregard of all the ethics of trade--Po litical Science Quarterly.

--- Congress. Appropriations, new officers, etc. 50th cong., 2d sess, 1888-89.

Ref.

Prepared by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts.

--- Treasury Dept. An account of the receipts and expenditures of the U.S. 1885-86. Ref.

EDUCATION.

Davidson, T. Rousseau and education according to nature. 31

A useful contribution to Rousseau literature in general. Though dealing in the main with Rousseau as an educational writer and reformer, the author gives a clear and straight-forward account of the entire life, activity, and influence of the man, such as is not to be found anywhere else, certainly not in so readable a form and in such small compass.—Nation.

Morley. C. Studies in board schools. 1897.

These lively sketches, which originally appeared in the Daily News, will give a better idea of the work of the London School Board among the children of the poorest and roughest districts, such as the borough or the purlieus of Drury-lane, than any amount of educational statistics.—Literature.

Tsanoff, S. V. Educational value of the children's playgrounds. 1897. 31d3

The model playground of which he writes is not a mere dream of a pedagogical enthusiast, but under wise direction it is fast becoming, in Philadelphia, at

least, a realized hope. We have never seen the advantages of the playground so well set forth as they are in Mr. Tsanoff's treatise—Review of Reviews.

U. S. Education Bur. Art and industry; educ. in the industrial and fine arts in the U. S. v. 3. 1897. Ref. 31a

Industrial and technical training in voluntary associations and in endowed institutions.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a3.

Massachusetts. Bourd of Educ. Annual rept. 61. 1896-97.

Michigan. Supt. of Public Instruction. Annual rept. 60. 1896.

Missouri. Supt. of Public Schools. Report. 48. 1896-97.

Contains illus of school houses, drawing done in the Public Schools, Wayman Crow Museum of fine arts, etc.

Ohio. State Commr. of Common Schools. Annual rept. 44. 1896-97.

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USE-FUL ARTS.

British Assoc. for the Advancement of Science. Report. 67. 1897. Ref. 35a

Reports on the state of science, transactions of the sections, a statement of the object and rules of the assoc., etc.

Indiana. Dept. of Geology and Natural Hist. Annual rept. 16. 1888. Ref. 48a

Contains an article on the Drift beds of Indiana by Maurice Thompson.

Jahrbuch der Naturwissenschaften. 13. 1897-98. Ref. 35a

Physics, chemistry and chemical technologie, mechanics, meteorologie and physical geography, astronomy, zoology and botany, etc.

Smithsonian Inst. Bur. of Ethnology.
Annual rept. 8. 1886-87. Ref. 51

Contains "A study of Pueblo architecture in Tusayan and Cibola," by Victor Mendeleff, and "Mythical sand painting of Navajo Indians," by James Stevenson.

Townsend, G. H. Relation of food to health and premature death. 1897. 57d

Physical, mental and moral perfection can only exist when our lives come into harmony with natural laws, and when we cease to antagonize nature, the work will be done.—Pref.

U. S. Navy Dept.

Report of the U. S. Nicaragua surveying party, 1885, by A. G. Menocal.

Ref. 40a

- Ordnance Dept.

Report of the tests of metals and other

materials for industrial purposes, made at Watertown Arsenal, Mass. 1886, pt. 2.

Ref. 40a

NATURAL HISTORY.

Class 46.

Shaler, N. S. Outlines of the earth's hist.; a popular study in physiography.

We cannot write in too high terms of this work. The gravest of problems of existence are treated here in their true scientific manner, and at the same time the method and style of Prof. Shaler are of the best. It is a volume to be universally read.—N.Y. Times.

U. S. Geological Survey. Annual rept.
5-6. 1883-85. Ref.
— Monographs. v. 6, 9-11, 20, 22. 1883-93. Ref.

BOTANY.

Gaye, S. Great world's farm; some acct. of nature's crops and how they are grown.

2d ed. 1894. 49

Simple enough to be understood by unscientific readers, and so accurate as to teach nothing that will afterwards have to to be unlearnt.—Pref.

McDonald, D. Sweet-scented flowers and fragrant leaves. 1895. 49a

Here is a little book to be favoured; a dictionary of fragrant plants, with notes on their flowering and habits. We commend it to those with gardens and greenhouses. . . . In his introductory sketch . . . he gathers together quaint historical matter and a few stray theories as to the mode of the origin of the scents of flowers.—Saturday Review.

Missouri Botanical Garden. Annual rept. 9. 1897. Ref. 49

Papers published in the garden reports are within the reach of more working botanists than those in any similar publication on this side of the Atlantic. . . . The educational facilities offered by the garden are appreciated and utilized, but not so much as they ought to be. — Popular Science Monthly.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

Keister, D. A. Keister's corporation accounting and auditing. 5th ed. 1897.

The whole range of accounting is admirably discussed ... and most helpful and practical information is given. The accounting methods of steam and electric railroads, banks, partnerships and all sorts of industrial and joint stock companies are treated very thoroughly.—Pub. Weekly.

Snider, D. J. World's Fair studies.

Unlike any other book on the World's Fair. From studying a group of Bedouins Mr. Snider is led into a deep discussion of Mohammedanism. The different forms of architecture are symbols of the nations or groups of men that built them. All are consistent manifestations of the World-Spirit which the author conceives to have revealed itself with peculiar energy at this World's Exposition. The book contains many interesting ideas and will repay careful reading.

U. S. Fish Commission. Report of the Com'r. v. 22. 1895 96. Ref. 63d

Contains a rept. of the fisheries exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, statistics of the fisheries of the interior waters of the U. S., etc.

— Post-Office Dept. Expenditures and business of the Dept. 1886. Ref. 62b

MILITARY ARTS.

Class Ref. 60

Louisiana. Adjutant General. Annual rept. 1897.

Michigan. Adjutant General. Annual rept. 1862, 65-66, 85-86. 5 v.

U. S. Board on Fortifications or Other Defenses. Report. 1886.

LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

Class Ref. 62c.

Michigan. Commissioner of Railroads. Annual rept. 15, 25. 1887, 1897.

New Jersey. State Director of the United New Jersey Rajiroad and Canal Cos. Annual statements of the railroad and canal cos. 1897.

U. S. Pacific Railway Commission. Report. [1888]

Our Pacific railway experience ought to have been sufficient to teach us a lesson. The money loaned to the railway companies, now due to the U. S. government in the form of second mortgage bonds, will never come back into the treasury.—Review of Reviews.

Testimony taken by the Comm. 1887-88. 9 vol.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

Class 63a.

Nicolls, W. J. Coal catechism.

Intended for that great number of intelligent readers who have no technical training, and yet who prefer to seek knowledge by reading special subjects rather than fiction.—Pref.

U. S. Mint Bur. Report of the Director upon the statistics of the production of the precious metals in the U. S. 1891.

Ref.

-- Geological Survey. Mineral resources of the U. S. 1853-85. Ref.

Is intended to furnish an account of every mineral, whether a metallic ore, a useful salt, a building material, or a fertilizer, that is economically mined in the U.S., with notes of the localities where they are found, and estimates of the production and trade value of the stuff.—Popular Science Monthly.

AGRICULTURE.

Class Ref. 63b.

California. State Board of Horticulture.
California walnut industry. 1896.

Commercial importance, longevity, pollination, varieties, planting, soil, propagation, budding, gratting, pruning, harvesting, enemies of the walnut, and remedies, area of walnut culture in the state, in America and in Europe.

Indiana. State Horticultural Soc. Transactions. 1897.

Contains formulas for making insecticides and fungicides and directions for apraying, by J. Troop, Purdue University.

Michigan. State Bd. of Agric. Annual rept. 29, 35. 1889-90, 1895-96. 2 v.

Minnesota. State Horticultural Soc. Annual rept. v. 22, 25. 1894, 97.

Missouri. State Horticultural Soc. Annual rept. 40. 1897.

U. S. Alaska Div. Bureau of Educ. Report on the introd. of domestic reindeer; by S. Jackson. 7. 1897.

It is particularly notable to find this far-sighted clergyman laying what seems to be the sure foundation of an indispensably useful and very ornamental race of semi-domestic animals.—Scribner's Magazine.

FINE ARTS.

Story, A. T. Story of photography. 65d Written, not so much with the object of producing a manual to teach photography as an art, but, while giving due weight to that side of the subject, to present it in its more scientific aspect.—From the Introduction.

U. S. Supervising Architect Treas. Dept.
Annual rept. 1888. Ref. 65a

Ward, J. Historic ornament; treatise on decorative art and architectural ornament. 1897.

To the artist, the architect, the artisan, the collector of bric-à-brac, or even the house decorator, this second book by James Ward will be not only useful, but fascinating.—N. T: Times.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Byron, G. G. N., Lord. Works; ed by E. H. Coleridge. New ed. v. 1.

Ref. 67b

The Saturday Review says of this edition: "It must necessarily take precedence (over all others) on account of the exclusive privileges possessed in verifying texts from the successive proof and revises which passed through Byron's own hands."

Literature says: "We have nothing but praise for this handsome and scholarly edition."

Fleming, W. H. How to study Shakespeare. 67d1

The book is specially intended for the use of Shakespeare clubs. It gives a consideration of the subject of the play under notice, explanatory notes, a table of acts and scenes in which each character appears, a chapter of questions and a list of books which comment upon the play under discussion.—Pub. Wkly.

Hall, T. W. When love laughs. 67a
A pleasing collection of amatory verse,
not written in a tragic mood. A very
suitable offering for a valentine.

Hempstead, J. L. Musings of morn. [c1898.] 67a

Madden, D. H. Diary of Master William Silence; a study of Shakespeare and of Elizabethan sport. 1897. 67d1

This is a pleasant and valuable book. . . . As an almost exhaustive treatise on Shakesperian sport, this book may be safely recommended to all who love the poet and to all who love the country and its amusements. There are some suggestive wood-cuts.—Literature.

GERMAN POETRY.

Class 68g.

Baumbach, R. Abenteuer und Schwänke. 1895.

- --- Frau Holde. 1896.
- --- Kaiser Max und seine Jaeger. 1893.
- -Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen. 1896.
- ---Spielmannslieder. 1997.
- ---Thueringer Lieder. 1897.

The Thuringian poet has a true grace and a delicate fancy of his own.—Spectator

ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

Class 69b.

Novels are sweets. All people with healthy literary appetites love them—almost all women; a vast number of clever, hard-headed men, judges, bishops, chancellors, mathematicians, are notorious novel-read-

ers, as well as young boys and sweet girls, and their kind, tender mothers.—William Makepeace Thackeray.

Atherton, G. American wives and Eng. husbands.

When we come to the real business of the book, which is expressed in the title, we have nothing but admiration for it. There is real observation and there is sympathy in it.—Bookman.

Castle, A. and E. Pride of Jennico.

"A stirring, brilliant, and dashing story.
. . . It is, moreover, carefully written, neat in style, and often witty.—Outlook.

Crockett, S. R. Standard bearer.

A romance of the Scottish Covenanters. —Prib. Wkly.

Contains some of his best work.—Book-

Daudet, A. Head of the family.

Daudet's constructive skill, deep knowledge of human nature, careful literary workmanship, charm of manner, and true imagination, are all maintained in this novel. It is not one of his greatest books, but it is a story of force and interest. Professor Adolphe Cohen furnishes a welcome critical sketch of Daudet.—Outlook.

Dowie, M. M. Crook of the bough.

A novel of brilliant yet substantial workmanship, with something unique and peculiarly zestful in its flavor.—Boston Beacon.

Dunbar, P. L. Folks from Dixie.

Well written, it is better than well thought, it is most profoundly felt. The stories are firm, clear-cut, and interesting enough in themselves to lift the volume above the level of the books of the month.—*Bookman*.

Kingsley, F. M. Stephen, a soldier of the cross.

A sweetly and truly Christian story from the times of the martyr Stephen, told with the fire, life and simplicity of the East thrilling in it. . . . The filling-out of the story is imaginative, and it-novelty consists in the free use of the Egyptian coloring and the atmosphere of the desert.—Independent.

— Titus, a comrade of the cross. 1895. Sienkiewicz, H. After bread; a story of Polish emigrant life to Λmer.; tr. fr. the Polish. [c1897.]

Stories by foreign authors; Fr. 1898. 2 v. Open with a tale by Daudet and close with Alfred de Vigny's "Laurette of the Red Seal," running the whole gamut of the brilliant story writers that France has produced in comparatively recent years.

—Public Opinion.

Walworth, Mrs. J. R. (H.) On the winning side; a southern story of antebellum times. [c1893.]

Shadowy figures out of a past and half-

forgotten time. The story has interest, if only as the picture of a social order which, in the course of a century or so, will seem almost as unreal as the achievements of the Round Table.—Literary World.

JUVENILE LITERATURE. (ENGLISH.)

Class 70.

Burke, S. J. Fairy tales for little readers. [c1894.]

Suited to be read by children.

Cooke, L. S. H. Dimple Dopp; and other stories. 1882.

Cooper, J. F. The spy; condensed for use in schools; w. an introd. and explanatory notes. 1895. (Standard lit. ser.)

Garrison, W. P. Parables for school and home, 1897.

The so-called "Parables" are delightful fifteen-minute chats. . . They are the conversations of a gentleman with his sons and daughters. . . It may be highly recommended to parents, guardians, and teachers wherever English is spoken.—Mail and Express.

Groves, J. P. Reefer and rifleman; a tale of the two services. New ed. 1897.

A good old-fashioned story of fighting with the Frenchman in the beginning of our century.—London Times.

Ober, F. A. Under the Cuban flag; or, The Cacique's treasure. [c1897.]

A thrilling story of adventures with the Cuban insurgents.—Argonaut.

St. Leger, H. Sou'wester and sword; a story of struggle on sea and land. n.d.

As racy a tale of life at sea and war adventure as we have met with for some time. It is from first to last alive with incident and character, and stamped with a veracity that suggests actual experience by the author of the things he describes.

—Athenæum.

Whistler, C. W. Wulfric the weaponthane; a story of the Danish conquest of East Anglia. n. d.

Wolley, C. B. Gold, gold in Cariboo; a story of adventure in British Columbia. n. d.

It would be difficult to say too much in favor of this story. We have seldom read a more exciting tale of wild mining adventure in a singularly inaccessible country. There is a capital plot and the interest is sustained to the last page.—N.Y. Times.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Bookman literary year-book. 1898.

Ref. 77

The "Bookman Literary Year Book"

for 1898, edited by Mr. James MacArthur, will prove valuable to others than mere literary workers. It contains a list of the new and prominent writers of the year with the portraits of a great many of them, the obituaries of those who have passed away, and considerable miscellaneous information useful to people who care for books and authors. An interesting chapter is one on the "Dramatization of Current Fiction." Those who have not paid special attention to this subject will be surprised to find how many successful blays have been made from successful books.—Critic.

Burgoyne, F. J. Library construction, architecture, fittings and furniture. 1897.

Dr. Garnett is of opinion that Mr. Burgoyne's little volume is "destined to rank among the most valuable contributions hitherto made to library literature." This is no equivocal commendation, and, coming from the authority it does, it must be received with a certain amount of respect.—Literature.

"Every new book produced by this modest scholar fills us with wonder at the extent of his information. . . The reader will be grateful to Dr. Garnett for showing him that Dante, though the first and greatest of the Italians, is but the beginning of a long line of great men. Dr. Garnett is particularly well worth reading when he writes of Petrarch and his vast influence, of Guicciardini, of Tasso, of the men of the dark ages, the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, of the new Renaissance, such as it was, which began with Metastasio, Alfieri, and Goldoni, and of the very remarkable modern writers from Leopardi onward. . . A word should be added about the poetic translations which abound in the book, and most of which are very good."—London Times.

Leland Stanford Junior Univ. Catlogue of the Hopkins railway library. 1895. Ref. 781

A catalogue of a unique collection of books. Mr. Timothy Hopkins, the founder of this library . . . is a native of of this library . . . is a native of Maine, and was identified with the Southern Pacific Company from its organization until 1892. . . During his activity as a railroad official he collected nearly 2,000 books and pamphlets relating to railroad subjects. In 1892 Mr. Hopkins gave this collection to the Stanford University, at the same time making provision for its support and further growth. Purchases were made as opportunity offered until the autumn of 1894, when circulars were sent to railroad corporations, booksellers, and others who might be able to furnish literature of this class. The result was an increase to 9,245 books and pamphlets. . . . However inadequate or incomplete the collection may be at . However inadequate present, one thing is sure, that the means

and ability is furnished that will make this library as complete as possible.—Library Journal.

Macaulay, T. B., 1st Baron. Essay on Milton; ed. w. notes by J. G. Croswell. 1896.

Full of vivid colour, smartly written, and showing . . . the certain touch of a master of hist. composition.—Editor.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

Ball, E. A. R. City of the caliphs; a study of Cairo and the Nile and its antiquities. [c1897] 86b

The hist. of the city of Cairo—falls into two periods—that of the Arab rule, when it was the seat of the Caliphate, and the period of Turkish dominion, from 1517 to the present time. Some space is devoted to the recent Egyptological discoveries.—Lit. News.

Habben, F. H. London street names, their origin, signification and hist. value. 1896. 84a1

In a volume of fewer than 300 pages Mr. Habben has endeavored to give an account of the street names of a portion of London—old London, one may say. The subject is interesting, and is well treated, and our author has evidently spent much time and research on it. The arrangement is alphabetical.—Nation.

Lathrop, J., jr. Compendious treatise on the use of the globes and of maps; comp.fr. the works of Keith, Ferguson and [others]. 1812. McAnally Coll. Ref. 81

Musick, J. R. Hawaii our new possessions; an acct. of travels and adventure; cont. the treaty of annexation to the U.

Carries conviction of its truth in its simplicity and absence of exaggeration in any of its particulars. . . . Such a plain and simple statement as an honest witness would give to an intelligent jury. —Ex-Judge Noah Davis of the Supreme Court of N. Y. in Lit. Digest.

Nansen, F. First crossing of Greenland; tr. tr. the Norwegian by H. M. Gepp. New ed. 1897. 82c

In no book of northern exploration do we have a bester picture of Eskimo life and character. The description of the night-storm on the floe is one of the wildest and most sublime sea scenes we have read anywhere, and it is told in such language as to produce an indelible impression.—New York Independent.

Ramsay, W. M. Impressions of Turkey during twelve years' wanderings. 1897. 85a

Book authoritative and exceedingly interesting.—Bost. Sci. Soc.

U. S. War Dept. Report of a military reconnaissance in Alaska, 1883, by F. Schwatka. 1885. Ref. 83c

CIVIL HISTORY.

Gardiner, S. R. What Gunpowder Plot was. 1897. 93a

Mr. Gardiner's latest contribution to our knowledge of the Stuart period has a somewhat unusual character. It combines the excitement of a detective story with the broadest outlines of national policy.

—Nation.

Heilprin, L. Historical reference book; a chronological table of universal hist., [etc.] 5th ed. 1898. Ref. 89

The handiness of all this information is equalled by the accuracy of it. . . . There is no private library which would not be richer for being provided with the "Reference Book," and it ought to be in every school.—Nation.

Jesuit relations and allied docs.; ed by R. G. Thwaites. v. 19-20. Ref. 92

A wonderful record of devoted missionary work at an early day among the North American Indians, of unsurpassed value as an historical authority, and full of inspiration through its pictures of self-sacrificing religious heroism.— Fames Kendall Hosmer, LL. D., in kis Annual rept.

Leonard, A. G. How we made Rhodesia. 1896. 95d

An account of the early movements of the chartered company's forces.—Pub. W'kly.

Has all the piquancy that plain speaking can give it. He is as candid as to the characters and qualities of the makers of Rhodesia, great and small, as if he had intended his journals for posthumous publication. . . . We are bound to say that he writes shrewdly and sensibly, and that his forecasts of the future, as well as his impressions of character, have generally been justified by the course of events.—Saturday Review.

Villehardouin, G. de. Conquête de Constantinople; avec la continuation de iI. de Valenciennes; texte original, acc. d'une traduction par N. de Wailly. 1872.

S. S. 96a

Interesting . . . one of the oldest monuments of French prose, [being] printed first at Venice in 1878. . . . Villehardouin played a brilliant part in the taking of Constantinople.—Laronsse's Dictionnaire universel.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

California. Adjutant-Gen. Records of Cal. men in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-67. Ref. 91c

Revised and compiled by Brig.-Gen. Richard H. Orton.

Michigan. Adjutant General. Michigan in the war; comp. by J. Robertson. Rev. ed. 1882. Ref. 91c

Towle Mfg. Co. Colonial book; intended to describe some historic places in Newburyport and the origin of the colonial pattern of silverware. c1898.

Ref. 91e

Tullidge, E. W. The history of Salt Lake City and its founders. 1850. Ref. 91e With steel portraits of representative men.

LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS.

Class 97b.

Haliburton; a centenary chaplet.

So far as I am aware, or can ascertain, there is not at this moment a comic paper published in any province of the Dominion. And yet one humourist of the first order Canada has produced in Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, whose Sam Slick, as has been said, "made the Yankee of literature," and the centenary of whose birth has been celebrated by a very attractive little volume of bright and interesting papers upon his life and works.

Literature.

Harrison, F. William the Silent. 1897.

Just such a sketch of William and his career as was needed by earnest students.

The biog. is short, but the brevity and compression of the book add to its impressiveness.—Nation.

Pontgibaud, Chevalier de. French volunteer of the War of Independence; tr. and ed. by R. B. Douglas.

"A new light is thrown on the days of 1776 in this delightful book. The Chevalier tells his story well."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Sherwood. Mrs. M. E. (W.) Here and there and everywhere; reminiscences.

Entertaining gossip about famous persons and places.—Hartford Lib. Bull.

Smith, G. G. Life and labors of Francis Asbury, bishop of the M. E. church in America. 1896.

McAnally Coll. Ref.

I have confined myself as strictly as I could to the part which Asbury himself acted in the history of the church.—Pref.
U. S. Congress. Memorial addresses on the life and character of Henry Bowen

Anthony. 1885.

Lewis Beach. 1887.

John Logan Chipman. 1895.

William H. Cole. 1887.

Abraham Dowdney. 1887.

William H. Duncan. 1885.

William N. Enochs. 1895.

John H. Evins. 1885.

Melborne H. Ford. 1893.

Randall Lee Gibson. 1894.

George Hearst. 1894.

William H. F. Lee. 1892.

Joseph Rankin. 1886.
Ephraim King Wilson. 1898.

DAILY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100e.

St. Louis globe-democrat. Jan.-Mar., 1898.

St. Louis post-jispatch. Jan.-Mar., 1898.

St. Louis republic. Jan.-Mar., 1898.

St. Louis star. Jan.-March, 1898. Times. (Lond.) Index. Jan.-Mar., 1898.

GERMAN FICTION.

Camelien; Novellen. Stolle, L. F. (In his Ausg. Schr. 1858. v. 19.)

Candidat, Der. Lindau, R. (In his Erzähl. u. Novell. n. d. v. 2.)

Canz, E. Eritus sicut Deus. 2 v. in 1.

Cardinal von Richelieu. Schlichtkrull, A. von.

Carion, F., pseud. Ein deutscher Fuerst: 2 Abt., Der alte Dessauer. 5 v. in 1.

2 Abt., Der alte Dessauer. 5 v. in 1.

— Johann Georg. I. von Sachsen; hist.

Roman. 2 v. in 1.

- Die Wittwe von Metz. 3 v. in 1.

Carlén, E. F. Saemmtliche Werke. 72 v. in 13.

Contents: — v. 1-6. Eine Nacht am Bullarsee.—v. 7-9. Die Rose von Tistelön.—v. 10-11. Die Milchbrüder.—v. 12. Die Braut auf dem Omberg.—v. 13-16. Der Einsiedler auf der Johannis Klippe.—v. 17. Waldemar Klein.—v. 18-22. Der Jungferthum.—v. 28-27. Ein Gerücht.—v. 28-29. Die Romanheldin.—v. 30-33. Der Vormund.—v. 34-35. Kammerer Lassman, als alter Junggeselle und Ehemann.—v. 36-37. Die Kircheinweihung. v. 38-39. Der Professor.—v. 40. Die Erkerstübchen.—v. 41-42. Gustav Lindorm.—v. 43-44. Der Stellvertreter.—v. 45-51. Ein Handelshaus in den Scheeren. 52-53. Paul Wärning.—v. 54-57. Schattenspiel.—v. 58-59. Der Stjutsjunge.—v. 60-63. Ein launenhaftes Weib.—v. 64-66. Das Fideicommiss.—v. 67-68.

Aus der Fremde und der Heimath.—v-69-70. Ein Jahr.—v. 71-72. Kleine Novellen.

- Die Erkerstübchen.
- Das Fideicommiss. 2 v. in 1. (With her Launenhaftes Weib. n. d.)
- Ein Jahr. 2 v. in 1. (With her Aus d. Fremde u. d. Heimath. n. d.)

Eng. translation, Twelve months of matrimony.

- Der Jungfernturm. 5 v. in 1.
- Same. 4 v. in 1.
- Die Kircheinweihung von Hammarby-2 v. in 1.
- Kleine Novellen. 2 v. in 1.

 Contents—v. 1. Die Familie im Thale.—
 Eine glückliche Parthie.—v. 2. Binnen sechs Wochen.—Bis in den Tod.

Same. (With her Aus d. Fremde u. d. Heimath. n. d.)

- Same. 2v. in 1.

Contents: -Aus der Fremde.-v. 2. Aus der Heimat.

- Ein launenhaftes Weib. 4v. in 1.
- Eine Nacht am Bullarsee. 6v. in 1.
- Der Professor und seine Schützlinge. 2v. in 1.
- Schattenspiel; Zeit und Sittengemälde nebst eigenen Lebens-Erfahrungen. 4v. in 1.

Carlen, Fran R. Agnes Tell; eine Ehestandsgeschichte; aus dem Schwedischen. (With her Helene. 1864.)

— Helene; die Geschichte eines Welbes; aus dem Schwedischen. 2v. in 1.

Tuva, das Findelkind; aus dem Schwedischen. (With her Helene. 1864.)

Carleton, W. Der blinde Geiger; freinachgebildet von A. v. Winterfeld. Translation of The clarionet.

Carmela. Amicis, E. de (In Heyse, P., ed. Ital. Novellen. 1878. v. 5.)

Carolath, Prinz E. zu Schoenaich. See Schoenaich-Carolath, Prinz E. zu.

Carsten Curator. Storm, H. T. W. (In Coll. Schick. n. d. v. 2.)

Cassette des Lord Stair. Hiltl, G. (In his Hist. Novellen. 2e Reihe.)

Castell Ursani. Byr, R., pseud.

Castelnuovo, E. Clarina's Staatstreich.—Ein Sonnenstrahl.—Der Schwager meiner Schwägerin. (In Heyse, P., ed. Ital. Novellen. 1878. v. 5.)

Cecil; oder, Die Abenteuer eines Stutzers. Schraishuon, A.

Cervantes-Saavedra, M. de. Leben und Thaten des scharfsinnigen Edlen Don Quixote von La Manchas. 4v. in 2.

Chamisso, L. C. A. C. de B. Peter Schlemihls wundersame Geschichte; with an introd. and notes by S. Primer.

Charles, Mrs. E. (R.) Eine Cheruskerfamilie; oder, Der Sieg der Besiegten. 2 v. in 1. A translation of Victory of the van-quished.

Diesseit und Jenseit des Meeres; eine Geschichte aus der Zeit der Republik und der Wiederherstellung des Königthums in England; Schluss der Draytons u. Davenants. 2 v. in 1.

A translation of On both sides of the sea.

— Familie Schönberg-Cotta; ein Charakter-und Sittengemälde aus der Reformationszeit.

A translation of The Schönberg-Cotta family.

Charlotte Ackermann. Mueller, O. Charlotte Corday. Frenzel, K. W. T.

(In his Antoine Watteau.)
Chastelard. Brachvogel, A. E. (In his Der Trödler. n. d.)

Chateaubriand, F. A. R., vicomte de. Atala; René; und Der Letzte der Abenceragen. (Bib. ausländ. Klassiker.)

A translation of Atala; etc.

Chatrian, A., jt author. See Erckmann, E., and Chatrian, A.

Cheruskerfamilie, Eine. Charles, Mrs. E. (R.)

Chevalier, Der. Muegge, T. Chevalier de Chamilly. Baierlein, J. Chlodovech. Dahn, F.

Christfeld, E. Ebba Brahe.

Christian Gottlob Meier. Hoefer, E. (In his Fünf neue Geschichten. 1877.)

Christian Lammfeli. Holtei, K. E. von.

Christian und Lea. Kompert, L. (In his Geschichten einer Gasse. 1882.)

Christine und ihr Hof. Velde, C. F. van der. (In his Sämmt. Schr. 1861. v. 1.)

Cinq-Mars. Vigny, A. V., comte de.

Clara Vere. Spielhagen, F. Same. (In his Novellen. 1872. v. 1.)

Claretie, J. A. A. Jean Mornas; übers. aus dem Französischen. (Engelhorns allg. Romanbib.)

Clarina's Staatstreich. Castelnuovo, E. (In Heyse, P., ed. Italien. Novellen. 1878. v. 5.)

Claudier, Die. Eckstein, E. Clementine. Lewald, F.

Clubisten in Mainz. Koenig, H. J.

Codicill, Das. Reuss, Z. v.

Cohnfeld, E. Wenn's donnert. (In Eckstein, E., ed. Humor. Hausschatz. n.d. v. 6.)

Col d'Anterne, Der. Zschokke, J. H. D. (In his Novellen. 1857. v. 13.)

Collection Schick. No. 1-9. 2v.

Contents:—v. 1. LINDAU, R. Hans der räumer.—Same. Verlorenes Mühen.— Träumer .- Same. Erste Liebe.—LEWALD, F. Vor-Welt.—Same. Das Mädchen Same. Das Mädchen E. Die Mädnehme von Oyas.—Eckstein, E. Die chen des Pensionats. — Same. Besuch im Carcer - WILBRANDT, A. von. Der Lootsencommandeur.-HEYSE, L'Arrabiata. - Same. Beppe, der Sternscher.—Same. Maria Francisca.-Hop-FEN, H. Trudel's Ball .- Same. Flinserls Glück und Ende.—Eckstein, E. Wider den Strom.—v. 2. Franzos, K. E. Der den Strom.—v. z. Franzus, R. E. Der Shylock von Barnow.—Same. Nach dem höheren Gesetz.—Droz, A. G. Das Kind. —Wichert, E. Die Bekenntnisse einer armen Seele.—Lindau, R. Tödtliche Fehde.—Rodenberg, J. Mein Freund, der Gründer—Pospatual-Ronn. H der Gründer.—Rosenthal-Bonin, H. Kunst und Natur.—Lindau, H. G. P. Herr Aunst und Natur.—LINDAU, H. G. F. nerr und Frau Bewer.—Eckstein, E. Eine Abendwanderung.—Jensen, W. Monika Waldvogél.—Heyse, P. Frau von F.— STORM, H. T. W. Carsten Curator.— RIEHL, W. H. Der stumme Rathsherr.—HACKLANDER, F. W. Ein erster und ein letzter Ball

Collet, C. Die Amtmanns-Töchter. Colombi, La marchesa, pseud. Ein Ideal.

(Engelhorns allg. Romanbib.)

A translation of Il tramonto di un ideale.

Eng. translation, The wane of an ideal. Colonie, Die. Gerstaecker, F.

Columba. Mérimée, P.

Commandant von Oldeslohe. Brachvogel, A. E. (In his Hist. Novellen. 1866. v.4.) Commerzienrath, Der. Euler, L.

Comoedianten. Lindau, R. (In his Erzähl. u. Novell. n. d. v. 2.)

Conscience, H. Der Geizhals; aus dem Niederländischen.

— Der Rekrut; aus dem Vlämischen. (With his Der Geizhals. n. d.)

Conway, H., pseud. See Fargus, F. J. Cooper, J. F. Lionel Lincoln; oder, Die Belagerung von Boston. Neue Ausg.

A translation of Lionel Lincoln.

— Der Lootsel ein Seegemülde

— Der Lootse! ein Seegemälde. 6v.

A translation of The pilot.

— Der rothe Freibeuter; ein Seegemälde.

A translation of The red rover.

Cordelia. Wolzogen, Frau F. S. C. A. (von L.) von.

Corinna. Staël-Holstein, A. L. G. (N.), baronne de.

Corvinus, J., pseud. See Raabe, W.

Creole, Der. Zschokke, J. H. D. (In his Novellen. 1857. v. 8.)

Croker, Mrs. B. M. Die hübsche Miss Neville. 1886. 2v. (Engelhorns allg. Romanbib.) A translation of Pretty Miss Neville.

Croker, Mrs. J. See Croker, Mrs. B. M.

Crome-Schwiening, C. Krieg im Frieden; humorist. Roman aus dem modernen Garnisonleben.

Croquet. Putlitz, G. H. G., Herr zu. Cross, Mrs. M. A. (E.) See Eliot, G. pseud.

Curstauben, Die. Gutzkow, K. F. (In kis Gesamm. Werke. n. d. v. 3.) 76g
Dabei, Graf A. Aus stürmischer Zeit.

Daemonen. Wilbrandt, A.

Daheim. Wildermuth, Frau O. (R.) (In her Werke. 1862. v. 8.)

Dahn, F. Attila. (Kleine Romane aus der Völkerwanderung.)

--- Die Bataver. (Kleine Romane aus der Völkerwanderung.)

— Bissula. (Kleine Romane aus der Völkerwanderung.)

--- Chlodovech; historischer Roman aus der Völkerwanderung. (Kleine Romane aus der Völkerwanderung.)

— Felicitas; historischer Roman aus der Völkerwanderung, a. 476 n. Chr. Eng. translation, Felicitas.

--- Fredigundis. (Kleine Romane aus der Völkerwanderung.)

-- Gelimer; hist. Roman.

— Ein Kampf um Rom; historischer Roman. 4v. in 2.

Eng. translation, A struggle for Rome.

Kleine Romane aus der Völkerwanderung.

- 1. Felicitas.
- 2. Bissula.
- 3. Gelimer.
- 4. Die schlimmen Nonnen von Poitiers.
- 5. Fredigundis.
- 6. Attila.
- 7. Die Bataver.
- 8. Chlodovech.

— Die Kreuzfahrer. 2v. in 1.

Odhin's Trost; ein nordischer Roman aus dem 11ten Jahrhundert.

Die schlimmen Nonnen von Poitiers.
 (Kleine Romane aus der Völkerwanderung.)

- Vom Chiemgau; hist. Roman.

READABLE NOVELS.

About, E. F. Fellah. Aguilar, G. Home influence. Aldrich, T. B. Queen of Sheba. Bagby, A. M. Miss Träumerei. Bishop, W. H. House of a merchant prince. Bjoernson, B. The happy boy. Bremer, F. Home. Bronté, C. Jane Eyre. Bulwer, Lytton, E. G. E. L., 1st Baron Lytton. Last days of Pompeii. Bunyan, J. Pilgrim's progress. Burnett, Mrs. F. (H.) That lass o' Lowrie's. Cervantes-Saavedra, M. de. Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha. Charles, Mrs. E. (R.) Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta family. Collins, W. W. Woman in white. Craven, Mme. P. (L.) Fleurange. Curtis, G. W. Prue and I. Eggleston, E. Faith doctor. Fothergill, J. First violin. Frederick, H. Seth's brother's wife. Freytag, G. Debit and credit. Fuller, A. Literary courtship. Hamerton, P. G. Her picture. Harrison, Mrs. C. (C.) The Anglomaniacs. . Hawthorne, N. Scarlet letter. Hope, A., pseud. Prisoner of Zenda. Howard, B. W. One summer. Howells, W. D. Rise of Silas Lapham.

Jackson, Mrs. H. M. (F.) H. Ramona. Lever, C. J. Charles O'Malley. Lewald, F. Stella. McClelland, M. G. Oblivion. Marlitt, E., pseud. Gold Elsie. Meredith, G. Ordeal of Richard Feverel. Mulock, D. M. John Halifax. Murfree, F. N. D. Felicia. Phelps, E. S. Story of Avis. Reuter, F. Seed-time and harvest. Sheppard, E. S. Charles Auchester. Smith, F. H. Col. Carter of Cartersville. Souvestre, E. Attic philosopher in Paris. Steel, Mrs. F. A. Potter's thumb. Suttner, B. von. "Ground arms!" Tautphoeus, J. (M.), Baronin. At odds. Walford, Mrs. L. B. (C.) Baby's grand-Warner, C. D. Little journey in the world. Werner, E., pseud. Saint Michael. Whitby, B. Awakening of Mary Fenwick.

It is now said that Bismarck's memoirs have been deposited in London, from which point they will be distributed, in order to prevent any action by the German court to suppress them.—Pub. Weekly.

Wiggin, Mrs. K. D. (S.) Cathedral court-

Wilkins, M. E. Jane Field.

Woolson, C. F. Anne.

ship.

SUMMER READING.

Baylor, F. C. On both sides.

Besant, W. All sorts and conditions of men.

Bigelow, E. Diplomatic disenchantments.

Black, W. Handsome Humes.

Blackmore, R. D. Lorna Doone.

Cholmondely, M. Danvers jewels.

Clemens, S. L. Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's court.

Collins. W. W. Moonstone.

Conscience, H. Lion of Flanders.

Cooper, J. F. Oak openings.

Crawford, F. M. Mr. Isaacs.

Crockett, S. R. Play-actress.

Deland, Mrs. M. W. (C.) Sidney.

Dickens, C. J. H. Our mutual friend.

Doyle, A. C. Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes. Edgeworth, M. Castle Rackrent.

Erckmann, E., and Chatrian, A. Friend

Fletcher, J. S. When Charles the first was

Goodwin, M. W. White aprons.

Grahame, K. Golden age.

Grant, R. Reflections of a married man.

Griffith, G. Angel of the Revolution. Hale, E. E. Man without a country.

Halévy, L. Criquette. Hardy, T. Far from the madding crowd.

Hope, A., pseud. Dolly dialogues.

Howells, W. D. Day of their wedding.

Janvier, T. A. Aztec treasure-house.

Kingsley, C. Hypatia.

Kirk, Mrs. E. W. (O.) Story of Margaret Kent.

Marryat, Capt. F. Frank Mildmay,

Poe, E. A. Tales.

Simms, W. G. Eutaw.

Stevenson, R. L. Master of Ballantrae.

Stockton, F. R. Great war syndicate.

Stories of the South.

Sudermann, H. Dame Care.

Tracy, L. Final war.

Weyman, S. J. Man in black.

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Barlow, J. Irish idyls. Bishop, W. H. Golden justice. Black, W. Yolande. Blackmore, R. D. Mary Anerley. Cable, G. W. Dr. Sevier. Collins, W. W. Moonstone. Crawford, F. M. Paul Patoff. Crockett, S. R. Lilac sunbonnet. Curtis, G. W. Prue and I. DuMaurier, G. Peter Ibbetson. Foote. M. H. John Bodewin's testimony. Garland, H. Little Norsk. Grant, R. Average man. Gray, M. Silence of Dean Maitland. Harte, F. B. Gabriel Conroy. Holland, J. G. Sevenoaks. Howard, B. W. Tony the maid. Howells, W. D. World of chance. Jewett, S. A. Marsh island. Johnston, R. M. Mr. Absalom Billingslea. Kingsley, C. Alton Locke. Kingsley, H. Geoffry Hamlin. Kipling, R. Light that failed. Lie, J. L. E. Pilot and his wife. Maartens, M. Sin of Joost Aveling. Marshall, Mrs. E. (M.) Close of St. Christopher's. Mitchell, S. W. Characteristics. Mulock, D. M. Brave lady. Parker, G. Trail of the sword.

Perez Galdos, B. Gloria.

Reade, C. Put yourself in his place.

Scott, Sir W. Peveril of the Peak.

Shorthouse, J. H. John Inglesant.

Stockton, F. R. Late Mrs. Null.

Taylor, B. Hannah Thurston.

Tolstoi, Count L. N. War and peace.

Trollope, A. Small house at Allington.

Voynich, E. L. Gadfly.

Vynne, N. Man and his woman kind.

Woolson, C. F. For the major.

Yeats, F. L. Widow Lamport.

Zangwill, I. The master.

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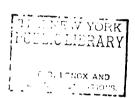
REVISED LIST OF DELIVERY STATIONS.

	NORTH SIDE.	
Station Fo.	LOCATIONGarrison and Easton Avs	DELIVERY DAYSMonday and Thursday.
2	W. B. Piłkington. Grand Av. and N. Market St	Monday and Thursday.
•	W. D. Temm.	•
	Grand Av. and Nat. Bridge Rd	
4	Taylor and Cottage Avs	Daily.
5	E. Grand Av. and 20th St Theo. H. Wurmb.	Monday and Thursday.
6	Salisbury and 11th Sts	Monday and Thursday.
7	Theo. H. Wurmb.	Monday and Thursday.
29	Alfred W. Pauley Benton and 22nd Sts	Monday and Thursday.
30	J. A. Fritz.	Monday and Thursday.
	Holscher's Pharmacy.	•
	SOUTH SIDE.	DELIVERY DAYS.
8	Gravois Av. and Arsenal StB. Jost.	Daily.
9	Bates St. and Virginia Av	Tuesday and Friday.
10	Park and Mississippi Avs	Tuesday and Friday.
11	G. H. J. Andreas.	Tuesday and Friday.
12	Arnold Dreisoerner "B'way and Lami St	Daily,
	W. H. Lamont B'way and Schirmer St	
	L. F. Waibel.	•
	Pestalozzi and Salena Sts	-
	Meramec St. and Virginia Av	
23	B'way and Keokuk St	Tuesday and Friday.
24	Compton and Park Avs	Tuesday and Friday.
25	Lafayette and Nebraska Avs	Daily.
26	R. Sassmann. Union Station	Tuesday and Friday.
31	Terminal Pharmacy Grand and Shenandoah Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Wm. F. IttnerChouteau and 12th St	
	W. F. Angermueller. Morgan Ford Road and Scanlan Av	•
	E. A. Schwenker.	I ucouly and Finday.
	WEST SIDE.	DELIVERY DAYS.
16	Manchester and Tower Grove	Wednesday and Saturday.
17	Sarah and Delmar Av	Wednesday and Saturday.
18		Wednesday and Saturday.
19	A. E. Suppiger Semple and Easton Ava	Wednesday and Saturday.
	E. A. Bernius.	•
	J. B. Menkhaus. Bayard and Suburban Tracks	•
	Bayard Av. Pharmacy.	
	F. C. Garthoffner.	
	Grand and Lindell Avs D. A. Byrne.	
28	Cheltenham	Thursday.
39	Laclede and Boyle Avs	Wednesday and Saturday.
83	Geo. W. Smith.	Wednesday and Saturday.
	F. M. Buch.	•

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STEPHEN D. BARLOW.

Public Library Magazine

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. V.

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1898.

No. 8.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF ST. LOUIS.

LD residents of St. Louis who attended the public schools in the early sixties will at once recognize the full-length portrait that faces them as they step from the elevator into the vestibule of the Public Library,—the tall, dark-skinned, black-bearded Vermonter, who filled the office of Superintendent of Public Schools from 1857 to 1868. To Ira Divoll our city is indebted for the first organization of its system of public schools and for the establishment of the Public School Library, which has developed into the present Public (Free) Library, with its 120,000 volumes and rapidly growing issue of more than three quarters of a million per annum.

On the 10th of January, 1860, Superintendent Divoll presented to the Board of Public Schools a report setting forth the necessity of a Public School Library as a complement and a supplement of a system of a popular education. He showed the inadequacy of mere text-book education, the folly of teaching young people to read and not supplying them with proper books, the insufficiency of a system of public instruction which during a few years gives merely discipline with but little instruction and ceases to operate as soon as the child leaves the school house. He also presented a plan for the organization and maintenance of the library essentially the same as that which was put into operation five years later.

The report and accompanying resolutions were referred to a Library Committee, which strongly recommended their adoption; but financial embarrassments of the Board, which grew worse with the opening of the Civil War, made it impossible to carry out the idea. Tired If waiting for action by the Board, in 1864 Mr. Divoll proposed the formation of a Library Society independent of the School Board. This project received at once the hearty encouragement and support of Hon. Stephen D. Barlow, then President of the Board of Public Schools and also a member of the Missouri Legislature. Mr. Divoll drew the charter of the proposed society, and Mr. Barlow secured its grant by an act of the General Assembly, February 3, 1865. This act constituted Stephen D. Barlow, Ira Divoll, C. F. Childs and others "a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Public School Library Society of St. Louis" . . . for the "establishment and maintenance of a Public School Library and Lyceum."

The charter further provided that only "persons who have been heretofore, are now, or may be hereafter, directors, officers, teachers, or pupils of the St. Louis Public Schools may become life members of said library by paying to the Board of Trustees the sum of twelve dollars." Other persons "may be annual subscribers under such conditions as the Board may determine." Life membership in the library constituted adults members of the Society, leaving the Board to determine the conditions of membership for minors. By rule the trustees fixed 18 as the age for membership in the Society.

The Board consisted of sixteen members. The President of the Board of Public Schools, the Superintendent of Public Schools and the principals of the High and Normal Schools were ex-officio members, and the first named was ex-officio President of the Board. The remaining twelve members were to be elected by the Society from its own members for a term of three years; and it was provided that six of them should be women.

The act authorized the School Board "to appropriate out of its general fund



IRA DIVOLL.

a sum not exceeding \$5,000 for the benefit of said Society to be used exclusively for the purchase of books for said library," and further authorized the School Board "to provide rooms for said library."

The charter empowered the Board of Trustees "to assess all life members any amount not exceeding three dollars per annum." This power, however, was never exercised.

The rules adopted by the trustees provided for the payment of the life membership fee in installments of \$1. for which a certificate was given entitling the holder to the use of the library for three months; "and when twelve such tickets shall at any time be presented to the librarian he shall issue for them a life membership certificate." Later this rule was amended by a provision that the partial payments should all have been made in one name and the further provision that the full amount of twelve dollars should be paid within a period of four years. Personnot connected with the public schools could become annual subscribers by paying \$3 a year.

Mr. Divoll, with the active cooperation of Stephen D. Barlow, James Richardson, Thos. Richeson, Morris J. Lippman, Felix Coste and other public spirited citizens, at once set to work to raise funds. A canvass of the city resulted in the collection of \$2,151. Out of this life membership certificates to the amount of \$1,139 were issued, leaving a net donation of \$1,012. An allegory "The Great Rebellion," given under the management of J. M. Hager in the large hall of the Mercantile Library by the pupils of the High School, in May. 1865, netted the sum of \$995.15.*

^{*}One or two performances had already been growhen the news of the capture of Jefferson Davis a received. Additional lines were hastily written at the episode of the capture was represented, the part of the Confederate leader being taken by a High School boy who is now principal of one of our large gramm

On November 1, 1865, Mr. John J. Bailey took charge of the inchoate library, consisting of 453 volumes, chiefly school reports and text books. There was, however, \$5,726.65 in the treasury, and large purchases of books were made at once. On December 9, 1865, the library was opened with 1,500 volumes, chiefly juvenile books. These were displayed on rough shelving in the session room of the School Board on the second floor of what was known as the Darby building, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Olive streets. Early in 1866 a large room (130 x 20 feet) in the same building was leased from Mr. Darby at an annual rental of \$800. This room was divided into two nearly equal compartments, in one of which were the bookcases and issue desk, while the other served for a reading room. The latter was opened with appropriate ceremonies October 16, 1866.

In the early years of its existence the library acquired by gift or purchase a number of small collections. In 1866 the Franklin Library Association donated its 1,060 volumes and the St. Louis German Institute its 676 volumes, life membership certificates being issued to prominent members of those organizations. In the same year the High School Library Association gave its 812 volumes in exchange for thirty perpetual memberships. In June, 1869, the Henry Ames Library of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute (5,631 volumes) became a part of the Public School Library; and in November of the same year the private collection of Prof. E. A. Rosmässler (571 volumes) and that of Dr. B. F. Shumard (1,088 volumes) were purchased.

ORGANIZERS AND EARLY FRIENDS.

Among the public school teachers who most heartily agreed with Superintendent Divoll regarding the educational value of a public school library were Chas. F. Childs, principal of the Frank-



FELIX COSTE.

lin School in 1860, and of the High School in 1865, and Wm. T. Harris, principal of the Clay School in 1860, and Assistant Superintendent in 1867. Mr. Childs lived to see the Library fairly launched on its career, serving part of the first year as an ex-officio member of the Board. Dr. Harris' connection with the institution did not cease till he resigned his position as Superintendent of Public Schools and left the city in Besides giving his time and 1878. talents to the general affairs of the library, Mr. Harris prepared a scheme of classification so comprehensive and so elastic that it serves as well now for the collection of 120,000 volumes as it did for 20,000. Among the business men and members of the School Board who were most active coadjutors of Mr. Divoll were Stephen D. Barlow and Jas. Richardson, respectively the first and second presidents of the Library Board, Thos. Richeson, one of the organizers of the Mercantile Library and a constant and earnest friend of every educational enterprise in St. Louis, Felix Coste, for many years President of the School Board, Morris J. Lippman, Carlos S. Greely, Geo. Partridge, T. B. Edgar, Dwight Durkee, R. J. Rombauer, Eber Peacock, and other well-known citizens.

Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, who during his long residence in St. Louis was a potent force in all the higher activities of the city, served as a member of the Board from 1865 to 1869. In remarks made at the first meeting of the Board, Feb. 25th, 1865, he congratulated the movers in this enterprise for having undertaken a work which promises most efficient aid to the cause of education and incalculable good to the community. All talk about institutions of a higher grade, without keeping. in view from the beginning to the end the system of public instruction as the basis and indispensable support, was utterly futile. By dispensing blessings equitably and justly among all classes and conditions of children, the public schools become the ground-work of our moral, social and intellectual well-being. To enlarge and perfect them and supply them with such agencies and facilities as will make them fully adequate to the wants and necessities of the community was worthy our best thoughts and efforts. He regarded the establishment of the proposed library as evidence of a just appreciation of the exigencies of the hour, and as the dawn of a brighter era in the history of educational enterprise.

The ex-officio members of the Board in these early years were Stephen D. Barlow, Felix Coste, Thos. Richeson, and Jas. Richardson as Presidents of the School Board; Ira Divoll and Wm. T. Harris as Superintendents of Public Schools; C. F. Childs and H. H. Morgan as principals of the High School, and Anna C. Brackett as principal of the Normal School.

With such direction and with such support in the community the institution needed only a capable executive officer.



COL. THOS. E. RICHESON.

In John J. Bailey, it found the required intellectual qualifications and technical knowledge. Mr. Bailey took up the work with zeal and enthusiasm. visited the schools and addressed the children; he got up entertainments, wrote plays and acted in them, and in every way strove to assist the Board in raising funds. The enterprise was a success from the start. The end of the first year showed a collection of 9,000 volumes and an issue of 31,000, a membership of 1,925, and cash receipts amounting to \$9,478. But initial momentum, however great, is not sufficient. There must be some constant sustaining power. The Public School Library would doubtless have reached a day of decline before many years if its founders and friends had not succeeded in their original design of securing for it the regular support and control of the Board of Public Schools.

The Library Society at a meeting, November 21, 1868, adopted resolutions favoring the transfer of the library to the School Board, which was effected by a Bond of Agreement signed April 17, 1869. This Deed provided for the transfer to the School Board of all the property of the Library Society, the School Board binding itself to maintain the Library for the use of the public, in suitable rooms, properly heated and lighted, and to appropriate to the Library a yearly sum of not less than \$3,000, besides the regular library income. In case of failure on the part of the School Board to fulfill its contract, provision was made for the reversion of the Library to a society to be formed of its life members.

Under this agreement the School Board contingent to the Board of Managers consisted of the President of the School Board, Superintendent of Public Schools and principals of High and Normal Schools, with a Library Committee of five members. This rule continued in * force until May 13, 1879, when the ex-officio members were dropped and the representation from the School Board made to consist of the President and Vice-president and seven other members of that body. The only important change in the regulations of the Library made upon the School Board's assumption of its maintenance and control was an extension of the privileges of life membership on the same terms to all persons without restriction as to age, sex or occupation. This widened the field of its usefulness, enlisted the interest of other elements of the community and marked the first step toward the ultimate goal of a Free Public Library.

Circumstances greatly facilitated the transfer and favored the future of the Library. The School Board had recently purchased from Washington University the "O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute" building. With this were included the Henry Ames Library and the claim of Washington University for \$100,000 as

a residuary legatee under the will of Henry Ames. It was not till August, 1885, that the School Board obtained the money in satisfaction of this claim; but the expectation of the money served as a justification for the annual appropriation of \$5,900 for the support of the Library. The terms of the legacy were that the interest on the money should be expended for library and polytechnic purposes. There was no specification regarding the amount to be devoted to each object; and the board therefore complied with the provisions by devoting \$100 a year to the polytechnic evening school (which was, with entire propriety, maintained out of the regular school funds) and turning over the balance to the Public School Library.

Thus the Library came into possession of a beautiful and well-furnished room with a collection of 5,000 volumes and an assured income sufficient to provide for a reasonable growth. At the time of its removal to the Polytechnic Building the Library contained 12,000 volumes. It had a membership of 3,500, an income of \$4,340, and its home issue for the year ending May 1, 1869, was over 55,000 volumes. And thus happily ended the first chapter in the history of the Public School Library.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Besides the Ames collection and others already mentioned as given or purchased outright, the library of the St. Louis Academy of Seience was stored in Ames Hall from 1869 to 1880, and the books of the St. Louis Law School for a year or two. In October, 1871, the St. Louis Medical Society gave to the Library its books, amounting to 56 volumes and 491 unbound pamphlets and medical journals; and, in accordance with an agreement based on reciprocal resolutions, which became a formal contract March 11th, 1879, the Society made all its members life mem-

bers of the Library, the money thus paid in being expended for medical books and periodicals upon the order of the Society. The agreement included a further provision granting free use of the School Board assembly room for the meetings of the Society. In December. 1871, a similar arrangement was made with the St. Louis Institute of Architects, and in January, 1872, with the Engineers' Club, the former giving to the library 13 volumes of architectural weiks and 20 unbound volumes of periodicals, and the latter 52 bound volumes and 31 unbound volumes. St. Louis Art Society deposited its pictures, which, under the terms of agreement, became the property of the Library.

SUNDAY OPENING — CATALOGUES AND OTHER MARKS AND MEAS-URES OF PROGRESS.

In 1866 a roughly classified list of the books then in the collection appeared in a pamphlet with the charter, regulations and by-laws. In 1870 a combined alphabetical and classified catalogue of the collection was issued; and a supplement to this was published in 1872.

In September, 1871, was opened the "Collection of Duplicates," which continues to serve its original purpose of supplying multiple copies of new popular books without expense to the Library. For many years it was a feature peculiar to this Library. It has latterly been adopted by a few other libraries.

In the autumn of 1872 an unsuccessful effort was made to establish a branch in Carondelet; this was accomplished in 1883. The School Board granted the use of a room in the Blow School, the shelving being furnished by Mr. Theodore Allen. About 1,500 volumes were sent down which were gradually increased to nearly 2,000. The Branch was in charge of Mrs. S. S. Rector, and was

open from 4 to 6 every day, and Saturdays also from 7 to 9 p.m.

On June 9th, 1872, the Library was opened on Sunday. Results at once justified this new departure, which has since become a general custom in public libraries.

The early part of the year 1874 was marked by two important events. On Jan. 6th, was opened with formal ceremonies the large reading-room, 100 by 50 feet, which had formerly served as a lecture hall; and on March 27th was signed a bill, introduced and pushed to its passage by Hon. John J. O'Neill, entitled:

"An Act to authorize the Board of President and Directors of St. Louis Public Schools to maintain a free public library and reading rooms."

This act marked the beginning of the third stage in the Library's history.

Proceeding upon the authority thus explicitly granted, the School Board made the Library free to all for purposes of reading and reference within the rooms, and for the year 1874-75 increased its appropriation from \$5,900 to \$10,400. The following year there was a further increase to \$12,400; and the annual appropriation continued to be about \$12,000 until the year 1884-85, when it was raised to \$14,000. Upon this sum. with between \$4,000 and \$5,000 received from subscription fees and fines, etc.. the Library was supported until it was converted into a free library with an independent revenue.

On Jan. 17th, 1877, Mr. Frederick M. Crunden was installed as librarian. Some months before the independent office of actuary had been created, with a view to relieving the librarian of all responsibility connected with the finances of the institution and also of his duties as secretary of the Board. After a trial of two years the experiment proved a failure, and the office of actuary was abolished.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AND MANI-FEST DESTINY.

Soon after the School Board took possession of the Library, it began issuing free memberships to evening school pupils as rewards for punctuality and diligence. The temporary certificates thus obtained were exchanged for life membership certificates under certain conditions. This custom, together with the rule bestowing life memberships upon all who continued annual or quarterly subscriptions for a period of four years, tended to fill the list with an increasing ratio of non-paying members. As early as 1875 it appeared that of the total number of members about onefourth had never paid membership fees, while seven-tenths then paid nothing, being either life members or evening school pupils. To meet this difficulty, on April 22, 1879, the life membership fee was raised to \$25, payable in four years at \$6.25 a year; and at the same time the annual subscription fee was lowered from \$4 to \$3. November, 1883, the life membership fee was again made \$12 with this important modification of the old rule, that the purchase could be made only by one cash payment. This accomplished the object of securing a revenue from annual subscribers as effectually as the \$25 price. Very few life memberships were purchased under either of these rules. It may, indeed, be said that few life memberships were ever purchased. They were given to persons who had continued annual subscribers for a period of three or four years and to pupils who attended the evening schools with punctuality for two or three seasons. This large annual addition to the list of free life memberships became a serious burden on the limited resources of the Library; and therefore the custom of giving free memberships to evening school pupils was discontinued with the close of the season of 1878-79.

February, 1885, the School Board offered life membership certificates to all who secured diplomas from the Polytechnic evening school. This rule continued in force until the Library became free to all. The year 1883 began with a further reduction of the annual fee trom \$3 to \$2; and September, 1885, there was a further reduction to \$1 for persons under eighteen years of age.

But through all these changes the institution was proceeding in the path of its "manifest destiny." It was already



JAMES RICHARDSON.

a free library to some thousands; and its more thoughtful friends believed that what was good for a few thousand was good for all the citizens of St. Louis and especially for the children who would have to begin to earn their own living at 12 or 14 years of age, and whose parents were too poor or too ignorant to secure for them the opportunities for education offered by the Library. Also it was becoming more and more apparent that the institution had outgrown its limitations as merely an adjunct to the

public schools. At the same time its friends realized that its name and the original restrictions of membership which the latter indicated were a bar to its widest usefulness to the community as a whole. Accordingly, on December 9, 1884, the name was changed to the *Public* Library. Not, however, till it was made free and thus became truly a public library did our citizens note the change of title or realize that the Library was open on the same terms to all residents of St. Louis.

In pursuance of its work of popular education the Library offered to the people of St. Louis the second University Extension course given in the United States. This consisted of ten lectures on political economy by Dr. Edward H. Bemis, given during February, March and April, 1889. Each lecture was followed by a discussion. The course was attended by people of all creeds and classes, and did much to awaken interest in the study of sociological problems.

REMOVAL TO LOCUST AND NINTH.

As early as 1881, the Librarian in his annual report called attention to the inadequacy and inconvenience of the rooms in the Polytechnic Building and the ever-present danger of a destructive fire.* From that time on he constantly urged the necessity of more commodious quarters in a fire-proof building.

On October 2, 1891, was laid the corner stone of the "Board of Education Building," on the northwest corner of Locust and Ninth. Very appropriately, the ceremony was performed by the Hon. Stephen D. Barlow. The program included music by a band and a chorus of school children and addresses by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, representing the Board of Public Schools, and Rev. J. C. Learned, President of the Library.

On the evening of February 17, 1893,

a large audience assembled in "Entertainment Hall" of the Exposition Building for the formal dedication of the new quarters. Addresses were made by Oscar L. Whitelaw, President of the Library, and by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who had come to St. Louis for that purpose. Dr. Hale, anticipating the success of the free library movement, "congratulated the City of St. Louis, its present inhabitants and its future inhabitants on the birthday of the institution which will do most for their happiness and intelligence." He said he spoke as a prophet in pronouncing the "institution of a large free public library the most important event in the education of the community. . . . No man can foresee the happiness of homes that is thus made possible. No man can foresee the elevation and advance of social life and public order." He closed with the exhortation to the people of St. Louis to "establish here the freest and best Public Library in the world."

The new quarters comprising the sixth and seventh floors of the Board of Education building were handsome. commodious and well-arranged. They would have been entirely adequate for the institution as a subscription library for twenty years or more. But its change of base was near at hand.

THE FREE LIBRARY MOVEMENT. †

In his annual report for 1882, Mr. Jas. Richardson, President of the Library, urged that the Library be made free. Succeeding Presidents and the Librarian renewed this recommendation from time to time. Rev. John C. Learned in particular constantly and strenuously advocated the idea. His address at the laying of the corner-stone was an earnest appeal for "free reading to all the people in all the homes of St. Louis." On Nov. 8th, 1884, a paper on "The

^{*} The building caught fire five times and was finally torn down after a destructive fire in October, 1897.

[†]A more detailed account may be found in the annual report of the Librarian for 1891-92.

Function of a Public Library and its Value to a Community" was read by the Librarian before "The Round Table." The Post-Dispatch published the address, and the club printed it in pamphlet form for distribution. A bill authorizing cities, towns, villages, etc., throughout the State to tax themselves for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries was drafted by the Librarian and presented in the Legislature by Hon. James Loring and approved April 10th, 1885. Several efforts were made to induce the School Board to increase its appropriation sufficiently and make the Library free; but the funds at the disposal of that body did not justify such action. At length the Board of Managers started the popular movement, which resulted successfully. In Oct., 1892, the Board obtained from F. N. Judson, Esq., an elaborate opinion on the availability of the act of 1885. This was endorsed by Hon. G. A. Finkelnburg. The active campaign began with a small meeting of earnest friends of the project held in the Librarian's office, Jan. 21st, 1893. Shortly after a larger meeting was held in the assembly room of the Board of Public Schools. At this meeting the following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: O. L. Whitelaw, Gist Blair, W. E. Fisse, Chas. Classin Allen, J. C. Learned, T. A. Meysenburg, Geo. O. Carpenter, Jr.

The committee added F. M. Crunden to their number and appointed Messrs. Whitelaw, Learned and Crunden a subcommittee to prepare a plan of procedure. A well-planned campaign vigorously carried out resulted, April 4th, in a vote of 36,235 votes for the fifth-of-a-mill tax to 6,188 against it.

On May 6th Mayor Walbridge appointed the Board of Directors. It was a work of months to secure to secure the signature of an overwhelming majority of the life members of the libra-



WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL. D.

ry, consenting to its transfer to the Directors of the Free Library. The School Board was glad to be relieved of a burden of \$20,000 a year and at the same time to be assured that the object for which the money was expended would be much more effectually carried out. It was not, however, till March 1st, 1894, that the transfer was concluded. Throughout these important transactions the Board enjoyed the legal counsel and the practical assistance of F. N. Judson, Esq., and Hon. John W. Noble, which these gentlemen gave gratuitously in the interest of the public.

Registration began in May, and on June 1st, the library was opened free to all the residents of St. Louis. The most sanguine predictions were realized. At the end of the first year the registration list showed over 26,000 names, more than four times the highest enrollment of former times, with a circulation three-and-a-half times as great as the maximum under the old régime.

On April 30th, 1898, the Free Library closed its third complete year with more than 40,000 cardholders and a total issue of 920,500 books and periodicals. Of this total 647,360 books were drawn for home reading, 212,360 through 34 delivery stations.

The collection now (June, 1898) contains 120,000 volumes. For the year just closed \$17,000 was expended for books, periodicals and binding, resulting in the additions of 15,500 volumes. The expenditure for maintenance for the year was \$58,000. The Library is kept open every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. The holiday opening began with Thanksgiving Day of 1890 on the urgent advocacy of Col. T. A. Meysenburg, then and now a member of the Board.

With a small fund to cover the whole range of knowledge and to supply the great demand for books of a popular character there has been little to devote to building up any special departments. The collection is, however, well balanced throughout, and fairly strong in sociology, history (including biography) and belles lettres, while there are few libraries that have a better juvenile department. During the year just closed 4,800 volumes were sent to our public schools to serve as supplementary reading. Since the institution passed from the control of the School Board it has had a much closer connection with the public schools A few years ago not more than onefourth of the public school teachers were members of the Library: now about thirteen-fifteenths have reader's cards and many are further supplied with special "teacher's cards," enabling them to draw six extra books at a time. In April, 1892, only 671 public school pupils had library cards: the registration list now shows many thousands.

PRESENT NEEDS AND HOPES OF THE

The close of the library year of 1897-98 was signalized by the purchase of a block of ground, 324 by 282 feet as a site for a new building. It is evidence of skillful and careful management of the limited fund at its disposal that the Board has been able to make a cash payment of \$130,000 toward the purchase price of \$455,000. The Library has been fortunate in having men of the highest ability and character to shape its policy and guard its interests. The present Board is made up as follows: President, Thomas Dimmock; Vice-President, T. A. Meysenburg, with Messrs. Amadee B. Cole, Wm. H. Hahn, Chas. W. Knapp, Arthur Lee, John A. Nies, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly and Edward L. Preetorius. The other Directors since the establishment of the Free Library were Mrs. John W. Noble, Mrs. C. I. Filley, Miss Leonora B. Halstead, Messrs. Jacob Furth, E. C. Rowse, Hamlin Russell, Chas. C. Orthwein, jr., Benjamin Eiseman, F. Louis Soldan and O. L. Whitelaw. Oscar L. Whitelaw was President for seven years under the former régime and, being appointed a member of the new Board, was unanimously chosen to the same office, which he continued to hold till June, 1897. Col. Meysenburg has been Vice-President of the Board of Directors from its organization, and he was a member of the old Board of Managers the last four years of its existence.

The St. Louis Public Library already ranks among the foremost public libraries of the country. The present generation of St. Louisans can in no other way confer upon their descendants so great a benefit as by making it the "freest and best Public Library in the world."

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Charter of the Public Library obtained by Stephen D. Barlow, Feb., 1865.

Library opened on s. w. corner of 5th and Olive Streets, Dec. 9, 1865.

Turned over to the Board of Public Schools and removed to Polytechnic Building, April, 1869.

Reading room and reference department made free, June, 1874.

Name changed by dropping "School," Dec. 9, 1874.

New quarters in the Board of Education Building, Feb. 12, 1893

Made entirely free, June 1, 1893.

Purchase of site for a library building, April 11, 1898.

Transfer of deeds to site, June 27, 1898.

THE RELATION OF FREE LIBRARIES TO THE COMMUNITY.

(Selected.)

FREE libraries have existed for less than half a century. Their establishment assumed that books are beneficial; but it involved also the assertion that it is the proper function of government to supply books to such of its citizens as may require them at the expense of the community as a whole.

Libraries of this special type do not yet form the major portion of the institutions supplying books on a large scale to groups of persons. Under the head of "Public, Society and School Libraries," these institutions in the United States aggregate 8,000 in number, with 35,000,000 volumes, with \$34,000,000 invested in buildings, with \$17,000,000 of endowments, and with over \$6,000,000 of annual income.- Of these the free public libraries supported by general taxation number less than 2,000, with 10,000,000 volumes, and with less than \$3,500,000 of annual income. They are, however, increasing with disproportionate and amazing rapidity. In Massachusetts, but ten of the 353 cities now lack them. One hundred and ten libraries there have been the gift of private individuals. No form of private memorial is now more popular, no form of municipal expenditure meets with readier assent. Nor are the initiative and the expenditure left wholly to local enterprises. The Commonwealth itself takes part; extending, through a State Commission. State aid in the form of books and continuing counsel. And Massachusetts is but one of eight States maintaining such commissions. New York State, in its system of travelling libraries, has gone further still in supplementing initial aid with a continuing supply of books, and even lantern slides, purchased by the State and distributed through the Regents of the State University from Albany to the remotest hamlet.

The first stage of all such legislation is an enabling act—authorizing the establishment of a library by the local authorities; the next is an act encouraging such establishment by bounties; and New Hampshire has reached a third by a law actually mandatory, requiring the local authorities to establish free libraries in proportion to their means and the population to be served. This seems to mark the high-water mark of confidence in the utility of these institutions. It indicates that free public libraries are to be ranked with the public schools, as institutions indispensable to good citi-

zenship, whose establishment the State must for its own protection require.

So the movement has progressed, until now these 2,000 public libraries combined are sending out each year over 30,000,000 books, to do their work for good or ill in the homes of the United States. The entire 2,000 result from one conviction and a uniform purpose. Yet among them there is every variety in scope and organization. There is the hamlet library of a hundred volumes, open for a couple of hours each week in some farm house, under a volunteer custodian, maintained by the town, but enlisting private contribution through bazaars and sociables-sending out its books by the local provision dealer to its remote and scattered constituents. There is the library of the great city, with elaborate equipment and complex organization to meet a vast and complex need. Such a library as you may find at Chicago; a city which, though it has two great endowed reference libraries, still considers its million and a half of people entitled to a municipal library, with a two million dollar building, studded with costly mosaics, and aided by forty branches and stations in bringing the books nearer each home.

Or such a library as exists at Boston, organized as a city department, under Trustees appointed by the Mayor, maintained, like the schools or the police or the fire department, by general taxation; with a central building which has cost the city two and one-half million dollars, with ten branch libraries and seventeen delivery stations scattered through the city and reached daily by its delivery wagons, with 700,000 books and accommodations for over 2,000 readers at one time, including in its equipment such special departments as a bindery and a printing office, requiring for its administration over 250 employes, and for its maintenance each year a quarter of a million dollars, in

addition to the proceeds of endowments. and representing in its buildings, books and equipments an investment of over five millions of dollars, the interest on which, at four per cent., added to the expenditure for maintenance, is equivalent to an annual burden of \$450,000 for its creation and support.

When this function was first proposed for a municipality the argument used was that in this country books had come to be the principal instruments of education; that the community was already supporting a public school system; that this system brought a youth to the threshold of education and there left him; that it qualified him to use books, but did nothing to put books within his reach; and finally that it was "of paramount importance that the means of general information should be so diffused that the largest possible number of persons should be induced to read and understand questions going down to the very foundations of social order, which are constantly presenting themselves and which we, as a people. are constantly required to decide, either ignorantly or wisely,"

A glance at the libraries now in operation in the United States show that the ends proposed for them fall far short of the service which they actually perform. They begin with the child before he leaves the school; while he is still in his elementary studies they furnish to him books which stir his imagination and bring the teaching of the text-books into relation with art and with life. They thus help to render more vivid the formal studies pursued, but they also prepare the child to become an intelligent constituent hereafter. This work cannot begin too early, for four-fifths of the children pass out into active life without reaching the high schools. It need not be deferred. for now the number is almost countless of books that touch with imagination

and charm of style even the most elementary subjects, and the library can add illustrations which through the eye convey an impression of the largest subjects in the most elemental way.

If the library begins with the citizen earlier than was foreseen it is prepared to accompany him further than was thought necessary. It responds not only to the needs of the general reader, but also to those of the student, and even, to the extent of its means, to those of the scholar engaged in special research. The maintenance of universities at the common expense is familiar in the West, it is less so in the East. And there is still contention that institutions for highly specialized instruction should not be charged upon the community as a whole. But no one has questioned the propriety of charging upon the community the support of a library whose leading purpose may be the encouragement of the higher scholarship.

The good that the libraries do is obvious and acknowledged. They represent the accumulated experience of mankind brought to our service. They are the custodians of whatever is most worthy of preservation in our own life and literature. They are the natural repositories of what we have of memorial and of records; the original entries of legislation and of achievement. They must render history available; they must adequately exhibit science; they may help to refine by the best examples of each art, and in this they may also contribute to the industrial life of the community by educating the artisan into an artist, his craft into an art. And through record and description of processes and inventions they may contribute to the foundations of great industries. They touch the community as a whole as perhaps does no other single organized agency for good. They offer to the shyest ignorance equality with the most

confident scholarship, and demand no formal preliminary which might abash ignorance.

They have a profound duty—not generally appreciated—to help render homogeneous the very heterogeneous elements of our population. Thirty per cent. of it has come to us from an alien life and alien institutions. One-third of the people of our six leading cities are of foreign birth; 71 per cent. were either born abroad or born of foreign parentage. In the assimilation of this foreign element no single agency is perhaps so potent as our public libraries.

The public libraries deem themselves the allies of formal educational processes; but also the direct educators of that part of the community not subject to the formal processes. It is this latter responsibility which has led them to attempt a broader service than the mere supply of books. A book is not the only or necessarily the most effective vehicle for conveying knowledge. There are illustrations which more directly convey an impression, and often as fully state a And photographs and process reproductions are now part of the equipment of a public library almost as conventional as books. Within the past year 10,000 such have been added to the collections of the Boston Public Library; not as works of art (they are for the most part cheap silver prints and the Art Museum is but a hundred feet distant); nor merely as aids to the study of the fine arts and the useful arts, but also as convenient auxiliaries to the study of history, of literature and of institutions. And they are used by individuals and by classes not as a substitute for the text, but as helping to render vivid the lesson of the text.

With these go lectures in exposition. Every building in importance recently designed for the uses of a public library includes an art gallery and a lecture hall. What an immense aug-

"From isles of Greece
The princes orgulous, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war.
To Tenedos they come;
And the deep-drawing barks do there disgorge

Their warlike fraughtage."

Take innumerable expressions, such

as "you tall, anchoring bark," "argosies with portly sail," "embarked traders on the flood," any one of which calls up a vivid picture. Take Mark Antony's exclamation:

"I, that, with my sword,
Quartered the world, and o'er green Neptune's
back
With ships made cities!"

Take the speech of Pompey the Younger, in the same play:

"What was it

That moved pale Cassius to conspire? And what

Made the all-honored, honest, Roman Brutus, With the armed rest, courtiers of beauteous freedom.

To drench the Capitol, but that they would Have one man but a man? And that it is Hath made me rig my navy, at whose burden The angered ocean foams."

After the defeat of the Armada, the next great naval successes of England were the victories of Blake. He beat the Dutch in the channel; he overawed the Mediterranean pirates; he threatened Rome; he annihilated the Spanish fleet at Santa Cruz. This latter exploit was an exact counterpart of Dewey's feat at The Spanish squadron was Manila. anchored inside the harbor, "flanked," as the poet, Marvel, puts it, "with cannon from the neighboring shore." Blake went in and anchored—he differed from Dewey in that; he couldn't do otherwise -but the rest of the story reads about the same.

Prince Rupert was a gallant sea captain and got celebrated in verse. I recall Dryden's line:

"And his loud guns speak thick like angry men."

In quoting suggestive passages of this kind I must not omit Milton's

"Tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great admiral."

Good naval poetry, in the unpoetic period of English letters, was rare. We have heard of "Rule Britannia," but the song is rather poor and it is not strictly enaval. The consciousness of naval power, however, was not absent in this age. The author of "Rule Britannia," in another place, has the genius of Britain speak of Europe, "Sustained and balanced by my naval arm."

It is probably a general lack of imagination rather than a special lack of interest in the sea which causes us to look in vain in the poetry of this period for convincing phrases in regard to ships. We pass to a later time.

In 1821 Byron had a magazine controversy with the Rev. Mr. Bowles anent the "invariable principles of poetry" advanced by the latter and pronounced "unanswerable." Mr. Bowles in criticizing one of Campbell's poems had affirmed that inanimate nature—the sun, waves and wind—were more poetical than any work of man; and had spoken of a ship of the line as a thing of "blue bunting," "coarse canvas" and "tall poles."

Byron replied. "I have seen," said he, "as many mountains as most men, and more fleets than the generality of landsmen; and to my mind, a large convoy with a few sails of the line to conduct them is as noble and poetical a prospect as all that inanimate nature can produce."

In spite of a good deal of foolishness and cant in the matter of nature worship, the tendency of this time was decidedly toward a truer feeling for life and the life of the sea received especial attention from the poets. Nelson was "Britannia's God of War." Campbell's "Battle of the Baltic" was the

best naval poem of the time—perhaps of any time. I do not know that Campbell was especially familiar with the sea, but he evidently wrote with his eye—his inner eye—on the objects.

"Like leviathans afloat
Lay their bulwarks on the brine;".
and then

"Ilearts of oak!" our captain cried, when
each gun
From its adamantine lips
Spread a death shade round the ships,
Like the hurricane eclipse
Of the sun."

Equally as good is a stanza from Byron's apostrophe to the ocean:

"The armaments which thunder-strike the walls

Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake And monarchs tremble in their capitals; The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make Their clay creator the vain title take Ot lord of thee and arbiter of war,—
These are thy toys, and, as the snowy flake, They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar Alike the Armada's pride or spoils of Trafalgar."

I recall two poetical allusions to the battle of the Nile. One is from Mother Goose:

"At the Battle of the Nile, I was there, all the while, All the while, all the while, At the Battle of the Nile."

This must have served, I think, as a model for many of our special war correspondents. The other allusion is from Tennyson's sonnet on Bonaparte:

"He thought to quell the stubborn hearts of oak:

Madman!-to chain with chains and bind with bands

That island queen who sways the floods and lands

From Ind to Ind, but in fair daylight woke,
When from her wooden walls,—lit by sure
hands.—

With thunders and with lightnings, and with smoke.—

Peal after peal, the British battle broke, Lulling the brine against the Coptic sands."

It seems a little singular at first thought that among American poets the one most pacific by nature should have been the author of the most stirring sea ballads. On second thought we remember that Longfellow was familiar with the sea at first hand and was besides a great student of the old Norse poetry.

"Louder and louder the war-hornssang Over the level floor of the flood: All the sails came down with a clang, And there in the midst overhead The sun hung red As a drop of blood.

Drifting down on the Danish fleet,
Three together the ships were lashed,
So that neither should turn and retreat;
In the midst, but in front of the rest
The burnished crest
Of the Serpent flashed."

The modern warships, the iron-clads, have not had adequate treatment at American hands. There are lines here and there which bring them into view, lines like this from the "Blue and the Gray:"

"By the flow of the inland river Whence the fleets of iron have fled."

There is, however, one modern poet whose feeling for the great ships and for the men who sail them is equaled only by his intimate knowledge of all their details of construction, spheres of utility and possible vicissitudes. Kipling's ballads are full of the finest touches in relation to ships of every variety. I can quote but a few: The "clippers wing-and-wing;" the "crawling cargo-tanks of Bremen, Leith and Hull;" the "Gipsies of the Horn:" the "white wall-sided warships."

"Go. get you gone up channel
With the sea-crust on your plates,
Go, get you into London
With the burden of your freights."

Kipling endows his ships with personality and character:

"The Liner she's a lady, an she never looks nor 'eeds—the Man-o'-War's 'er 'usband,' etc. Here is his description of the old-fashioned three-decker:

"You'll see her tiering canvas In sheeted silver spread; You'll hear the long-drawn thunder 'Neath her leaping figure-head; While far, so far above you, Her tall poop lanterns shine, Unvexed by wind or weather, Like the candles round a shrine."

Here again is how a cruiser goes to the bottom:

"It was the sinking Clampherdown
Heaved up her battered side,
And carried a million pounds of steel
To the cod and the corpse-fed conger eel
And the scour of the channel tide."

And if any one, who has read of Hobson's exploit in sinking the Merrimac, cares to see the poetical account of a similar process, let him turn to the "Mary Gloster."

"Down by the head an' sinkin'.

Her fires are drawn and cold
And the water's splashin' hollow
On the skin of the empty hold—
Churning an' choking and chuckling,
Quiet and scummy and dark—
Full to her lower hatches
And sisin' steady. Hark!
That was the after-bulkhead.
She's flooded from stem to stern.
Never seen death yet, Dickie?
Well, now is your time to learn!"
EDWARD BATES.

THE CRIBBING CLUB.

THE first thing to say of this club is that its location is everywhere and and nowhere. It does not even know itself—by that name. It has no constitution. It is unconstitutional. It has no by-laws. It is lawless. It has no specific principles. It is—but in this direction we need not go further.

Its membership appears to be numerous and is certainly highly respectable—on other grounds. Curiously, however, no one was ever known to acknowledge himself as really belonging to this strangely dissociated association, the high standing of whose individual representatives ought collectively to reflect great honor upon every one of its members. Here it appears rather that strength lies in dis-union.

Spite of all this, like all secret societies, the Cribbing Club has a more or less mystic form of "initiation," has "signs," "grips," and "pass-words," together with multifarious "degrees" of past, present, and future "grand-master"-ships through which its votaries are sure to pass.

And, on the general doctrine of "Relativity," so much in fashion at the present day, who can say whether these

degrees are in a scale ascending or descending?

There is the many-times-repeated story of the minister who, on being quizzed unmercifully as to whether a given sermon he had preached were really his own, replied hotly, "Mine? Of course it's mine. I bought it and paid for it with my own money!"

A number of years ago the present writer expressed his bewilderment at the amount of work done by some of the more celebrated German professors. One who was supposed to have opportunities to know replied: "Oh, they have a crowd of admiring students about them. The young men are set to work upon various special aspects of a given theme and bring in their results. These results the professors work up and publish." Impossible not to think something. But I kept it to myself then, and shall not record it here.

In a not very ancient official report of an educational convention are to be found certain remarks by a well-known man in one of our larger universities. The gentleman had had charge of a post-graduate "seminary." He related how he had led the young men to make

investigation and write out theses upon a particular theme, and added, as if sure he must receive credit for great practical shrewdness, that he was careful not to let the young men know that he was himself at that time writing a book on that same theme. So!

And now comes Mr. McLennan, whom the *Bookman* shows to have cribbed extensively from an earlier writer and to have made little or no acknowledgment. Mr. McLennan "explains" in the April *Bookman*; and it appears that Mr. Andrew Lang comes to the rescue and "justifies" Mr. McLennan.

Within a decade a man of some literary gift and little gift of self-restraint (explorer since in another world), was known to add betimes to his varying bill of fare, in a western city, by preparing an occasional speech of brilliant "originality" to be delivered quite "extempore" by one or another ambitious gentleman who was to be "unexpectedly" called upon to address a fashionable audience.

Nor have even stranger things been wholly wanting in this innocent world of ours. To Prof. Weaver, hard at work, Prof. Spinner comes and says: "It's so easy for you to do those things; and for me impossible. Make me a pattern. Perhaps I can learn to use it for the good of the school." And Prof. Weaver, when he ought to have been resting, made an outline of the historical aspect of the given theme and turned over the original copy to Prof. Spinner, trusting to the honor of the latter in respect of credit in its use. Imagine Prof. Weaver's surprise when the outline was put into print (barring blunders of ignorance in proof-reading), by Prof. Spinner—no hint being given but that the latter was the real author! Prof. W. asked for original copy. Prof. S. at first denied the connection. Then. "couldn't find" original copy. Then offered to compromise -would "acknowledge indebtedness." Prof. W. indignantly refused to compromise-again (in writing) demanded original copy. Prof. S. (in writing) admitted having used original copy—and having afterward destroyed it! Had "compiled" published outline from that and "other material!" On demand for exact statement "of other sources," replied: "After so long a time I am unable to say what part of the outline is due to you!" Other sources? Impossible to name the nonexistent otherwise than as the non-existent! And that must of course prove the ending of Prof. Spinner's thread.

After that one is not so much surprised at the masterly quotations (without the inverted commas) reported as read now and then at the meetings of the Minerva Association by distinguished members of the Cribbing Club who invariably assume that every member of the M. A. is utterly blind to Ruskinian, Spencerian, Darwinian, Tyndallian, Ribotean, Andrew Langian, Dowdenian, or whatever other literary identities.

Bless you, what are we coming to in this age of special ethical renovation? Have we hitherto hopelessly missed the meaning of Conscience, and are we but just now finding out that meaning? Finding it out and giving it fruitful demonstration? Or, may it be that the thread of the Prof. Spinner style of production is in truth just a spider's web fitted only to catch the weak-winged moth of the summer's applause, and after to cease from existence?

"A man ought to fear nothing, except to do wrong," says Plato. And elsewhere he adds: "The worst thing that can happen to a man is to do wrong and not be punished." And is not that much the same as to say, "Open confession is good for the soul?" Who can do an unworthy act and not know that others know of its doing? And what is one's effort to "keep" such a "secret"

but hugging the fox while it gnaws at one's heart?

"It is all right for you, if you think so."

Of course. There may be black, there may be white. But who can tell which is black and which is white?

Nothing is true.

Ah, that is true!

Yes? Then it is not true.

All truth belongs to mind as mind. Therefore no honest man can be original! No mind can be creative save by defying the laws of mind! Self-contradiction is the first law of nature! You can rightly admire yourself only when you know that you have done something your neighbor does not know of your doing, but must cease to respect you were he to know it! The easiest way to wealth, intellectual as well as material, is to blur all distinction between meum and tunm, and then to label all meum!

What else than just such results as these can follow from our "modern" doctrine (which is really one with that of the sophists of the age of Socrates) that "all knowledge is relative," that all answers to questions of Right must depend upon circumstances? And what are "circumstances?" What but "opportunities?" And what is one to do but to "make the most of one's opportunities?"

Opportunities for what? For increasing, or for decreasing one's own self-respect? For enriching, or for impoverishing one's own character? For Being or only for Seeming?

One witnesses a comedy, and laughs—until he comes to think of the destiny of the comedian. A comic situation is the distorted shadow of a truth. And the comedian is the shadow of that shadow. Most comic of all does he appear when he seriously presents himself as the truthful reality itself, and actually hopes to be taken as such reality—comic and pitiful.

To which let us add that the newly intensified educational enthusiasm of the time with its infinitely varied forms and degrees of the University Extension idea, including greatly increased demands upon libraries, public and private. cannot be otherwise regarded than hopefully and respectfully. And yet the hope and respect thus inspired must be braced with the warning spirit that the always aggressive members of the Cribbing Club, who force their way into all organizations of the sort just indicated, are doing and will not fail to do all that in them lies to bring the whole movement into the form of the farce.

WM. M. BRYANT.

A SONG OF SUNSET.

Day finds the doorway of the west Where through he looketh toward the night;

And in the orchard's dusken breast He casts a sheaf of carmine light.

Swift glints of arrows through the gray, Like promises divinely sped, Efface the storms of yesterday And flush with rose the day ahead. The range of May-be's field is vast: Life, smiling, wears a fairer guise, And threads by trouble knotted fast May run, to-morrow, differentwise.

With buoyant faith my pulses glow:
My soul is like a singing tide:
Night waits within his lair, but lo.
Hope's golden door is swinging wide.
—HATTIE WHITNEY.

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

THE KNIGHT-ERRANT OF YESTERDAY.

IT is related of Prosper le Gai that when his brother Malise, Baron of Starning and Parrox, showed him the door of their father's house, and showed it with a meaning not to be mistaken, he stuck a sprig of green holly in his cap. He put on his armour; his horse and sword also he took; he was for the wilds. Baron Jocelyn's soul, the priests reported, was with God; his body lay indubitably under a black effigy in Starning Church. Baron Malise was lord of the fee, with a twisted face for Prosper whenever they met in the hall; had there been scores no deeper, this was enough. Prosper was a youth to whom life was a very pretty thing; he could not afford to have tarnish on the glass; he must have pleasant looks about him and a sweet air, or at least scope for making them. Baron Malise blew like a miasma and cramped him like a church-pew: then Adventure beaconed from far off, and his heart leapt to gree t the light. He left at dawn, and alone. Roy, his page, had begged as hard as he dared for pillion or a donkey. He was his master's only friend, but Prosper's temper needed no props. "Roy," said he, "what I do I will do alone, nor will I imperil any man's bread. The bread of my brother Malise may be a trifle over-salt to my taste, but to you it is better than none at all. Season your tongue, Roy, enure it. Drink water, dry your eyes, and forget me not."

He kissed him twice and went his way without any more farewells than the boy's snivelling. He never looked behind at Starning demesne, where he had been born and bred, and might have followed his father to church, nor sideways at the broad oaks, nor over to the well-tilled fields on either side his road:

but rather pricked forward at a nimble pace which tuned to the running of his blood. The blood of a lad sings sharpest in the early morning; the air tingles, the light thrills; all the great day is to come. This lad therefore rode with a song toward the West, following his own shadow, down the deep Starning lanes, through the woods and pastures of Parrox, over the grassy spaces of the Downs, topping the larks, in thought, and shining beam for beam against the new-risen sun. The time of his goingout was September of the harvest; a fresh wet air was abroad. He looked at the thin blue of the sky, he saw dew and gossamer lie heavy on the hedgerows. And his heart laughed. Prosper was merry.

Whither he should go, what find, how fare, he knew not at all. Morgraunt was before him, and of Morgraunt all the country spoke in a whisper. It was far, it was deep, it was dark as night, haunted with the waving of perpetual woods; it lay between the mountains and the sea, a mystery as inviolate as either. In it outlaws, mendesperate and hungry, ran wild. It was a den of thieves as well as of wolves. Men, young men, too, had ridden in, high-hearted, proud of their trappings, horses, curls, and what not; none had ever seen them come out. They might be roaming there yet, grown old with roaming, and gaunt with the everlasting struggle to kill before they were killed; who could tell? Or they might have struck upon the vein of savage life; they might go roaring and loving and robbing with the beasts—why not? Morgraunt had swallowed them up; who could guess to what wild uses she turned her thralls? That was a place, pardieu! Prosper, very certain that at twenty-three it is a great thing to be hale and astride a

horse, felt also that to grow old without giving Morgraunt a chance of killing you young would be an insipid performance. "As soon be a priest!" he would cry, "or by the Rood, one of those flatpolled monks kept there by the Countess Isabel.'' Morgraunt then for Prosper, and the West; beyond that-"One thing at a time," thought he, for he was a wise youth in his way, and held to the legend round his arms. Seeing that south of him he could now smell the sea, and beyond him lay Morgraunt, he would look no further till Morgraunt lay below him appeased or subjugate.

A tall and lean youth was Prosper le Gai, fair-haired and sanguine, squarebuilt and square-chinned. He smiled at you; you saw two capital rows of white teeth, two humorous blue eyes; you would think what a sweet-tempered lad! So in the main he was: but you would find out that he could be dangerous, and that (curiously) the more dangerous he was, the sweeter his temper seemed to be. If you crossed him once he would stare, twice he would laugh, three times you would swear he was your humble servant, but before you could cross him again he would have knocked you down. The next moment he would give you a hand up and apologize; after that, so far as he was concerned, you might count him your friend for life. The fact is that he was one of those men who, like kings, require a nominal fealty before they can love you with a whole heart; it is a mere nothing. But somebody, they think, must lead. Prosper always felt so desperately sure that it must be he. That was apt to lend a frenzy to his stroke and a cool survey to his eye (as being able to take so much for granted), which made him a good friend and a nasty enemy.

It also made him, as you will have occasion to see, a born fighter. He went, indeed, through those years of his life on tiptoe, as it were, for a fight. He had a light and springing carriage of the head, enough to set his forelock nod-His eye roved like a sea-bird's: his lips often parted, for his breath was eager. He had a trick of laughing to himself softly as he went about his business, or else he sang as he was now singing. These qualities, little habits. affectations, whatever you choose to call them, sound immaterial, but they really point to the one thing that made him remarkable—the curious blend of opposites in him. He blent benevolence with savagery, reflectiveness with ac-He could think best when tivity. thought and act might jump together. laugh most quietly when the din of swords and horses drown the voice, love his neighbor most sincerely when about to cut his throat. The smell of blood. the sight of wounds or the flicker of blades made him drunk; but he was one of those who grow steady in their cups. You might count upon him at a pinch. Lastly, he was no fool, and was disposed to credit other people with a balance of wit. . . .

Thus then, within and without, was Messire Prosper le Gai, youngest son of Baron Jocelyn, deceased, riding into the heart of the noon, pleased with himself and the world, light-minded, singing of the movement and the road.—From The forest lovers, by Maurice Hewlett.

THE KNIGHT-ERRANT OF TO-DAY.

A tall, slim young man sprang lightly up the steps of the terrace, passed the bewildered guards with a cheery nod, and striding before the open windows knocked with his fist upon the portals of the door, as sharply and as confidently as though the King's shield had hung there and he had struck it with a lance.

The King's dream shattered and taded away at the sound, and he moved un.

easily in his chair. He had the gambler's superstitious regard for trifles, and this invasion of his privacy by a confident stranger filled him with sudden disquiet.

He saw Kalonay staring at the open windows with an expression of astonishment and dismay.

"Who is it?" the King asked peevishly, "What are you staring at? How did he get in?"

Kalonay turned on Barrat, sitting at his right. "Did you see him?" he asked. Barrat nodded gloomily.

"The devil!" exclaimed the Prince, as though Barrat had confirmed his guess. "I beg your pardon," he said, nodding his head toward the women. He pushed back his chair and stood irresolutely with his napkin in his hand, "Tell him we are not in, Niccolas," he commanded.

"He saw us as he passed the window," the Baron objected.

"Say we are at breakfast then. I will see him myself in a moment. What shall I tell him?" he asked, turning to Barrat. "Do you think he knows? He must know, they have told him in Paris."

"You are keeping us waiting," said the King. "What is it? Who is this man?"

"An American, named Gordon. He is a correspondent," Kalonay answered, without turning his head. His eyes were still fixed on the terrace as though he had seen a ghost.

The King slapped his hand on the arm of the chair. "You promised me," he said, "that we should be free from that sort of thing. That is why I agreed to come here instead of going to Algiers. Go out, Barrat, and send him away."

Barrat pressed his lips together and shook his head.

"You can't send him away like that," he said. "He is a very important young man."

"Find out how much he will take, then," exclaimed the King angrily, "and give it to him. I can better afford to pay blackmail to any amount than have my plans spoiled now by the newspapers. Give him what he wants—a fur coat—they always wear fur coats, or 5,000 francs, or something—anything—but get rid of him."

Barrat stirred uneasily in his chair and shrugged his shoulders. "He is not a boulevard journalist," he replied sulkily.

"Your Majesty is thinking of the Hungarian Jews at Vienna," explained Kalonay, "who live on chantage and the Monte Carlo propaganda fund. This, man is not in their class; he is not to be bought. I said he was an American."

"An American!" exclaimed Mrs. Carson and her daughter, exchanging rapid glances. "Is it Archie Gordon you mean?" the girl asked. "I thought he was in China."

"That is the man—Archie Gordon. He writes books and explores places," Kalonay answered.

"I know him. He wrote a book on the slave trade in the Congo," contributed Colonel Erhaupt. "I met him at Zanzibar. What does he want with us?"

"He was in Yokohama when the Japanese-Chinese war broke out," said Kalonay, turning to the King, "and he cabled a London paper he would follow the war for it if they paid him a hundred a week. He meant American dollars, but they thought he meant pounds, so they cabled back that they'd pay one half that sum. He answered, 'One hundred or nothing,' and they finally assented to that, and he started; and when the first week's remittance arrived and he received five hundred dollars instead of the one hundred he expected, he sent back the difference."

"What a remarkable young man!" exclaimed the King. "He is much too good for daily wear. We don't want

any one like that around here, do we?"

"I know Mr. Gordon very well," said Miss Carson. "He lived in San Francisco before he came East. He was always at our house, and was a great friend of the family; wasn't he, mother? We haven't seen him for two years now, but I know he wouldn't spoil our plans for the sake of his paper, if he knew we were in earnest, if he understood that everything depended upon its being kept a secret."

"We are not certain that he knows anything," the King urged. "He may not have come here to see us. I think Father Paul should talk with him first."

"I was going to suggest," said Miss Carson, with some hesitation, "that if I spoke to him I might be able to put it to him in such a way that he would see how necessary it—"

"Oh, excellent," exclaimed the King, eagerly, and rising to his feet; "if you would only be so kind, Miss Carson." Kalonay, misunderstanding the situation altogether, fastened his eyes upon the table and did not speak.

"He has not come to see you, Patricia," said Mrs. Carson, quietly.

"He does not know that I am here," Miss Carson answered, "but I am sure if he did he would be very glad to see us again. And if we do see him we can make him promise not to do anything that might interfere with our plans. Won't you let me speak to him mother?!"

Mrs. Carson turned uncertainly to the priest for direction, and his glance apparently reassured her, for she rose, though still with a troubled countenance, and the two women left the room together, the men standing regarding each other anxiously across the table. When they had gone the King lit a cigarette, and turning his back on his companions, puffed at it nervously in silence. Kalonay sat moodily studying the pattern on the plate before him, and

the others whispered together at the farther end of the table.

When Miss Carson and her mother stepped out upon the terrace, the American was standing with his back toward them and was speaking to the guards who sat cross-legged at the top of the steps. They showed no sign of surprise at the fact of his addressing them in their own tongue further than that they answered him with a show of respect which they had not exhibited toward those they protected. The American turned as he heard the footsteps behind him, and after a startled look of astonishment hurried toward the two women with every expression of pleasure.

"I had no idea you were stopping here," he said after the first greetings were over. "I thought you were somewhere on the Continent. I am so glad I caught you. It seems centuries since I saw you last. You're looking very well, Mrs. Carson—and as for Patty-I am almost afraid of her-I've been hearing all sorts of things about you lately, Patty," he went on, turning a smiling countenance toward the girl. "About your engagement to princes and dukes—all sorts of disturbing rumors. What a terrible swell you've grown to be. I hardly recognize you at all. Mrs. Carson, it isn't possible this is the same young girl I used to take buggy riding on Sunday evenings?"

"Indeed, it is not. I wish it were," said Mrs. Carson, plaintively, sinking into a chair. "I'm glad to see you're not changed, Archie," she added, with a sigh.

"Why, he's very much changed, mother," the girl said. "He's taller, and in comparison with what he was, he's almost wasted away, and so sunburned. I hardly knew him. Except round the forehead," she added mockingly, "and I suppose the sun couldn't burn there because of the laurel-wreaths. I heat

they bring them to you fresh every morning."

"They're better than coronets, at any rate," Gordon answered, with a nod. "They're not so common. And if I'm wasted away, can you wonder? How long has it been since I saw you, Patty?"

"No, I'm wrong, he's not changed," Miss Carson said dryly, as she seated herself beside her mother.

"How do you two come to be stopping here?" the young man asked." I thought this hotel had been turned over to King Louis?"

"It has," Mrs. Carson answered. "We are staying at the Continental, on the hill there. We are only here for breakfast. He asked us to breakfast."

"He?" repeated Gordon, with an incredulous smile. "Who? Not the King—not that blackguard?"

Miss Carson raised her head and stared at him in silence, and her mother gave a little gasp, apparently of relief and satisfaction.

"Yes," Miss Carson answered at last, coldly. "We are breakfasting with him. What do you know against him?"

Gordon stared at her with such genuine astonishment that the girl lowered her eyes, and, bending forward in her chair, twirled her parasol nervously between her fingers.

"What do I know against him? Why, Patty!" he exclaimed. "How did you meet him, in Heaven's name?" he asked roughly. "Have you been seen with him? Have you known him long? Who had the impudence to present him?"

Mrs. Carson looked up, now thoroughly alarmed. Her lower lip was trembling, and she twisted her gloved hands together in her lap.

"What do you know against him?" Miss Carson repeated, meeting Gordon's look with one as full of surprise as his own.

The young man regarded her steadily for a few moments, and then, with a

change of manner, as though he now saw that the situation was much more serious than he had at first supposed, drew up a chair in front of the two women and seated himself deliberately.

"Has he borrowed any money from you yet?" he asked. Miss Carson's face flushed crimson and she straightened her shoulders and turned her eyes away from Gordon with every sign of indignation and disapproval. The young man gave an exclamation of relief.

"No? That's good. You cannot have known him so very long. I am greatly relieved."

"Louis of Messina," he began more gently, "is the most unscrupulous rascal in Europe. Since they turned him out of his kingdom he has lived by selling his title to men who are promoting new brands of champagne or floating queer mining shares. The greater part of his income is dependent on the generosity of the old nobility of Messina, and when they don't pay him readily enough, he levies blackmail on them. He owes money to every tailor and horse-dealer and hotel-keeper in Europe, and no one who can tell one card from another will play with him. That is his reputation. And to help him live up to it he has surrounded himself with a parcel of adventurers as rascally as himself: a Colonel Erhaupt, who was dropped from a German regiment, and who is a Colonel only by the favor of the Queen of Madagascar; a retired croupier named Barrat; and a fallen angel called Kalonay, a fellow of the very best blood in Europe and with the worst morals. They call him the King's Jackal, and he is one of the most delightful blackguards I ever met. So is the King, for that matter, a most entertaining individual, if you keep him in his place." .

"The idea of you two helpless females wandering into this den of wolves," he exclaimed indignantly. "It's about time you had a man to look

after you! You go back to your hotel now and let me have a chat with Louis of Messina. He's kept me waiting some twenty minutes as it is, and that's a little longer than I can give him. I'm not a creditor." He rose from his chair, but Miss Carson put out her hand and motioned him to be seated.

"Archie," she said, "I like the way you take this, even though you are all wrong about it, because it's just like you to fly into a passion and want to fight someone for somebody. If your conclusions were anywhere near the truth you would be acting very well. But they are not. The King is not handling my money, nor the Prince Kalonay. It is in the keeping of Father Paul, the Father Superior of the Dominican monks, who is the only one of these people I know or who knows me. He is not a swindler, too, is he, or a retired croupier? Listen to me now and do not fly out like that at me or at mother. Last summer mother and I went to Messina as tourists, and one day, when passing through a seaport town, we saw a crowd of people on the shore standing or kneeling by the hundreds in a great semicircle close to the water's edge. There was a priest preaching to them from an open boat. It was like a scene from the New Testament, and the man, this Father Paul, made me think of one of the disciples. I asked them why he did not preach on the land and they told me that he and all the priests had been banished from the island six years before, and that they could only return by stealth and dared not land except by night. When the priest had finished speaking I had myself rowed out to his boat, and I talked a long while with him and he told me of this plan to re-establish himself and his order. I offered to help him with my money, and he promised me a letter to Cardinal Napoli. It reached me on my return to Rome, and through the influ-

ence of the Cardinal I was given an audience with the Pope, and I was encouraged to aid Father Paul as far as I could. . . . Those men inside are afreid that you came here for just the reason that apparently has brought you. and when they saw you a little while ago through the windows they were greatly disturbed. Let me tell them that you mean to volunteer for the campaign. The King cannot refuse the services of a man who has done the things you are always doing. And I promise you for a reward that you shall be the only one to tell the story of our attempt. I promise you," she repeated earnestly, "that the day we enter the capital you can cable whatever you please and tell our story to the whole of Europe."

"The story be hanged," replied Gordon. "You have made this a much more serious business than a newspaper story. You misunderstand me utterly, Patty. I am here now because I am not going to have you compromised and robbed."

The girl stood up and looked down at the young man indignantly.

"You have no right whatever to use that tone to me," she said. "I am of age and my own adviser. I am acting for the good of a great number of people, and according to what my conscience and common sense tell me is right. I shall hate you if you attempt to interfere. You can do one of two things, Archie. I give you your choice: you can either go with them as a volunteer, and promise to keep our secret, or you can cable what you know now, what you know only by accident, but if you do you will lose your best friend. and you will defeat a good and noble effort."

Gordon leaned back in his chair and looked up at her steadily for a brief moment, and then rose with a smile and bowed to the two women in silence. He crossed the terrace quickly with an amused and puzzled countenance and walked into the breakfast room, from the windows of which, as he rightly guessed, the five conspirators had for some time observed him. He looked from one to the other of the men about

the table until his eyes finally met those of the King.

"I believe, Sir, you are leading an expedition against the Republic of Messina?" Gordon said. "I am afraid it can't start unless you take me with you."—From the King's jackal, by Richard Harding Davis.

H. M. S. "FOUDROYANT."

[Being an humble address to Her Majesty's Naval advisers who sold Nelson's old Flagship to the Germans for a thousand pounds.]

Who says the nation's purse is lean,
Who fears for claim or bond or debt,
When all the glories that have been
Are scheduled as a cash asset?
If times are black and trade is slack,
If coal and cotton fail at last,
We've something left to barter yet—
Our glorious past.

There's many a crypt in which lies hid
The dust of statesman or of king;
There's Shakespeare's home to raise a bid,
And Milton's house its price would bring.
What for the sword that Cromwell drew?
What for Prince Edward's coat of mail?
What for our Saxon Alfred's tomb?
They're all for sale!

And stone and marble may be sold
Which serve no present daily need;
There's Edward's Windsor, labeled old,
And Wolsey's palace, guaranteed.
St. Clement Danes and fifty tanes,
The Tower and the Temple grounds;
How much for these? Just price them, please,
In British pounds.

You hucksters, have you still to learn
The things which money will not buy?
Can you not read that, cold and stern
As we may be, there still does lie
Deep in our hearts a hungry love
For what concerns our island story?
We sell our work—perchance our lives,
But not our glory.

Go barter to the knacker's yard
The steed that has outlived its time!
Send hungry to the pauper ward
The man who served you in his prime!
But when you touch the Nation's store,
Be broad your mind and tight your grip.
Take heed! And bring us back once more
Our Nelson's ship.

And if no mooring can be found
In all our harbors near or far,
Then tow the old three-decker 'round
To where the deep-sea soundings are;
There, with her pennon flying clear,
And with her ensign lashed peak high,
Sink her a thousand fathoms sheer.
There let her lie!

-From Songs of Action, by A. Conan Doyle.

In her two series of lectures this winter, Mrs. Charles Hofman will incidentally contrast republican and monarchical manners and forms of government. Her subjects are Twelve Early Presidents and Their Times (beginning with Washington and closing with Buchanan) and Peeps Into Royal Homes, in which she will not only give interesting accounts of the reigning familes of Germany, England, Russia, Sweden, etc., but will touch upon the national peculiarities, variations of monarchical government, and whatever tends to differentiate each country from the other.

Mrs. Hofman enlivens every subject she treats, and with such timely topics for her

themes her classes may anticipate much pleasure and profit from their studies for 1898-9.

A writer in the Rochester Post-Express tells a good story about an English bookseller of whom a lady inquired for one of Browning's works. The bookseller answered that he had given up keeping Browning, and, what was more, he had tried to read him, and could make nothing out of any of his poems. "Indeed!" the lady answered; and then, being in search of another poet, she added, "But have you Praed?" "Yes, indeed, ma'am. I have prayed over it, but still I got no light."

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It is the opening to you of a treasure house of all the wise and silent teachers of the world. It is the unsealing of a fountain whence richest streams will flow in increasing volume. You are all aware of that, and you all feel it. I am not going to attempt on this occasion to expatiate to you upon the delights and uses of books and of reading. Nearly all that can be said upon that great and admirable subject has been said by far wiser and greater men than I can pretend to be. They have told you what literature does for you, what books can do for you if rightly used, how they enrich life, how they refresh it, how they console it. They have shown in eloquent, sincere, and true words that after the first absolute necessities of life have been satisfied, then a taste for wise reading and a cultivation of habits of wise reading, is almost the next quality in a full and well-lived life. Gentlemen, I am not going to repeat all these things. You well know how from books, and from books alone, from libraries rightly used, and from them alone, you can have that quickening of the intelligence, that awakening up of drowsy thoughts and slumber. ing impulses.

The quotation at the head of this column is taken from a recent speech delivered by John Morley on the occasion of the presentation of a free library to a Scottish town by a Mr. Corsar, formerly its Provost. Mr. Morley has no doubts as to the unqualified good that a free

library works in a community. When Mr. Lang declares, as he did at the annual booksellers' dinner in London this summer, that "Among things which prevent an author from getting on is the Circulating Library," and goes on to say, "The curses of literature are education, bicycles, golf, the art of fiction and printing," one statement is to be taken as seriously as the other. But as this is a charge which is some times made in earnest, we would suggest that there is one fact which writers and publishers would do well to consider before they assert that free libraries are detrimental to their trade: that by far the larger number of books sold to-day to private individuals are sold for gifts, in which case the library has done goo service, especially to newer writers, by introducing their books to a much large: circle of readers than they could other wise have hoped to reach, and has end bled the would-be purchaser to select for his friend a book which he himself has enjoyed reading.

On another page of this magazine will be found condensed extracts from an article on the function of the melibrary in a community, by Mr, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Publi Library and ex-President of the American Library Association. The page was originally read before a New York club and subsequently published in an

abbreviated form in the North American Review. This much discussed article, written by one who is at the head of what is still the greatest library in the United States (notwithstanding the gigantic strides taken of late by Chicago and Philadelphia) is an evidence that librarians take themselves seriously and are fully conscious of their responsibilities to the communities they serve. Putnam, although still a young man, has already served as President of the Library Association, fulfilling the duties of his office with a dignity and ease which reflected credit alike upon himself and the body over which he presided.

No one who attended the recent conference of the American Library Association, held at Lakewood on Lake Chautauqua, could fail to be impressed by the zeal and devotion and belief in their high calling which pervaded the assembly. Perhaps the most notable feature of the meeting was the large

number of library assistants, or librarians in charge of village libraries, who cheerfully took from their meagre salaries (for librarians, like college professors, know that wealth is not one of their rewards), the money to spend this week in touch with the leaders in their profession, to gain from the experience of others helps in their own difficulties, and to find on what lines most progress had been made and what was the most pressing need for the future.

Training for librarians and how it might best be obtained was the main topic of discussion at the 1898 meeting. After exhaustive treatment of the various methods of training library assistants the general conclusion seemed to be that all training was good and that one should get all he could, by all means available. "And with all your getting, get wisdom," which might be construed to mean "study your own community and its needs."

RECREATIONS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS.

In a biographical annual published in England and entitled "Who's Who," appears a series of answers to questions addressed to literary men and women as to their favorite pastime. If the best index to one's character is what one most enjoys some light on the character of English writers may (but we doubt it) be extracted from the following facts: Marie Corelli seeks recreation in music and reading and playgoing; Miss Braddon in riding, gardening, and literature: Sarah Grand in music, country life, and sociology; John Oliver Hobbes plays music and chess; Mrs. Meynell finds recreation in music; Mrs. Molesworth in flowers, in the country, and in little children; Sir Edwin Arnold yachts, travels, and cycles; the poet-laureate gardens, he also rides and fishes; Mr. Robert Barr finds recreation in cycling, photography, and euchre; Mr. Barrie in cricket; "Ian MacLaren' in golf; Mr. Birrellin walking, golf, and book-hunting; Mr. Oscar Browning in swimming, cycling, and mountaineering; Mr. Buchanan in shooting, fishing, and horse-racing; Mr. Hall Caine in mountaineering and riding; Mr. Sidney Colvin in novels, travel, and cycling; Mr. Crockett in mountaineering, cycling, and golf; Mr. Hardy in forestry, architecture, and cycling; Mr. Haggard, like the poet-laureate, in gardening, and also in shooting, fishing, and cycling; Mr. Kipling cycles and fishes; Mr. Lang fishes and plays cricket and golf; Mr. Le Gallienne cycles; Mr. Lilly rides, cycles, and plays racquets; Mr. Meredith reads French; Sir Lewis Morris names poetry as his recreation; Mr. Arthur Morrison collects Japanese prints; Mr. James Payne plays whist; Mr. Shaw finds recreation in cycling and showing-off; Sir Walter Besant in looking on, and Dr. Jessopp in visiting his parishioners, growing apples and potatoes, grumbling at the weather, and driving an old horse as far as he will go. Dr. Martineau, who is nearly ninety-two, gives rowing and walking. -Literary Digest.

*PROGRAMME OF THE MONDAY CLUB OF WEBSTER GROVES. 1898-99.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See also the various indexes of periodical literature for magazine articles.

PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

The Vikings.

Class 92.

Anderson, R. B. America not discovored by Columbus; a list sketch of the discovery of America by the Norsemen in the 10th cent. 1874.

De Costa, B. F. The pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Northmen, w. translations fr. the Icelandic sagas. 1890.

Reeves, A. M., ed. The finding of Wineland the good; the hist of the Icelandic discovery. 1890.

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Fiske, J. The discovery of America.
1892. v. 2.

Bancroft, G. United States. v. 1.

Parkman, J. Pioneers of France in the
New World. 1880.

92

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Tarducci, F. John and Sebastian Cabot; tr. fr. the Ital. 1893. 97b

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Bancroft, G. United States. v. 1.,

Fiske, J. Discovery of Amer. v. 2.,
and other gen. histories of Amer.

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v. 1.) 91a

Vining, E. P. An inglorious Columbus; or, Evidence that Hwui Shan and a party of Buddhist monks discovered America in the 5th century. 1885. 92

COLONIZATION.

The Virginians.

Class 91d.

Arthur, T. S., and Carpenter, W. H. The history of Virginia; fr. its earliest settlement to the present time. 1858.

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Story of the New Netherlands.

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procured in Holland, Eng. and France.
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Roosevelt, T. New York. 1891. (Historic towns.) 91e
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Schuyler and his family. 1885. 2v. 91d
Stone, W. L. History of New York City;
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91e

The Pilgrim Church and Pilgrim Colonies.

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Brown, J. The pilgrim fathers of New England. 1896. 91a

Byington, E. H. The Puritan in England and New England. 1896. 91a

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S. S. 92
Doyle, J. A. The English in America; the Puritan colonies. 1887. v. 1. 91a
Ellis, G. E. The Puritan age and rule in the colony of the Mass. Bay. 1629-1685.
91a

Fiske, J. The beginnings of New England; or, The Puritan theocracy in its relations to civil and religious liberty.

1889.

91a

^{*}This club studied Amer. history last year also, which explains some of the gaps in the present programme. Topics were furnished by the club.

91e

Ref. 88

EARLY POETRY.

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8. 8. 49

The careful thinker cannot fail to approve entirely the attitude of the society... with regard to the interests of scientific truth... [Its] position has been on the one hand to be prepared for unusual, and even what in the present state of knowledge are termed abnormal, occurrences in the realm of psyculcal action; and, on the other, to exact the application of the most rigorous tests to every bit of evidence offered.—Critic.

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Report. 1890-92, 96-98. Ref.
U. S. Treasury Dept. Report on the revision of the tariff, w. accomp. docs.
1886. Ref.

STATISTICS.

Class Ref. 30a.

Colorado. Supt. of Insurance. Annual rept. 16. 1897.

Includes a synopsis of the repts. of the various insurance companies doing business in the State.

Uruguay. Direccion de Estadistica General. Anuario estadistico. v. 13. 1896.

Wisconsin. Commr. of Insurance. Annual rept. 4. 1898. 2 v.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Class Ref. 80b.

Chicago. Board of Trade. Annual rept. 1897.

"The year 1897 stands in most gratifying contrast w. the years immediately preceding."

Cleveland. Chamber of Commerce. [Reports and proceedings.] 48. 1896.

Contains an address on "The business management of a great city" by ex-mayor Strong of N. Y. City.

Milwaukee. Chamber of Commerce. Annual rept. 40. 1897-98.

POPULATION AND PRODUC-TION.

Class Ref. 80c.

Arkansas. Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture. Biennial rept. 1-2.

Michigan. Secretary of State. Report relating to births, marriages and deaths. 14, 20, 26-29. 1880, 86, 92-95.

U. S. Public Land Commission. The public domain, its history, by T. Donaldson.

With statistics, references to the national domain, colonization, acquirement of territory, etc.

Vermont. Sec. of State. Report relating to births, marriages, deaths and divorces. 40. 1896.

FINANCE.

Class Ref. 80d.

Auditor. Annual bank rept. Iowa. 1892-97.

Michigan. Commr. of the Banking Dept. Annual rept. 9. 1897.

Missouri. Treasurer. Report. 1885-6, 91-92, 95-96.

New York (City.) Comptroller. Report. 1894, 96. 2v.

EDUCATION.

American Association of Instructors of the Blind. Proceedings. 2-10. Ref. 31a4

Curry, J. L. M. Brief sketch of George Peabody and a hist. of the Peabody educ. 31a1

Gives in brief compass what has been accomplished by this fund.

Girard College. Semi-centennial of Girard College. 1898. Ref. 31a1 Contains an address by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Northwestern University. Catalogue. Ref. 31a2 1895-96.

Yale University. President. Report. Ref. 31a4 1886-97.

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL ARTS.

Electrical engineer. v. 24. Jan.-Dec., Ref. 43 Hemiup, Mrs. M. R. Law of heat, expansion of ice, [etc.]. 1886.

Oldknow, R. C. The mechanism of menof-war. 1896.

Descriptions and illustrations of the machinery to be found in British fighting ships . . . exceptionally well executed, valuable and interesting.—The American Ship Builder.

Tayler, A. J. W. Motor cars; or, Powercarriages for common roads. 1897. 40b An admirable treatise, suited for that portion of the general public who take some interest in such matters .- Athenaum.

Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Transactions. v. 9-10. 1892-95. 2 v. Ref. 35a Wright, L. The induction coil in prac-

tical work, incl. Röntgen X rays. 1897.

Cannot fail to prove peculiarly attractive to the amateur with a taste for electrical experiments .- Athenaum.

ENGINEERING.

Class Ref. 40.

Engineer. v. 84. July Dec., 1897.

Engineering. v. 64. July-Dec., 1897. 2v. Engineering magazine. v. 14. Oct., 1897-Mar., 98.

Wyoming. State Engineer. Biennial rept. 1-3. 1891-96.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Archæological Institute of Amer. Annual rept. 2-4, 7-11. 1880-83, 85-90.

Ref. 51a

Haddon, A. C. The study of man. 1898.

His intention has been to furnish, not a treatise on anthropology, but "a collection of samples of the way in which parts of the subject are studied." . . . Timely and useful -Athenceum.

Illinois. State Laboratory of Natural History, Bulletin. v. 3-4. 1887-97.

Minnesota. Geological and Natural Hist. Survey. Report of the state zoologist. v. 2. 1893-94. Ref. 50

Contains a revision of a final rept. on the crustacea of Minn., entitled Synopsis of the entomostraca of Minn.

Coast and Geodetic Survey. Re-TJ. S. port. 1892. pt. 1. **Ref. 46g** - Entomology Div., Dept. of Agric. Bulletin. New ser. 1-6. 1895-96.

Ref. 50c

Weather Bur. Certain climatic features of the two Dakctas, by J. P. Finley. 1893. Ref. 47

An endeavor to throw light upon the causes of drought on the northern plains.

Monthly weather review. v. 25.

1897. Ref. 47

Van Dyke, J. C. Nature for its own sake. 1898. 46

A vein of poetical imagination as well as of artistic perception informs the book with its vivid charm. . . In these outdoor days "Nature for Its Own Sake" ought to open up a treasure of enchantments and delights.—Phila. Press.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

Armstrong, G. E. Torpedoes and torpedo vessels. 1896. 60e

Intended for the general reader. . . . An interesting part of the work is a comparison of the relative value of different systems of torpedoes.—Army and Navy Journal.

Canada. Postmaster General. Official postal guide. 1898. Ref. 62b

The chief regulations of the P. O.,

rates of postage, etc.

Illinois. State Fish Comm'rs. Report. 1888-96. Ref. 63d

New South Wales. Dept. of Mines.
Annual rept. 1884-96. 3 v. Ref. 63a
U. S. Patent Office. Official gazette.
v. 80. July-Sept., 1897. Ref. 59

- War Dept. Infantry drill regulations. 1897. **60b**

The manual of arms adapted to the magazine rifle, caliber .30.

HYGIENE.

Class Ref. 57d.

Connecticut. State Bd. of Health. Annual rept. 20. 1897.

"With the registration rept. for 1896 rel. to births, deaths, marriages and divorces."

Good health. v. 32. 1897.

St. Louis. Milk Inspector. Annual rept. 1896-97

Dr. Carter recommends a more stringent ordinance for the control of the milk traffic and an increase in the force of the Dept.

U. S. Marine Hospital Service. Handbook for the ship's medicine chest. 1881.

Technical phraseology has been avoided as much as possible.—Pref.

MILITARY ARTS.

Class 60.

Iowa. Adjutant Gen. Report. 1896-97.
Ref.

The number of persons in Iowa subject to military duty Dec. 1, 1897, was 294,874.

New Jersey. Adjutant General. Annual rept. 1861-97. 4v. Ref. U. S. War Dept. Handbook of subsistence stores. 1896.

Compiled from monographs written by officers of the Subsistence Dept.

— Manual for the Pay Dept. 1896.

Begins w. rules for the government of the Paymaster General and ends w. pay tables.

— Manual for the quartermaster's dept. 1897.

— Manual for the subsistence dept. General duties, funds, contracts, issue of rations, prices of stores, capacity of army wagons, etc., etc.

— Manual of guard duty, U. S. army.

- Regulations and decisions pertaining to the uniform of the army. 1897.

Ref.

Contains an index.

— Remarks on the army regulations and the executive regulations in gen. by G. N. Lieber.

Wisconsin. Adjutant General. Biennial report. 1881-86. 2v. Ref.

BUILDING.

Class Ref. 61b.

Allgemeine Bauzeitung. v. 62. 1897.

Building news and engineering journal
v. 73. July-Dec., 1897.

Inland architect and news record. v. 29-30. Feb., 1897-Jan., 98.

LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

Class Ref. 62c.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co. Board of Directors. Annual rept. 18-21. 1889-93.

Kansas. Board of Railroad Commrs.
Annual rept. 15. 1896-97.

The report was delayed by the failure of railroad companies to file returns.

North Dakota. Commrs. of Railroads.
Annual rept. 8. 1896-97.

Street railway journal. v. 13. 1897. 2 v.

AGRICULTURE.

Class 63b.

Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletins. v. 2-5. July, 1888-97. 3 v. Ref.

Connecticut. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 1888-95, 97.

Ref.

1897.

Kansas. State Horticultural Soc. Blen. rept. 2. 1889-90. Ref.

— Transactions. v. 21-22. 1896-97. Ref.

Maine State College. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual report. 1888-96. 7 v. Ref.

Massachusetts. State Bd. of Agric. Annual report. 45. 1897. Ref.

Contains, also, the 10th ann. report of the Hatch Experiment Station.

New Jersey. Agricultural Experiment

Station. Annual rept. 6-10, 15-16. 1885-89, 94-95. 2 v. Ref.
— State Board of Agric. Annual rept.

25. 1897. Ref. New York. (State.) Commr. of Agri-

culture. Annual rept. 4. 1896. 3 v. Ref.

Orange Judd farmer. v. 22-23.

2 v. Ref.
Romero, M. Coffee and india-rubber culture in Mexico: preceded by geograph-

culture in Mexico; preceded by geographical and statistical notes on Mexico.

Will undoubtedly take its place as a standard authority.—Outlook.

St. Louis. Park Commr. Annual rept. 1896-97. Ref.

A plea is made for a wider entrance at Lindell Boulevard and King's Highway, wh. should be considered by all.

Utah. Agricultural College. Experimental Station. Annual rept. 1-4. 1890-93.

Wisconsin. State Agric. Soc. Transactions. v. 34. 1896. Ref.
With a short-hand rept. of the ann. convention.

ART.

Fitz-Gerald, S. J. A. Stories of famous songs. 1898. 66a

The circumstances under which certain songs were written, the time, etc., with personal anecdotes and details of the composer, make a most interesting volume.

—Pub. Weekly.

Heine, C. J. H. Lieder und Gedichte; sel. and arr. w. notes and a lit. introd. by C. A. Buchheim. 1897. 68g

Heine's greatest power as a poet lies in his simple pathos, in the ever varied, but always natural, expression he has given to the tender emotions.—George Eliot.

Snider, D. J. Johnny Appleseed's rhymes.
[c1894.] 66a

"Among the people who dwell in the vast tract of land known as the Mississippi Valley, certain peculiar verses, songs, stories, witticisms, apothegms, even jokes and puns, have become current, which correctly or incorrectly have been labeled with the name of Johnny Appleseed."

In putting these traditions and apothegms into unconventional verse the author finds occasion to go deeply into philosophy and the criticism of life. There is much on the lines of Goethe and Carlyle, but also much that is due to Mr. Snider alone. Perhaps this stanza will give the idea of the book with its verse of studied simplicity and its philosophical explanations.

Old Homer shows a young face to the boy, And gives him in love a beautiful toy; But to the full-grown man He reveals God's plan.

Werner's magazine. v. 20. Sept., 1897-Feb., 98. Ref. 64

White, H. S. Deutsche Volkslieder. 68g
Affords ample opportunity for the study of that rich part of German literature wh. reflects the life of the "people," especially during the vigorous 16th century.—C. von Klenze.

FINE ARTS.

Perkins, T. Hand-book to Gothic architecture. 1897. 65a

Although . . . prepared for the guidance of photographers in Great Britain, it contains much instruction profitable for all interested in architectural photography. . . Mr. Perkins possesses a wide knowledge of his two-sided subject . . . the information is condensed into the smallest space consistent with clearness. —Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

Schmid, M. Rethel. 1898. (Knackfuss, H., ed. Kuenstler monographien. 32.) 65c

Townsend, C. F. Chemistry for photographers. n. d. 65d

We can recommend it as the simplest and most practical manual of its kind.

—Wilson's Photog. Mag. Jan. 98.

NOVELS.

Amicis, E. de. Maestrina degli operai.

A story from life.—Pub. Weekly.

Arrom, C. B. de F. Clemencia. 69g
Suitable reading for girls. - Sargant &
Whishaw.

Trueba y La Quintana, A. de. Cuentos campesinos. 1865. 69g

ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

Class 69b.

Baskett, J. N. "At you-all's-house;" a Missouri nature story. 1898.

A boy's life on a Missouri farm is sympathetically told. Psychological and spiritual ideas are evolved from natural facts with poetic insight and literary skill.—Pub. Weekly.

This book has vitality and human feeling, and it ought to be widely read.—N. Y. Times.

Cambridge, A., pseud. Materfamilias. 1898.

Davis, R. H. The king's jackal. 1898. Such stories as "The King's Jackal" are very entertaining and will be widely read. They show skill, power of assimilation, and the trained newspaper writer's vividness of style, but they cannot be regarded as original work. They are necessarily secondary works. "The King's Jackal," is a capital book for summer reading but Mr. Davis is capable of better things.

—Outlook.

Ebers, G. M. Arachne; a hist. romance. 2v.

If we disregard a few fine natural descriptions, it is not so much time and place that play the chief part in it as the profound and delicate portrayal of the inner life of the characters. It really presents a twofold action, two interwoven events: a passionate love story and the romance of a sculptor.—Athenœum.

Gras, F. The Terror; a romance of the Fr. Revolution. 1898.

Gras conducts his narrative of hairbreadth escapes and carnage in a bold, free, but sincere way, and with a lovingly lingering touch on the incidental domestic scenes. He is not the finest kind of an artist, and his needless dwelling on painful details of bloodshed seems to indicate the simplicity and crudity of his nature. . . . The portrayal of Marat in this story is particularly horrible—a thing to dream about—and the gress savagery of the scene of the execution of Louis XVI. is set forth in bold primary colors.—N. Y. Times.

Hamblin, H. E. General manager's story; old-time reminiscences of railroading in the U. S.

Good graphic quality and rugged realism. . . The book is a most realistic one, showing an intimate knowledge of the life and character it portrays.

—Dial.

"A realistic record which the novels of incident could scarcely surpass."—Review of Reviews.

Herrick, R. Gospel of freedom.

This is one of the best stories of the season, and is sure to be one of those which will be much talked about.—Public Opinion.

Not a book to be read and forgotten within the hour. It is much too serious and thoughtful a commentary upon life—very modern, very original, curiously suggestive of some of the difficulties which our complicated civilization involves.—Bookman.

Hewlett, M. Forest lovers.

The plot is boldly conceived and strongly sustained; the characters are vigorously drawn and are thrown into striking contrast; the incidents are manifold and, in

that remoter world, they are unhackneyed even if not wholly novel. The story moves forward with a swinging galt, like the riding of men-at-arms across the open country; there are adventures and escapes, there are stratagems and encounters which stir the blood.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Hope, A., pseud. Rupert of Hentzau. 1898.

Sequel to the Prisoner of Zenda. A capital piece of work; standing by itself it would probably be pronounced, for its purpose and by its readers, a brilliant and effective tale. It is well constructed, full of adventure, rapid in movement, incisive in style.—Outlook.

Howells, W. D. The story of a play.

[A] short and charming novel. . . . The book—admirably light, and dealing, for the most part, only with the comedy of the particular relation depicted—is an interesting contribution to the history of one of the liveliest and most diffused necessities of the contemporary man . . . of letters, the necessity of passing a longer or a shorter time in the valley of the shadow of the theatre. — Henry Fames.

King, C. A wounded name. 1898.

The title is quoted from "Two gentlemen of Verona." The action takes place at several military posts on the Pacific Slope and in a ways'de inn, Arizona. Lieutenant Loring, who was present at the court martial of Captain Nevins, charged with misappropriating U.S. Government money, is intrusted with some valuable diamonds to carry to the Captain's wife; following this incident, Nevins' sister-in-law, who was formerly Loring's betrothed charges Loring with a dishonorable action.—Pub. Wkly.

Lander, H. Lucky bargee. 1898.

Some very remarkable and striking sketches of the life lived by those who earn their living on the lower reaches of the Thames distinguish Mr. Lander's new novel.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Moore, G. Evelyn Innes. 1898.

The best novel which Mr. Moore has yet written. . . Music is the real atmosphere in which Evelyn and the other characters live and work out their destinies.—Alhenœum.

Morris, W. Water of the wondrous isles.

Perhaps it would have been a happier chance if The Water of the Wondrons Isles had ended [Morris's] tales in prose. There was a plan in that book for the story reader; there was vitality in it to help us to share the writer's clear conviction that the language and the habits and the ideals of an older day, so far as they can be realised, are good stuff to make romances of for the men of ours.—Bookman.

Pemberton, M. Kronstadt.

Mr. Pemberton has given us some thrilling romances, but he has never done anything quite so brilliant in execution or arresting in conception as "Kronstadt.".

The book is certain to enjoy the popularity it deserves. — London Daily News.

Sanderson, J. G. Cornell stories 1898.

A book of fine, stirring stories, full of college spirit, and taking for their subject typical college events. . . The volume gives reading particularly appropriate to the vacation season.—Boston Advertiser.

Ward, Mrs. M. A. (A.) Helbeck of Bannisdale. 2 v.

In her latest novel the author of "Robert Elsmere' still has a clearly recognizable "purpose," apart from the æsthetic purpose of all good fiction, but her sad, though eloquent and uplifting tale of the agnostic girl who loved the Romanist will win on artistic rather than ethical grounds.

—N. Times.

Wilkins, M. E. Silence; and other stories, 1898.

The charm of Miss Wilkins' short stories is perennial. . . . This new volume contains six new stories, and each of them proceeds on its course with the smoothest and most detached mastery. There is never a hitch, never a weakness; a certain inevitable monotony of the subject is the nearest approach to a fault that can be found.—Saturday Review.

GERMAN NOVELS AND TRANSLATIONS.

Class 69c.

Bauditz, S. Wildmoorprinzess. 1897.

The atmosphere of the whole story is full of sparkling sunlight, glistening dew, moor and forest, and redolent with flowers.—M. zur Megede in Ueber Land u.

Daudet, A. Jack. 1890.

Whether realistic or poetical, his stories possess a charm which is due both to the author's inexhaustible sympathy with every form of life and to the accuracy of of an unpretentious and self-restrained descriptive style.—Adolphe Cohn, in The Bookman.

Ebers, G. M. Arachne. 1898.

Ebner-Eschenbach, Frau M. v. Alte Schule.

Who will not be convinced by the truthfulness, with which she describes the sorrows, and also the best, deep joys of life? Who will not be drawn to the people whom she describes with such force and clearness as only the true artist can paint them?—Deutsche Rundschau.

Ewald, C. Eva.

Translated fr. the Danish by Dr. H. von Lenk.

An affecting picture of contemporary life, full of truth, power and passion.— R. zur Megede in Deutsche Revue.

Hillern, Frau W. (B.) von. 's Reis am Weg. 1897.

To say of this touching story, that, in artistic simplicity, it is not surpassed by Maupassant's Contes seems scant praise.

—Deutsche Rundschau.

Jensen, W. Aus See und Sand.

An artistic novel. Jensen's characters live on a high plane.—M. zur Megede in Ucher Land n. Meer.

Lindau, R. Der Fanar und Mayfair.
1898.

The fact that this novel throws much light on the history of civilization will make it particularly interesting to the student. In my opinion the chief beauty does not lie in this, but rather in the fine portrayal of character, the wonderful handling of the action and above all in the marvelous colouring.—Nord u. Sud.

Megede, J. R. zur. Quitt!

This novel is a social painting on a grand scale. . . The landed proprietor, the nobility, the military circles and the poor, the disinherited of this world, all are depicted in forceful types.

— Ein stiller Musikant.—Psyche.—Im Nachbarhause links. 1876.

Storm, H. T. W. Waldwinkle.—Pole Popenspäler. 1875.

Stratz. R. Berliner Höllenfahrt.

A series of sketches of Berlin life, some of them full of humor, others tragic, but all of them clever and interesting.—Nord u. Sud.

Wildenbruch, E. v. Tiefe Wasser; 5
Erzählungen.

FRENCH NOVELS.

Class 69e.

Daudet, A. Soutien de famille.

Public men appear frequently on Daudet's pages, and are so vigorously drawn that a key will not be necessary to his Parisian readers. They can see how often his characters are men and women known to them in real life, and how often he transfers actual events. Now that he has gone, we can appreciate, as never before, what a master of prose he was and what a close observer of the life that was around him.

The story is prefaced by a good, critical sketch of the novelist by Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia, which has appeared in the Bookman.—Public Opinion.

Margueritte, P. and V. Une époque: le désastre. [1897.]

This powerful picture of the fate of the Army of the Rhine, by the sons of one of the generals who did their duty, is among the finest descriptions of war that have been penned.—Athenceum.

Rouvre, C. de. Princesse Esselfne. 1898. Several novels of the series "pour les jeunes filles," to which "Princess Esseline"

belongs, have been praised by us, but the present volume is the best of them all.

—Athengum.

Zola, E. Lourdes. 1896.

In our opinion as solidly good as anything he has done. It can hardly be called a novel, the whole action passing in a single excursion of four days by a train carrying pilgries and sick from Paris to Lourdes and back again. The volume forms a most careful study of the classes of cases which are submitted to such treatment, and of its results, in which the genuine is separated from the fraudulent, and an almost scientific attempt made to estimate the influence of faith in the cure of nervous disease. Contains some detached passages of great literary beauty. -Athenœum.

- Paris.

Even a casual reading leaves the impression that it is a powerful book, by far the strongest that he has written since La Débàcle, and one which is destined to rank among Zola's most enduring work. It has to a remarkable degree the quality for which he is unsurpassed by writers of contemporary fiction, the gift of portraying life on a large scale.—*Bookman*.

JUVENILE LITERATURE (ENG-LISH).

Class 70.

Bible story, retold for young people. [1898.]

The Old Te-tament story by W. H. Bennett, The New Testament story by W. F. Adeney.

The book is reduced to reasonable dimensions by the omission of those portions of the narrative which are less suitable for young people, and also of incidents not essential to the story.—Pub. Weekly.

Cruikshank fairy book.

Contains four old and excellent stories, admirably illustrated by Cruikshank himself.—Athenæum.

Field, E. Eugene Field book; verses, stories and letters.

Arranged after repeated tests, in the order of their simplicity. . . . Included are letters from Eugene Field to his children and Field's story of his life.—Pub. Weekly.

Golden days. v. 18. Nov., 1896-Nov., 97. Lang, A., ed. Nursery rhyme book. 1897.

Freely illus., the contents being divided as follows:—Hist., literal and scholastic, tales, proverbs, songs, riddles, and paradoxes, charms and lullables, etc.

Longfellow, H. W. Longfellow leaflets; comp. by J. E. Hodgdon. [c1891.] (Riverside lit. ser. F.)

Poems and prose passages for reading and recitation.

St. Nicholas. v. 25, pt. 1.. Nov., 1897-Apr., 98.

Quite as full of good things as ever. —Dial.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Byron, G. G. N., *Lord*. Works; ed. by R. E. Prothero. v. 1. **76b**

Columbus (Ohio). Public School Library. Catalogue. Ref. 781

An elaborate and interesting catalog. . . . The special features . . . are the biographical annotations appended to author entries, and the full analyticals. —Library Fournal.

Cust, R. N. Linguistic and oriental essays; 1840-97. 5th ser. 1898. 2 v. 75b

Franken, C. v., pseud. Wie gratulire ich? 73c

A comprehensive collection of children's congratulatory letters, recitations, plays. ctc.— Ueber Land u. Mecr.

Macfarlane, J. Library administration, 1898. (Library ser.) 78a

U.S. Library of Congress. List of books rel. to Cuba, by A. P. C. Griffin, w. bibliog. of maps, by P. L. Phillips. 1898. 78b

Mr. Griffin's list has an eye to periodicals as well as to books. It is mainly concerned with the political history of the island.—Nation.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best lit. v. 81-36. 1897.

8. 8. 77

It is impossible in any single review to give an adequate idea of the marvelous scope of this work, and the high plane on which it has been brought out, trom both a literary and artistic point of view. . . . The appearance of each successive vol. has been a continual surprise even to those who had formed the highest anticipations of its excellence. . . . Contains the brightest and best reading from the brightest and best writers, speakers and thinkers of all ages, nations and periods.—Scientific American.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Class 72c.

Bangs, J. K. Ghosts I have met; and some others. 1898.

Invariably standing his ground as he does in their presence, he has been able to gain much useful information concerning them.

This information, which is as interesting as it is useful, he has imparted to the world with all his familiar force of diction, grace of style, and quaint and original humor.—Lawrence Hutton.

Life. v. 30. July-Dec., 1897. Ref. Punch. v. 113. July-Dec., 1897. Ref.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES.

Class Ref. 78m.

Book buyer. v. 15. Aug., 1897-Jan., 98. Bookman. v. 6. Sept., 1897-Feb., 98. Publisher's circular. v. 67. July-Dec., 1897.

A bookseller's record of Brit. lit.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs. Annual rept. 1896-97. Ref. 92a Ingram, J. K. A history of slavery and serfdom. 1895.

McCarthy, J. H. French revolution. v. 3-4. 1897. 2 v. 94c

A very interesting account of the proceedings in France from the fall of the Bastille to the completion of the Constitution in September, 1791. One instinctively compares these volumes with the well-known work of Mr. Morse Stephens on the same subject. But while the latter deliberately tets himself to attract the student pure and simple, Mr. McCarthy has obviously appealed to a wider circle.—Literature.

Petermann's Mitteilungen aus J. Perthes' geographischer Anstalt. v. 43. 1897. Ref. 81b

Robinson, C. N. The British fleet; the growth, achievements and duties of the navy of the empire. 1895. 96b

The work may be cordially recommended to American readers, who have, by the history and traditions as well as from their country's needs, as good reason to be interested in naval matters almost as the English themselves.—The Tribune, Chicago.

Sergeant, L. The Franks from their origin as a confederacy to the establishment of the Kingdom of France and the German Empire. 1898. 94c

An account of the rise of the Teutonic founders of the Kingdom of France and the German Empire, their struggles with the Romans and Gauls, their occupation of Gaul for conturies as aliens, until at the participation of the Empire of Charlemagne, they practically reverted to their ancestral seats of the Rhine.—Pub. Wkly.

Smedt, P. Ch. de. Principes de la critique historique.

Williams, H. Britain's naval power. 1894. 96b

The story of Britain on the sea is a good one, and it was never told with better spirit than in this volume.—The Independent.

HISTORY OF THE U.S.

Bunker Hill Monument Assoc. Proceedings. 1866, 68-78, 82-88, 92-93. 12 v.

Ref. 91b

Cleveland. City Council. Official rept. of the centennial celebration of the founding of the City of Cleveland and the settlement of the Western Reserve. 1896. Ref. 91e

Contains several addresses of considerable hist, value.

Hart, A. B., ed. Building of the republic, 1689-1783. (Amer. hist. told by contemporaries. v. 2.) 91

The second volume of Professor Hart's admirable publication of the sources of American history is made up, like the first, chiefly of materials which give us interesting glimpses of the personalities of the writers. To this fact the charm of the work is largely due. Peculiarities of style, diction, and spelling are faithfully preserved. This volume throws more light on the spirit and aims of the Revolution than any secondary authority could possibly do.—Review of Reviews.

Kansas. Kansas State Hist. Soc. Transactions. v. 5. 1889-96. Ref. 91d

Contains, also, addresses at ann. meetings, copies of official papers, etc.

Stewart, A. J. D., ed. History of the bench and bar of Missouri. Ref. 91d

The especial interest and chief value of this history is found in papers containing reminiscences and recollections of the earlier days of the Missouri Bar, such as those contributed by Colonel Broadhead, General Shields, and Chas. P. Johnson. The biographical part is the usual biography of a local history, but will be useful to persons looking up history of minor Missouri lawyers, which they would not find elsewhere.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Class 93a.

Burrows, M. History of the foreign policy of Great Britain. 1897.

Hamilton, Sir R. V. Naval administration. 1896.

Authentic information as to how the British navy is managed . . . it conveys very much important knowledge on the subject that must be of interest especially to politicians and to the press.—

The Marine Journal.

Dutt, R. C. England and India, 1785-1885.

His comments and criticisms on our failures and successes may be read with interest and profit even by those who are fairly conversant with the leading Indian questions of the day.—Athenaum.

BIOGRAPHY.

Browning, R. Letters to various correspondents: ed. by T. J. Wise. 2 v. in 1. 1895-6. (Browning Soc.) 97b

Here for the present ends our gleanings in these epistolary meadows. The harvest has been rich. . . . No extracts have been given that are in any sense of a private nature, indeed, few such are to be found. For the most part, these letters deal with the poet's literary career, or appertain to the domain of bibliography; and on this account they are of intrinsic value.—Port-Lore.

Bell, M. Christina Rossetti. 1898. 97b

The author is in full sympathy with his subject, and has presented the poet to the world as she would have wished herself to be seen.—Athenaum.

Edwards, J. N. Noted guerrillas; or, The warfare of the border. 1887. 97

A history of the lives and adventures of Quantrell, Bill Anderson, George Todd, Dave Poole, Fletcher Taylor, Peyton Long, Oll Shepherd, Arch Clements, John Maupin, Tuck and Woot Hill, Wm. Gregg, Thomas Maupin, etc.

Kuerschner, J., ed. Deutscher Litteratur Kalender. v. 20. 1898. Ref. 97a
U. S. House. Speeches delivered on the presentation by the state of Mass. to the the national gov't of portraits of exspeakers Sedgwick, Varnum and Banks. 1888. Ref. 97

MONTHLY PERIODICALS.

Class 100c.

There is no month in the year, I suppose, in which, in any view of actual aspects, the magazines, in the United States, may not with a certain assurance be called upon to speak for literature—that is, for literature as it is, for the most part, at present understood in countries of English speech. They may be taken at any moment and not be found wanting to their pledge; they are committed to an immense energy, and move at an altitude of which things are not "kept back" for any trifle of war or other agitation—for any supposed state, in short, of the public mind—Henry Fames.

Century magazine. v. 55. Nov., 1897-Apr., 98.

That it is a library in itself is such a hard worked phrase that we hesitate to use it, but no more fitting description occurs to us at the moment. All tastes are suited, from grave to gay, from lively to severe. It is useless to try to enumerate the plums in this delectable pudding—we should have to copy a good share of the index.—Public Opinion.

Cosmopolitan. v. 24. Nov., 1897-Apr., 98.

Dial. v. 2? Jan - June, 1897. Ref. From every point of view, The Dial is unsurpassed by any other literary journal in England or America. - Sir Walter Besant.

Good words. v. 34-38. 1893-97. 5 v. Ref. Irish monthly magazine v. 1-23. July, 1873-95. Ref.

McClure's magazine. v. 10. Nov., 1897-Apr., 98.

Munsey's magazine. v. 18. Oct., 1897-Mar., 98.

Outing, v. 31. Oct., 1897-Mar. 98.

Ref.

WEEKLY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100d.

Athenaum. July-Dec., 1897.

Harper's bazar. v. 30. 1897.

In the Bazar, Maria Louise Pool's "Red Bridge Neighborhood" and Mr. Higginson's delightful "Women and Men" have all been peculiarly attractive and worth reading. Editors and publishers are to be congratulated on sending out in one year such a great mass of well-chosen, well-printed, and well-illustrated reading matter.—Outlook.

Harper's weekly. v. 41. 1897.

It is really surprising to observe so high a standard of literary and artistic excellence united w. the freshness, timeliness, and point that belong to ideal journalism.

— Bookman.

Littell's living age. v. 216. Jan.-March, 1898.

Public opinion. v. 23. July-Dec., 1897.

A summary of the world's press.

Saturday review. v. 84. July-Dec., 1897. Speaker. v. 16. July-Dec., 1897.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

Class 100f.

Figaro illustré. v. 8, 1897.

Illustrazione Italiana. v. 24, pt. 2. July-Dec., 1897.

Nord und Süd. v. 82-83. July-Dec., 1897.

Revue des deux mondes. v. 144-145. Nov., 1896-Feb., 97. 2v.

Saint Louis Tageblatt. Apr., 1888-Oct. 1895, May-Aug., 1896. 16v.

Its marked individuality, differentiating it from other papers, will make it an especially valuable historical document.

Tygodnik illustrowany. Ju'y-Dec., 1897.

NAVAL BALLADS AND SONGS.

Hearts of oak are our ships, Hearts of oak are our men.

-D. GARRICK.

Class 67c.

Admiral Hosier's ghost. Glover, T. (14 Same. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. Percy, T. Reliques of ancient Eng. poetry. p. 372.) Same. (In Wilkins, W.W. Political ballads. v. 2. p. 259) Alabama. Bell, M. (In Brown, F. F. Bugle-echoes. p. 225.) the Civil War. p. 232.) Albion. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 259.) songster. v. 2. p. 349) Albion, the pride of the sea. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 168.) 67 (In his Songs. p. 258.) All on board a man of war. (In Universal p. 347.) songster. v. 3 p. 183.) All's one to Jack. Dibdin, C. (In his p. 68.) Songa. p. 117) Arethusa. Hoare, P. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 291.) din, C. Songs. p. 297.) Same. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 21.) 67 Armada. Macaulay, T. B. (In his songster. v. 1. p. 392.) Poems.) 67b Same. (In Lodge, H C. Ballads and lyrics. p. 212.) p. 59.) Same. (In Harper's cyclopædia of p. 562.) British and American poetry Ref. 67 (In his Armada. Swinburne, A. C. Poems and ballads. p. 24.) 67b As gallant Dick, on topmast high. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 415.) 67 Ballad of the "Clampherdown." Kipling, R. (In his Ballads and barrack-room balloyalty. p. 176.) 67b Banner of war. Hoare, P. (In Universtreet ballads. p. 298.) sal songster. v. 1. p. 177.) 67 Battle of Boulogne. (In Ashton, J. Mod p. 307.) ern street ballads. p. 221.) Battle of Charleston Harbor. Hayne, P. H. sal songster. v. l. p. 77.) (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. Amer. war ballads. pt. 2. p. 116.) Same. (In Brown, F. F. Bugleechoes. p. 161.) Battle of Navarino. (In Ashton, J. Modern street ballads. p. 225.) p. 244.) Battle of the Baltic. Campbell, T. (In his Poems.) songster. v. 5. p. 251.) Same. (In Cunningham, A. Songs of Scotland. v. 4. p. 353.) Same. (In Tileston, M. W. (F.) Classic heroic ballads. p. 186.) v. 2. p. 178.) Bay fight. Brownell, H. H. (In Brown, F. F. Bugle-echoes. p. 226.) Personal and political ballads. p. 253.)

Amer. war ballads. pt. 2. p. 170.) Same. (In Harper's cyclopædia of British and Amer. poetry. p. 773.) Ref. 67 Same. (In White, R. G. Poetry of 67a Ben Bowling's departure. (In Universal 67 Ben Bowsprit of Wapping. Dibdin, C. Ben Cable. (In Universal songster. v. 1. Blind sailor. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. Blow, Boreas, blow. Bradly R. (In Dib-Blowing up of the Merrimac. (In Moore, F. Personal and political ballads. p. 327.) Bold Amethyst. Upton. (In Universal Bold Robin Rover. Leland, C. G. (In his Songs of the sea and lays of the land. Bound 'prentice to a waterman. Cross. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 136.) 67 Boy Brittan. Willson, F. (In Brown, F. F. Bugle-echoes. p. 174.) Same. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. Amer. war ballads. pt. 2. p. 30.) Same. (In Moore, F., ed. Lyrics of Brave Nelson. (In Ashton, J. Modern Brave Salamander. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. British flag flies at the main. (In Univer-British navy. Waller, E. (In Fields, J. T., and Whipple, E. P. Family library of British poetry. p. 183.) Ref. 67 British sailors. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. British tar. Beal, R. (In Universal British tars are hearts of oak. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 309.) 67 British true blue. (In Universal songster. C. S. A. Commissioners. (In Moore, F.

Captain. Tennyson, A. (In his Works.) 67b Captain and the mermaids. Gilbert, W. S. (In his "Bab", ballads. p. 196.) Captain Francisca. Stedman, E. C. (In his Poems now first collected.) 67a Cheerily, boys, he scorns to run. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 30.) 67 Come, bustle, bustle. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 305.) Comrades! join the flag of glory. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 135.) "Constellation" and the "Insurgente." (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war·ballads. p. 110.) "Constitution" and "Guerrière" (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 115.) Cumberland. (In Moore, F. Lyrics of loyalty. p. 202.) Cumberland. Longfellow, H. W. (In his Poems.) 67a Also in Brown, F. F. Bugle-echoes. p. 80. Eggleston, G. C., ed. Amer. war ballads. pt. 2. p. 35. Lodge, H. C. Ballads and lyrics. p. 353. Moore, F. Lyrics of loyalty. p. 194. Tileston. M. W. (F.) Classic heroic ballads. p. 282. White, R. G. Poetry of the Civil War. p. 83. Death of Nelson. Arnold. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 60.) 67 Dear Nancy, adieu. (In Universal songster. v. l. p. 219.) 67 Dick Boom. Morley, R. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 150.) 87 Dick Forestay. Jones, T. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 329.) 67 Dick, the sailor. Tapsell. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 299.) Dose for the Don. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 107.) Duncan and Victory. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 118.) Edward and Anna. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 445.) 67 Empire immortal in story. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 208.) 67 England and her castles on the main. Pearce. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 188.) .67

England's stout man of war. (/n Univer-

England's wooden walls my toast shall be. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p.342.) 67

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Songs. p. 230.)

sal songster. v. 1. p. 314.)

English flag. Kipling, R. (In his Ballads and barrack-room ballads.) 67b Flood-tide. Stedman, E. C. (In his Poems lyric and idvilic.) 67a Fly powder-monkey. Male. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 231.) For old England we'll shed our last blood. (/n Universal songster. v. 3. p. 391.) Freedom's reward to national heroism. Muston, G. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 383.) Friendship put to the test. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 268.) 87 Galley-slave. Kipling, R. (In his Departmental ditties. p. 249.) 67b Good ship Britannia. Dibdin, C. (/4 his Songs. p 263.) Great Nelson and gallant Collingwood. Fitzgerald, W. T. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 349.) 67 Greenwich moorings. Vint. (In Universal songster. v. J. p. 143.) Harry Bluff. Pocock. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 219.) 67 Haul away! yeo ho, boys! Dibdin, T. (1" Universal songster. v. l. p. 371.) 67 Hearts of oak. Garrick, D. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 290.) Same. In Hullah, J. Song book. p. 78.) Heroes of the British fleet. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 142.) Hero's true glory. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 21.) Hervé Riel. Browning, R. (In his Poems.) 67b Also in Bryant, W. C. Family library of poetry and song. p. 617. Ref. 67 Randolph, H. F. Book of latterday ballads. p. 104. History of the war. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 155.) Honest Jack either conquers or dies. Cumberland. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 202.) 67 How blest are we seamen. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 308.) How happy is the sailor's life. Bickerstair. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 134.) I saw a poor seaman, his garments all tattered. (In Universal songster. v. l. p. 448.) I'm honest Jack of Plymouth dock. (/w Universal songster. v. 3. p. 446.) 67 Island in the ocean. Dibdin, C. (In his Jolly buccaneer. Cross, I. C. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 117.) Kearsarge and Alabama. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. Amer. war ballads. pt. 2. p. Ken ye my jovial sailor. (In Cunningham, A. Songs of Scotland. v. 2. p. 221.) King William's memorial. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 253.) La Loire frigate. Dibdin, C. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 408.) Land, boys, we live in. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 275.) Last broadside. Beach, E. T. P. (In Moore, F. Lyrics of loyalty. p. 181.) Let 'em come. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 266.) Let's live till we die. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 86.) Letter of a certain admiral. (In Wilkins, W. W. Political ballads. v. 2. p. 330.) Lieutenant Yeo. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 274.) Little do the landsmen know. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 300.) Lord Nelson. (In Ashton, J. Modern street ballads. p. 300.) Luff, luff, my lads, the gale increases. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 27.) 67 Man the boat, boys-Yeo, heave, yeo! Ward. (In Universal songster. v. l. p. 155.) 67 Merry little sailor out at sea. Lawler. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 404.) 67 Midshipman. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 38.) Mid-watch. Sheridan, R. B. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 297.) Morgan. Stedman, E. C. (In his Poems now first collected.) **67**a Musician's tale. Longfellow, H. W. (In his Poems. Tales of a wayside inn.) 67a Nancy dear. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 98.) Nancy of Plymouth. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 365.) Napoleon and the British sailor. Campbell. T. (In Bryant, W. C. Family library of poetry and song. p. 616.) Ref. 67 Naval heroes; or, The admirals of England.

Jack at Greenwich. Dibdin, C. (In his

Jack's gratitude. Dibdin, C. (In his

Jervis for ever. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs.

Songs. p. 134.)

Songs. p. 61.)

Upton. (In Universal songster. v. 2. 67 p. 331.) Naval promotion. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 243.) Naval subaltern. Collins. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 306.) Naval worthies. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 269.) Neglected tar. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 346.) Nelson and Warren. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 123.) Neptune and Amphitrite. Dibdin, T. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 309.) Neptune hails a free-born British tar. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 407.) 67 Neptune's reproof. (In Universal song-67 ster. v. 3. p. 435.) Neptune's resignation. Wagnell. Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 288.) New ballad. (In Moore, F. Songs and ballads of the Amer. Revolution. p. 262.) New Orleans won back. Lowell, R. (In White, R. G. Poetry of the Civil War. p. 112.) Now away, my brave boys. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 301.) O, I'm a jovial midshipman. O'Keefe. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 213.) 67 O, ne'er forget the sailor. Upton. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 443.) 67 Old commodore. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 49.) Old England,-the mariner's glory. Upton. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 140.) 67 Old. Ironsides. Holmes, O. W. (In his 67a Poems.) Also in Eggleston, G. C., ed. Amer. war ballads. p. 144. Lodge, H. C. Ballads and lyrics. p. 202. Tileston, M. W. (F.) Classic heroic ballads. p. 201. On board the "Cumberland." Boker, G. H. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. pt. 2. p. 38.) Same. (In White, R. G. Poetry of the Civil War. p. 84.) On Charles Dibdin's monument at Greenwich. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 232.) On the loss of the Royal George. Cowper, 67b W. (In his Poems.) Also in Bryant, W. C. Family library of poetry and song. p. 612. Ref. 67

Fields, J. T., and Whipple, E. P-River fight. Brownell, II. II. (In Eggles-Family library of British poetry. p. 464.) ton, G. C., ed. Amer. war ballads. pt. Ref. 67 2. p. 58.) Harper's cyclopiedia of British and Also in Amer. poetry. p. 213. Brown, F. F. Bugle-echoes. p. 81. Ref. 67 On the seas and far away. Burns, R. (In White, R. G. Poetry of the Civil his Poen s.) War. p. 98. 67b 67a Rule, Britannia! Thomson, J. (In his Same. (In Cunning ham, A. Songs of Scotland. v. 4, p. 171.) Poems.) 67b On the secret expedition of 1757. (In Wil-Alsoin kins. W. W. Political ballads. v. 2. Universal songster. v. 1. p. 448. 67 Fields, J. T.; and Whipple, E. P. p. 334.) Origin of grog. (In Universal songster. Family library of British poetry. p. 338. v. 2. p. 125.) Ref. 67 Origin of naval artillery. Dibdin, C. (In Harper's cyclopædia of British and his Songs. p. 234.) American poetry. p. 169. Ref. 67 Our country is our ship, d'ye see. Cobb. Running the batteries. Melville, H. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. Amer. war bal-(In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 148.) lads. pt. 2. p. 120.) Our navy. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. Running the blockade. W. W. Harney. (In American war ballads. p. 136.) Brown, F. F. Bugle-echoes. p. 219.) Paul Jones' victory. (In Eggleston, G. Russel's triumph. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 83.) p. 281.) Perry's victory. (In Eggleston, G. C., Sailor he fears not the roar of the seas. (In ed. American war ballads. p. 126.) Universal songster. v 1. p. 425.) 67 Pirate's song. Cunningham, A. (In Cun-Sailor's creed. Ashley, J (In Univerningham. A. Songs of Scotland. v. **sal** songster. v. 1. p. 288.) 4. p. 223.) Sailor's farewell. Upton. (In Universal Pleasures of a sailor's life. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 284.) songster. v. 2. p. 336.) 67 Sailor's lady. Cunningham, A. Polly, of Portsea, and Joe, the marine. (In his Songs of Scotland. v. 4. p. 218.) Ashley, J. (In Universal songster. v. Sailor's love-letter. Rannie. (In Univer-1. p. 199.) 87 sal songster. v. 2. p. 439.) Poor Jack. (In Bryant, W. C. Family Salt eel for Mynheer. Dibdin, C. (In his library of poetry and song. p. 615.) Ref. 67 Songs. p. 114.) Poor Tom. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. Sea and land victories. (In Eggleston. p. 8.) G. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 141.) Sea fight. (In Bryant, W. C., ed. Family Poor Tom Haulyard. Wolcot. (In Unilibrary of poetry and song. p. 612.) versal songster. v. 2. p. 5.) 67 Post-captain. (In Universal songster Ref. 67 Sea-fight. Dryden, J. (In his Poetical v. l. p. 41.) 67 works.) Powder-monkey Peter. (In Universal Same. (In Fields, J. T., and Whipsongster. v. 3. p. 157.) ple, E. P. Family library of British Pride of the ocean. Dibdin, C. (In his poetry. p. 262.) Ref. 67 Songs. p. 130.) Seaman's health. Upton. (In Universal Ready for action. Dibdin, C. (In his songster. v. 2. p 390.) 67 Songs. p. 260.) Ship in distress. Main, W. II. (/// Uni-Return of the admiral. Procter, B. W. (In versal songster. v. 2. p. 53.) Harper's cyclopædia of British and Sir Richard Grenville's last fight. Massey, Amer. poetry. p. 385.) Ref. 67 G. (In Randolph, H. F. Book of Revenge. Tennyson, A. (In his Works.) latter-day ballads. p. 9.) 67b Sir Sidney Smith. Dibdin, C. (In his Same. (In Tileston, M. W. (F.) Songs. p. 242.) Classic heroic ballads. p. 109.) Sling the flowing bowl. Linley, Mrs. (In Rhyme of the three captains. Kipling, R. Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 293.) (In his Ballads and barrack-room ballads.) Snug little island. Dibdin, C. (In his

Songs. p. 228.)

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Song of the privateer. Cummins, A. II. (In Moore, F. Songs of the Southern people. p. 248.)

South Carolina, The. (In Moore, F. Songs and ballads of the Amer. Revolution. p. 371.)

Spanish Armada. O'Keefe, J. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 283.)

Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 318.) 67 Standing toast. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 159.)

Steady, port,—a little steady. Brewer. (In Universal song-ter. v. 3. p. 428.) 67
Sullivan's Island. (In Moore, F. Songs and ballads of the Amer. Revolution. p. 133.)

Sumter; a ballad of 1861. Murden, E.O. (In Moore, F. Songs of the Southern people. p. 54.)

Sun that on my native isle. Cumberland. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 29.)

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Sweet Poll, adieu. Lawler. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 310.) 67
Sword-bearer. Boker, G. H. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. pt. 2. p. 45.)

Tar on the ocean. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 77.) 67

Tar was wounded at sea. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 34.) 67
Tar's duty. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 265.)

Then, oh! protect the hardy tar. Smart. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 284.)

Three cheers. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 151.)

Three kings of Chickeraboo. Gilbert, W. S. (In his "Bab" ballads. p. 140.)

Thunderbolt frigate. Beazley. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 198) 67
Tight little island. Dibdin, T. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 150.) 67
To my messmates at sea. Cross. (In Uni-

versal songster. v. 1. p. 238.) 67 Tobacco, grog, and flip. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 244.)

Token. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 74.)

Tol de rol. **Dibdin,** C. (In his Songs. p. 128.)

Tom Tough. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 219.)

Tom Truelove's knell. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 88.)

Topsails shiver in the wind. Arne, M. (In **Dibdin**, C. Songs. p. 204.)

Same. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 434.) 67

True British tar. Collins. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 37.)

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True English sailor. Dibdin, C. (In his Songe. p. 56.)

Truxton's victory. (In **Eggleston**, G. C. American war ballads. p. 107.)

Turtle. (In Moore, F. Songs of the Southern people. p. 245.)

Twelfth of April. Stedman, E. C. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 170.)

"United States" and "Macedonian." (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 118, 121.)

"Varuna." Baker, G. H. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. Amer. war ballads. pt. 2. p. 56.)

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Moore, F. Lyrics of loyalty. p. 280.
White, R. G. Poetry of the Civil
War. p. 114.
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Veterans Dibdin, C. (In his Songs.

Veterans. Dibdin, C. (In his Songs. p. 83.)

Wasp's frolic. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ba'lads. p. 113.)

We have conquered, and will do again. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 355.) 67
We shouted victory. Pocock. (In Universal songster. v. 3. p. 9.) 67

What should sailors do on shore? O'Keeffe, J. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 292.)

When angry nations rush to arms. (In Universal songster. v. 3. r. 322.) 67
When in war on the ocean. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 308.)

When stationed at the cannon's side. Male.
(In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 255.)

Who cares? Dibdin, C. (In his Songs, p. 91.)

William and Anna. Crick, J. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 403.) 67
William and Anne. Cross. (In Universal songster. v. 1. p. 277.) 67
Wind blew fresh and fair. (In Universal

song:ter. v. 2. p. 122.) 67 Winning of Cales. Deloney, T. 1596. (In

Percy, T. Reliques of ancient Eng.

With wine and flip I drink and sing, Inskip, T. (In Universal songster. v. 2. p. 171.)

Worn-out tar. (In Universal congster. v 1. p. 429.)

Would you hear of an old-time sea-fight?
Whitman, W. (In his Selected poems.
p. 123.)

Yankee man-of-war. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 80.)

Yankee thunders. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 126.)

Yarn of the "Nancy Bell." Gilbert, W. S. (In his "Bab" ballads. p. 63.)

Ye free-born sons, Britannia's boast. (In **Dibdin**, C. Songs. p. 5.)

Ye gentlemen of England. Parker, M. (In Dibdin, C. Songs. p. 298.)

Same. (In Hullah, J. Song book. p. 32.)

Same. (In Harper's cyclopædia of British and American poetry, p. 164.) Ref. 67

Ye mariners of England. Campbell, T.
(In his Poems.)

67b

Also in

Cunningham, A. Songs of Scotland. v. 4. p. 351.

Lodge, H. C. Ballads and lyrics. p. 141.

Tileston, M. W. (P.) Classic heroic ballads. p. 186.

Universal songster. v. 1. p. 387. 67 Ye parliament of England. (In Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads. p. 131)

Peace to the gallant spirit,
The greatly proved and tried,
And to all who have fed the hungry sea,
That is still unsatisfied,
And honour and glory forever,
While rolls the unresting tide.

WM. WATSON.

BOOK NOTES.

In Mrs. Ward's new story [Helbeck of Bannisdalc] the man is the head and representative of an old Catholic family in Westmoreland, a layman and a squire by accident, but in spirit a priest, and by way of life an ascetic who makes his religious being his prime care. The woman is a wayward, clever, affectionate, and yet fiercely self-willed girl, who, because agnosticism was the creed of the father she worshipped, adopts agnosticism with the passion and devotion of a zealot. She does not know what agnosticism means-does not even adopt the name-but she worships as an idol her father's scorn of beliefs, and creeds, and superstitions. Her superstition is, in fact, to have no superstitions, and she holds her unbelief as something sacred. She is pious, that is, in the strictest sense of the word, and would suffer all things rather than desert the dreary altars of skepticism to which she considers herself to have been dedicated by her father. . . .

We follow the searchings of heart experienced both by Laura and the squire with intense interest, and note with admiration the depth of that sympathy of comprehension which has enabled Mrs. Ward to produce a Catholic atmosphere without either caricature or distortion, and also to make the crude agnosticism of her heroine neither puerile nor offensive. How the story ends we will not say, but these excursions and alarms of the spirit are finely rendered, and, what is more, are told with a full remembrance that the book is a novel, and not an essay on Catholicism. We never lose our human interest, nor do the chief combatants ever cease to be real people. . . .

It is rather a victory for the religious spirit as a whole. Whether it was the exact intention of the author to convey this moral we cannot presume to say; but in any case it is clear that Mrs. Ward is here, as in all her books, on the side of the angels, if not of the Anglicans.—Spectator.

One of the aptest and certainly the freshest of these is a very clever new novel called "The Gospel of Freedom," by Mr. Robert Herrick, a young writer who shows that neatness of handling and that care for character rather than incident which I perhaps too eagerly claim as American. To the veteran observer it is plain that Mr. Herrick has come after our fiction has learned how; but this is not saying that he does not show gift and skill of his own. He shows a good deal of both, and he shows a sense of life and a fresh pleasure in it by choosing figures of quite palpitant actuality. He is not first in the field of intercontinental fiction, but he makes good his right to be in it, and among his many followers there it seems to me that Mr. James will find least reason to shudder at Mr. Herrick.

"The Gospel of Freedom" has not to do with European figures, however. At the worst its people are Europeanized Americans; at the best they are Europeanized Americans in their repatriation. The American who has come home after a long sojourn abroad is always precious to the native imagination; if this American is a woman of artistic sympathies and vague ideals of self-culture, not to say selfindulgence, who has come home to Chicago, the imagination has almost an embarrassment of riches. It is an American of this sort and sex whom Mr. Herrick makes his heroine; a generous and ambitious girl who mistakenly marries a young, energetic business man, and cannot stand him, and goes back to Paris and

Florence to lead there a sort of Bohemian life, stainless to be sure, but clouded by the world's doubt and spiritually squalid through its inevitable associations. One of our novelists once acutely said, "when an American woman loses her innocence she goes and gets some more," and in some such way Mr. Herrick's heroine saves herself. She makes one's heart ache, but she is too honest, and too honestly dealt with to bewilder or delude the fondest reader.

The people are all interesting, and the texture of the story (which is perhaps not all wool or quite a yard wide) is firm and good enough. The European episodes are well managed, but it is the moment of Chicago which is the most valuable, for the sense it conveys of a rich society wholly of women trying to be intellectual and artistic, while their men-kind look on in ironical or stupefied detachment. In its profounder implications of domestic unhappiness and civic immorality it gives one the impression of things that really happened; on the side of public corruption it is perhaps too rawly actual, if one may trust one's recollections of political scandals in the Chicago newspapers. - W. D. Howells.

Political Crime.—The French publicist, M. Louis Proal, has made a brilliant and valuable contribution to the study of modern politics. Reviewing European experience, M. Proal deals with many forms of political corruption to which this country is happily a stranger, but as a people we are by no means free from the blight of venality. M. Proal's exposure suggests other wrongs which have been too easily condoned in the past. America might, indeed, furnish the material for a volume like this. It would have less of dramatic incident to relate, but the facts that it would disclose are perhaps not less significant than those of which M. Proal writes.—Review of Reviews.

Here, There, and Everywhere, Reminiscences. -- Mrs. Sherwood's work is so well known that it seems unnecessary to make any other than descriptive comment upon this new volume, which the publishers have so elegantly presented. It may, however, be said that, even in these days, when the average American knows Europe as well, if not better, than his own country, and when authorship seems the rule rather than the exception, there are few who can tell what they have seen so charmingly as Mrs. Sherwood. The hypercritical may, perhaps, complain that personal details are too much obtruded; that the interest is more in what such and such great personages did and said when the author met them, rather than

what she said or was engaged in at the time. But, after all, the personal element has now become almost the sole source of freshness in sketches of foreign travel, and as Mrs. Sherwood's account of her own sayings and doings is never dull and rarely commonplace, there seems no reasonable grounds for objection upon this point.

Moreover there is a great deal about famous people. With the enchanting description of Venice, which is fine enough to stand alone, there is a minute and most entertaining account of the author's meeting with the Empress Eugenie, who was then at the very zenith of her beauty and power. There is also much about the beautiful Queen of Italy, then a very young and very lovely girl. The author appears, indeed, to have met most of the prominent people of Europe, and to have jotted down their most interesting characteristics. The title has been rather too well chosen. The work has not been so carefully arranged with regard to sequence as it might have been; the reader feels rather "here, there, and everywhere" at once. Still the work is eminently readable, and that is high praise for a book of travel, now that one is published almost every change of the moon.-Bookman.

This work [The forest lovers, a romance. By Maurice Hewlett], for any one of several solid reasons, must be regarded as of very unusual interest.

In the matter of style alone, it is an achievement, an extraordinary achievement. Such a piece of English prose, saturated and racy with idiom; compact and warm throughout as living human tissues; vigorous and pliant as a spring bough; as clear to the thought and as winsome to the ear, in all its depths and shallows, as a long woodland brook; and so flowing ever naturally on and on, whithersoever led or wheresoever needed-such a piece of English prose, in these passing days of trailed traditions, well deserves to be set apart for grateful study and express appreciation. It might even be hailed as one more current sign of calmer, nobler times ahead for our hurried and harried art of literature, when the artificer of words and ideas, the artificer of life itself, the novelist, will go about his labors as the artificer of old went to his priceless metal work and his textile: not in breathless haste to be done with it, but breathless with suspense and delight over his own handiwork, over his own creations.

For assuredly, after all, the palpable and crowning excellence of this writer's style, as of the story itself, is his frank devotion to what he is going to do and his perfect faith in his own manner of doing it. This love of the worker for his work, his absolute confidence in himself and in you and in his story, the authority with which he savs: "Here is a book that must be written and I am the only person to write it," take possession of you on the first page and never release you until the last. So that no matter whither he must go or what labors he must perform, it is all nothing but happiness to him-and it is all nothing but pleasure to you. Long may such ardor, such love, such faith last him, for no great book was ever born of less than these, and if so few great books are written nowadays, it is because of these deepest things the writers of them have so little

As to the mere story that he had to tell, in naked truth it is centuries old. Element by element, adventure after adventure, turn by turn, it has all been recounted in how many volumes, in how many lands! What are all these doings and undoings of his voung knight Prosper Le Gai and the others but as one more cluster of grapes, belatedly gathered trom the ancient Vine of Romance--that mighty vine which grew to such a-tonishing maturity in European soil ages ago but has never yet ceased bearing either there or -through its many shoots-in other literatures? What is it, then, that makes the story new, modern, significant in tendency? What is it that gives to this cluster from the immemorial vine a flavor so fresh, a bloom so truly of our own, and not of any earlier vintage? One thing—and that of radical importance. The tale of chivalry is wholly unlike the typical mediaval tale of chivalry by reason of its view of human life in relation to Nature. In the older literature of this kind, Nature had no vital place in the story and man no vital place in Nature. Here is the first piece of work of the sort, known to the writer, in which these two necessities are fundamentally and artistically considered. The philosophy of the narrative is never apart from the philosophy of the earth. The characters are earth-born. The courses of their lives no more flow onward undirected by this fact than a river can rise out of its bed. And not only does there reign throughout the book this wholly modern scientific valuation of human life in its relation to Nature, but all this part of the work is done with passionate fordness and a truly marvelous beauty. Such descriptions of landscape, often achieved by a single stroke or a few details; such freshness, such vividness, such surety of insight, such loving knowledge-to what recent novel can one turn and say that therein the like has been done before? It is may speak in my own person, as expressing merely my own conviction, I can truly say that in the matter of interpreting Nature there are passages in this book that I have never sees surpassed in prose fiction. And when Nature can thus invade and overrun the erewhile barren, sterile, neglected wastes of the mediava romance, what hand will long be able to keet the living edges of her growth from hiding or softening the newest brick and mortar of the realistic novel?

JAMES LANE ALLEN.

Some weeks ago a dozen well-known librarians of this country compared notes as to the best ten books, omitting the Bible and Shakespeare. While the result of the vote leaves the time-honored volumes at the head, the scattering votes bring in some unusual names antestify that conformity has not yet superseded individual taste and judgment. Here are the authors mentioned and the number of vote for each:

Six libraries have the same four names... their lists.

By authors the list stands at follows,

1.	Homer!	
2.	Dante	9
3.	Cervantes	
4.	Darwin	6
5.	Bunyan	5 5 5
6.	Hugo	4
7.	Aristotle Bacon	333
8.	De Foe Gibbon Kant Plutarch Scott Spencer Thackeray Virgil	2222

When Spenser had finished his famous poem "The Fairy Queen," he carried it to the Earl of Southampton, the great patron of the poets of that day. The manuscript being sent up to the earl, he read a few pages, and then ordered his servant to give the writer twenty pounds Reading on, he cried, "Carry that man another twenty pounds." Proceeding further, he exclaimed, "Give him twenty pounds more." But at length he lost all patience, and said "Go turn that fellow out of the house; tor, it I read further, I shall be ruined."—Unitar

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Wallace, L. Ber Hur.
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Grieve.

Warren, S. Ten thousand a year. Winter, J. S., pseud. Truth tellers.



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Public Library Magazine

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. V.

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

No. 9.

ALFRED TENNYSON, THE POET AND THE MAN.

F recent biographies none surpasses in personal and literary interest the Memoir of Tennyson by his son. The high price of the fine two-volume edition still limits its circulation, and it is to be hoped that a popular edition will soon be issued by the publishers. method of the Memoir is excellent. Of all men the son was most competent to show us his father, both by years of close companionship and by his own appreciation of that character and life; and though the task was for him a delicate one he has performed it well. He has here brought together matter from his father's notes and conversation and correspondence, from his mother's home journal, which she kept for many years, and from the contributed reminiscences and anecdotes of a circle of distinguished friends, and has so connected the whole that we seem to have the inner as well as the outer story of a most interesting life. The man in the Memoir matches the man revealed to us in the poems, nor had we reason to fear that it would be otherwise. Probably few lives could better bear the disclosure of their inmost privacy than the one here presented to us; but the presentation is far away from that trivial and wanton gossip which has characterized no little of latter-day biography and which has pandered to that diseased taste which delights itself in the discovered littlenesses of great men. And surely

no one more than Tennyson ever shrank from such parading, to the public gaze. of those private affairs and aspects of a human life which do not properly belong to the public, and which at best can be only imperfectly understood and judged outside the most intimate and all-round knowledge of their subject. His feeling in this respect is shown in the following passage from one of his letters to Gladstone: "I heard of an old lady the other day to whom all the great men of her time had written. When Froude's 'Carlyle' came out, she rushed up to her room, and to an old chest there wherein she kept their letters, and flung them into the fire. 'They were written to me,' she said, 'not to the public!' And she set her chimney on fire, and her children and grand-children ran in .- 'The chimney's on fire!' 'Never mind,' she said, and went on burning. I should like to raise an altar to that old lady, and burn incense upon it." There is here no washing of soiled linen in the public thoroughfare, no betrayal of confidence committed to the written page or poured into the receptive ear. Much of his private correspondence the poet had destroyed; and the son, apparently in obedience to his father's request, has destroyed more. The latter tells us in his preface: "He himself disliked the notion of a long, formal biography, for (quoting from his father's verse):

'None can truly write his single day,
And none can write it for him upon earth.'
However, he wished that, if I deemed it better, the incidents of his life should be given as shortly as might be without comment, but that my notes should be final and full enough to preclude the chance of further and unauthentic biographies.'' This result the son has in reasonable measure achieved.

Alfred Tennyson was born in Somersby, a small village in Lincolnshire, August 6, 1809. He was the fourth in a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters; and all but two of these. we are told, lived to their seventieth year or beyond. The father was rector of the parish church; the mother was a clergyman's daughter. The atmosphere of the home was one of intelligence and culture; during the father's life it was a home of comfortable though modest means. It is told of Pope that he "lisped in numbers;" and this seems to have been true of Tennyson. As a child he was given to verse-making, and "at about twelve and onward" composed an epic of some six thousand lines. His imaginative gift was a great resource to him and manifested itself in many ways. He was fond of nature and showed already in boyhood that love which afterwards grew into such keen observation and insight into her aspects and ways, and made him of all the poets of his time the most appreciative of the revelations of modern science and their bearings upon the problems of religious thought. In his nineteenth year, with his next older brother Charles, he was matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where a yet older brother, Frederick, had shown good scholarship, and where Tennyson himself received the Chancellor's medal for a poem the following year. The father's death caused him to leave college at the end of the third year without taking his degree. At Cambridge he came into intimate relations with a number of young men who afterwards gained distinction, and with some of whom he kept up a friendship close and lifelong. Of these were Maurice, Sterling, Milnes (afterwards Lord Houghton), Thackeray, Spedding, Trench and Alford; not to speak of Arthur Hallam, whose early death gave birth to the "In Memoriam." Cambridge was then the center of the rising Broad-Church movement, as Oxford was of the reactionary and ritualistic tendency. There was a club of these more or less kindred spirits, known as the "Apostles," at whose meetings the weightier themes of life and society were discussed and to which we have reference in the "In Memoriam." (LXXXVII. 6):

"Where once we held debate, a band
Of youthful friends, on mind and heart,
And labor, and the changing mart,
And all the framework of the land."

Doubtless, as in so many like cases. Tennyson drew from these contacts and associations the best inspirations and benefit of his life at the university. quickening fellowship of active and earnest young minds in such an atmosphere has an educative value not to be found in the text-book and class-room. Already before going to Cambridge, while yet in his eighteenth year, in conjunction with his brother Charles, (thirteen months older), he had published a little volume of verse, "Poems by Two Brothers." In college he published under his own name. "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical;" and two years later (1832) there appeared a revised edition with additions. The contemporary notices of these ventures are interesting reading to-day, in view of the author's subsequent career. He was always sensitive to criticism, but he was also wise enough to weigh it well and to profit by it. What direction and range his muse might otherwise have taken we can not say; but it was in the next year (1833) that young Hallam died. That

death laid silence upon Tennyson's lips and set him to pondering the mystery and meaning of human life. After nine years, spent mostly in and about London in a quiet way, appeared his collected poems in two volumes, showing richer and riper thought, and wherein his "Two Voices" and "Locksley Hall" touched chords akin to some that are struck in the "In Memoriam." In 1847 he published "The Princess;" and in 1850, the same year in which Wordsworth died and the laureate wreath was transferred to Tennyson's brows, the public greeted the appearance of "In Memoriam." It is of interest, in passing, to note that the laureateship had first been offered to Samuel Rogers, "The Banker poet," who wisely declined it. Tennyson's position in the literary world was now firmly established and his fame assured. The same year he was married to Emily Sellwood, a niece of Sir John Franklin, of arctic-exploration renown, and a sister of the wife of his brother Charles. There is a curious bit of history connected with this marriage Tennyson had first met the young lady, not then out of her teens, in 1830. Six years later, at the brother's wedding, she was bridesmaid to her sister and walked with Tennyson into the church. Their engagement followed two years later, which seems to have been broken after two years through some influence other than their own wills; apparently upon the ground of the poet's limited means. After ten years of separation they met and the engagement was renewed, leading speedily to a marriage, which seems to have been an ideal union. Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, was purchased three years later; and this estate, gradually enlarged and made more and more beautiful, became their lifelong home. Hither from time to time came friends as guests, among them many distinguished men and women of Great Britain; and hither too came visitors from abroad, drawn by

the name and fame of the poet. worthy persons who might reasonably claim such privilege there was courteous hospitality shown; but no man was ever more shy of intrusion from the vulgar sight-seer, or could defend his privacy more effectively. He had little relish for being made a show of by the curious, and towards this class of interlopers he could be as brusque as ever Carlyle was, and as freezing as an iceberg in its solitary splendor. There was nothing of the "mixer" in him; and as a latter-day politician he would have proved a foredoomed failure.

In this Memoir we are brought into closer view both of the man and the poet. Few poets have more fully voiced themselves in their poetry than Tennyson. Life is therein interpreted to us from his point of view. We feel his individual thought and faith reflected there. We can readily discern the stamp of personal conviction and distinguish it in the coinage of his intellectual mint. In this subjective aspect he differs widely from Shakespeare, whose boundless sympathy took up into itself all phases of human character and life, to be given forth again so impersonally that he seems himself but an impartial spectator of the world which he creates and causes to move before us. In this characteristic we may discover Tennyson's limitation as a dramatist, though as a spiritual teacher to his age it is a source of strength. Here it is the presence of personality and not its concealment that gives power. But while the man is imaged in his poetry, the Memoir amplifies and confirms the impressions derived from the poems; while it also takes us into the poet's workshop, so to speak, (for even poets have workshops!) and shows us his methods and how poems grow; and this last is very interesting. As another has said:

"The poem hangs on the berry-bush When comes the poet's eye; The street begins to masquerade When Shakespeare passes by."

So Tennyson draws his suggestions directly from nature and life. A phrase upon the lips becomes to him a revelation of character and a life's whole environment and history. For example, in the two poems of the "Northern Farmer," ("Old Style" and "New Style"), written some years apart, we read in his notes, "The first is founded on the dying words of a farm-bailiff, as reported to me by a great-uncle of mine when verging upon eighty—'God A'mighty little knows what He's about, a-taking me; an' Squire will be so mad an' all.' I conjectured the man from that one saying." And in the same connection: "The 'Farmer, new style,' is likewise founded on a single sentence-'When I canters my 'orse along the ramper (highway) I 'ears proputty, proputty, proputty,' I had been told that a rich farmer in our neighborhood was in the habit of saying this. I never saw the man and know no more of him. It was also reported of the wife of this worthy that, when she entered the salle á manger of a sea bathingplace, she slapped her pockets and said, 'When I married I brought him £5,000 on each shoulder," "-a forcible and comforting illustration to us that the vulgarity of wealth is not confined to new Yet these two poems have countries. been described as "photographs."

We have here, by the way, an illustration of Tennyson's sense of humor; a gift really more marked in him than many suppose, and which he appreciated in others; a gift not seldom going hand in hand with the most spiritual elements of character. Coleridge regarded it as always an accompaniment of genius; and Tennyson in one of his letters (to his wife before their marriage) writes: "I dare not tell how high I rate humor,

which is generally most fruitful in the highest and most solemn spirits. Dante is full of it; Shakespeare, Cervantes, and almost all the greatest have been pregnant with this glorious power. You will find it even in the Gospel of Christ."

This observation of life is fully matched by Tennyson's observation of nature. It has been said, and not without reason. that "there is more true English landscape in many an isolated stanza of 'In Memoriam' than in the whole of 'The Seasons,'—that vaunted descriptive poem of a former century;" whose author, I may here add, is said to have discoursed upon the charms of early rising while taking his coffee in bed. How rigorously self-revealing is the reality of things in spite of professions and disguises, leaking out through them all and betraying the flaw in both works and words! But I was speaking of Tennyson's close observation of nature. An old shepherd on the poet's estate, dying in 1886 at the age of ninety-two, with whom the poet had had many a talk,—for he loved simple and genuine souls in whatever outward garb or condition he found them,said a little before his death: "I should like to see Master again; he is a wonderful man for nature and life." This habit of first-hand observation of nature. whence he got his description and simile, is only a part of that through-and-through sincerity which marked Tennyson. Recalling a remark of his father's the son tells us: "He said that, excepting the poems suggested by the simple, oldworld classical subjects, he had mostly drawn his scenes in England, because he could not truly portray the atmosphere of foreign lands. He added that he thought 'Romola' a mistake; because George Eliot had not been able to enter into the complex Italian life and character, however much she might have studied them in books." Whether this last reflection be valid or not, the passage shows

his measure of his own power and the standards to which he held himself. "I generally take my nature similes," he said, "direct from my own observations of nature, and sometimes jot them down; and if by chance I find that one of my similes is like that in any author, my impulse is not to use that simile." A critic once fell somewhat heavily upon him for the line:

"Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn," in describing a water-fall, remarking with much show of superior knowledge that "Mr. Tennyson should not go to the boards of a theater" for his description of natural scenery. But the poet had made the line while looking at the Cascade of Gavarnie in the Pyrenees, the second highest in Europe, and at the time was wholly unaware of this trick of stage effect; though had he known it, it would doubtless have spoilt the figure for him, but the incident is a tribute to his close observation and powers of description. "Blow, Bugle, blow" has made more famous the echoes at Killarney that first suggested the song; and the "Tears, idle Tears," was born of a day spent in the neighborhood of Tintern Abbey, "the very eradle of such poetry, both for Wordsworth and Tennyson." These are a few of the numberless possible illustrations in point.

Tennyson was a slow worker; he was this not by reason of any halting of his thought and fancy, it needs not to be said, but because of the exacting demands of the artist in him. An artist he was from the crown of his head to the nails of his feet. He could let nothing go from him till it had received the best form he could give it. Many of his poems were first privately printed by him, shown only to a few friends, and often held long for new touches and for his final satisfaction in them; and once he wrote rather sharply to one of these friends, Professor Palgrave, for having

shown a printed (but not published) copy of the "Holy Grail:" "You distress me when you tell me that, without leave given by me, you showed my poem to Max Mueller; not that I care about Max Mueller seeing it, but I do care for your not considering it a sacred deposit. Pray do so in future." In successive editions of his poems changes of phrase, with added or omitted lines, were frequently It was with him never too late to made. The effect of all this is seen in mend. his work. Whatever may be the final verdict as to Tennyson's rank as poet, one thing is likely to stand in the confessed judgment of competent critics; namely, that as an artist in expression he had no peer among his contemporaries, and few equals, if indeed any, in English literature. No other writer of our century has coined so many felicities of speech, so many striking and perfect phrases fitting the sentiment and thought to the music of words. There are innumerable single lines in his poems that are perfect pictures to the inward eye, whether the picture be of nature or of life. His verse seems to flow on like his own familiar brook, and much of it will continue to flow "while men may come and men may go." But it is art, say some critics, and not seldom in implied disparagement. Yes; it is art, but it is not artificial. It is art, but it is no trick. Such things are not lightly thrown off. They are polished gems; but once cut, they find their lasting place in the choice cabinets of literature. Thought and feeling, however good and true in themselves, do not constitute literature. Were it so, the volume of recognized literature would be vastly greater than it is. It is the way in which thought and sentiment are expressed that fixes attention, imparts enduring charm and gives them immortality.

This sensitiveness to the music of words has many an illustration in the Memoir, not only in the poet's quoted notes upon his own poems, but in his comments upon those of others. hundred people who can sing a song," he said, "there are not ten who can read a poem. People do not understand the music of words." His own rendering of his poems, if we may judge from the testimony of those privileged to hear him, had a peculiar charm of rhythm and tone, though he read after a manner of his own and with little regard for conventional rules. "Browning," he said, "never greatly cares about the glory of words or beauty of form. . . He has a mighty intellect, but sometimes I can not read him. He seldom attempts the marriage of sense with sound, although he shows a spontaneous felicity in the adaptation of words to ideas and feelings. I wish I had written his two lines.

'The little more and how much it is, The little less and what worlds away.' He has plenty of music in him, but he can not get it out." The son tells us: "On rare occasions my father would rally Browning playfully on his harshness of rhythm, the obscurity and length of his poems. The retort would be, 'I cannot alter myself; the people must take me as they find me.' My father would repeat his usual dictum about literary work; 'an artist should get his workmanship as good as he can, and make his work as perfect as possible." And this surely should be the aim and ideal of the true artist, whether with pen or brush. It is only excellence in any field of performance that endures, though less than excellence may serve present use and has its place in the wide economy of life. But evermore it is the best that we crave and need to lift the average and to set the standard of aim and achievement.

Of Tennyson's poems the first place will generally be conceded to the "In Memoriam." I cannot think the comments

of Taine upon this poem well considered or otherwise than rather superficial, brilliant and forceful as that critic usually Other work equally good Tennyson has done; but by reason of its universal human elements the "In Memoriam" is best known and has had widest influence. It is the religious poem of the century, most characteristic of the century. It voices the conflict of the intellect and the heart, of modern knowledge with the inherited forms of faith; the problems of the soul as affected by the new universe revealed through the advance of scientific study and research. can read in and between the lines the doubt and question that lie along the path from traditional forms of belief to a faith won by experience and a hand-tohand grapple with the problems of life and death. If all other literature of the century were to perish, in this one surviving poem the future student of the course of human thought might trace the characteristics of our time; its speculative doubt and questioning and its spiritual unrest; the difficulties of the voyager amid the vexed currents of modern knowledge and inherited creeds, and the shores of a larger and fairer faith rising above the deep, though many barks founder in the tossed and troubled The poem covered in its growth from beginning to its finished form a period of some seventeen years; from young Hallam's death in 1833 to the year of its publication, 1850. "It was meant to be," says the author, as quoted in the Memoir, "a kind of Divina Commedia, ending with happiness. sections were written in many different places, and as the phases of our intercourse came to my memory and suggested them. I did not write them with any view of weaving them into a whole. or for publication, until I found that I had written so many. The different moods of sorrow as in a drama are

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dramatically given, and the conviction that fear, doubts and suffering will find answer and relief only through faith in a God of Love. "I" is not always the author speaking of himself, but the voice of the human race speaking through him. This testimony would seem to show that, however it be with the poet according to the proverb, a great poet is both "born" and "made." This note is sufficient reply to the criticism of Taine already referred to; for it is not only from his immediate experience that one speaks or writes, but from vividly remembered moods and impressions. The past is still vital in us, else life would lose its sense of continuity and our range of possible sympathy would be vastly abridged.

A similar and even more striking history belongs to the "Idylls of the King." What in the complete connection and form stands last, was really written first, and what is first came last in the working out of the poem; while the intervening parts appeared irregularly and were finally given their proper place in the finished sequence. The whole is hardly an allegory, as some have regarded it. It has more warm blood in it than for the most part belongs to that sort of writing. It is however, and was meant to be, an interpretation of human life. It was not primarily the tale of Arthur and his times in and of itself, whether regarded as history or legend, that Tennyson desired to present; but in and through this to image life. In the "Dedication to the Queen' he says:

"Accept this old imperfect tale New-old, and shadowing Sense at war with Soul,

Rather than that gray King, whose name a ghost,

Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain-peak

And cleaves to cairn and cromlech still."

Of this poem Tennyson said, as quoted by the son: "The 'Holy Grail' is one of the most imaginative of my poems. I

have expressed there my strong feeling as to the Reality of the Unseen. The end, when the king speaks of his work and of his visions, is intended to be the summing up of all in the highest note by the highest of human men. These three lines in Arthur's speech are the (spiritually) central lines of the Idylls:

'In moments when he feels he cannot die, And knows himself no vision to himself, Nor the High God a vision;'"

and he adds, not without that sense of humor of which I have already spoken, "the general English view of God is as of an immeasurable clergyman; and some mistake the devil for God."

The three lines just quoted from the close of the "Holy Grail," and which their author regarded as "the spiritually central lines of the Idylls," reflect the two deepest convictions of his own faith; the Reality of God, and the immortality of the soul. That immortality was to him something more than the mere survival of what we call death. The mere fact of prolonged existence does not necessarily carry with it the nobler conception of life nor its highest comfort and inspiration, whether we measure it on the earthly scale or project it into the plane of the unseen. Even here we live, so far as we truly live, to a nobler social order, to larger measures of being, and to better things to be. All this entered into Tennyson's conception of immortality and faith in it:

"Eternal process, moving on, From state to state the spirit walks."

And his God, the Reality in which his conviction centered, was not a huge Being outside nature and life, as we know them, —an "absentee God" as Carlyle once phrased it, having long ago set the universe a-going and then withdrawing himself only to reappear on the scene when things went amiss or there was somewhat extraordinary to be done,—but the immanent Thought and Power, the all-in-

dwelling Life; the God reflected in such poems as "The Higher Pantheism," in many a passage of the "In Memoriam," and in the following lines which, at Professor Jowett's request for "an anthem about God" for use in the service of Balliol College chapel, he wrote under the title of "The Human Cry:"

"We feel we are nothing—for all is Thou and in Thee;

We feel we are something—that also has come from Thee;

We know we are nothing—but Thou wilt help us to be.

Hallowed be Thy name,-Hallelujah!" "I should infinitely rather," he is quoted as having said, "feel myself the most miserable wretch on the face of the earth with a God above, than the highest type of man standing alone;" and again, "It is hard to believe in God, but it is harder not to believe. I believe in God not from what I see in nature, but from what I find in man." And in this connection I desire to quote that striking passage in the "In Memoriam," both as here pertinent and for the comment upon it by one whose natural habit of mind differed from Tennyson's, but who felt the force and spell of the poet's touch,-Professor Sidgwick. The passage forms canto cxxiv in the poem:

"That which we dare invoke to bless; Our dearest faith; our ghastliest doubt; "He," They, One, All; within, without; The Power in darkness, whom we guess; I found Him not in world or sun, Or eagle's wing, or insect's eye; Nor thro' the questions men may try, The petty cobwebs we have spun: If e'er when faith had fallen asleep, I heard a voice, 'believe no more, And heard an ever-breaking shore That tumbled in the Godless deep; A warmth within the breast would melt The freezing reason's colder part, And like a man in wrath the heart Stood up and answered 'I have felt.' No, like a child in doubt and fear: But that blind clamor made me wise; Then was I as a child that cries, But, crying, knows his father near;

And what I am beheld again
What is, and no man understands;
And out of darkness came the hands
That reach thro' nature, moulding men."

Of this passage, from its opening line down to "I have felt," Professor Sidgwick says: "Those lines I can never read without tears. I feel in them the indestructible and inalienable minimum of faith which humanity cannot give up, because it is necessary for life; and which I know that I, at least so far as the man in me is deeper than the methodical thinker, cannot give up." And in the same connection he pays this high tribute to the poem as a whole. Speaking of the dissolvent action of scientific discovery and thought upon religious faith and beliefs, more especially in the third quarter of our century when for so many people religious faith was identified with its traditional forms, and the "warfare of science" with current theologies was mistaken for the warfare with all theology however high and noble and even with religion itself, (a confusion fostered in no small measure by the clergy of the period in their alarm and lack of spiritual vision), he says: "What 'In Memoriam' did for us, for me at least, was to impress on us the ineffaceable and ineradicable conviction that humanity will not and cannot acquiesce in a godless world: The 'man in men' will not do this, whatever individual men may do, whatever they may temporarily feel themselves driven to do, by following methods which they cannot abandon to the conclusions to which these methods at present seem to lead."

One secret of this influence of the "In Memoriam" upon natures of strong critical bent and intellectual questioning is to be found in Tennyson's large and open way of putting things. This characterises his poetry everywhere in its dealing with those truths which pass exact demonstration, though they be the deep-

est truths of life; but nowhere else is it more observable than in this poem, which far more than any other has to do with the problems of religious trust and faith. He is no system-builder. He is not set to defend any scheme or creed. He is a poet; and his is the poet's touch. suggestive rather than dogmatic. fully realizes the difficulties encountered in confronting the problems of nature and human life, and that these are not settled for earnest and thoughtful men by an ancient text, nor by vote of an ecclesiastical council or synod. He has learned that individual faith is wrought out of the totality of individual insight and outlook, and that one man's conviction, though it be very real to him, is no final authority for another's belief though it may have valuable suggestion. Midway in the "In Memoriam" (canto XLVIII) he says:

"If these brief lays, of Sorrow born,
Were taken to be such as closed
Grave doubts and answers here proposed,
Then these were such as men might
scorn;"

and this marks the spirit of the whole poem. He opens the windows of his soul and would have you do the same; and then he interprets the wide and varied landscape of life as it appears to his view and the signs he sees on the Of all our poets Tennyoutmost rim. son was most in touch with modern scientific research and its results, and the bearings of these results upon the deeper problems of the soul, as I have said. It is a noteworthy fact that though the "In Memoriam" preceded the appearance of Darwin's great work by nine years, yet passages in the poem seem to reflect and foreshadow the scientist's now accepted theory of the gradual evolution of life upon our planet. This insight and breadth of view are constantly shown in his poetry; and these gave him power to state his faith in larger form and

to give it suggestive force for those who were perplexed by the new learning. "Wordsworth's attitude towards Nature," as Professor Sidgwick has said, "was one that, so to say, left science unregarded. The Nature for which Wordsworth stirred our feelings was Nature as known by simple observation and interpreted by religious and sympathetic intuition." And in this his service was confessedly a very great one; but for Tennyson "the physical world is always the world as known to us through physical science. The scientific view dominates his thoughts about it; and his general acceptance of this view is real and sincere, even when he utters the intensest feeling of its inadequacy to satisfy our deepest needs." It is this balance in him that enables him to infuse the interpretations of science with the poet's spiritual insight and suggestion.

It would be difficult indeed to measure the influence of this man's poetry upon his age, and yet to endure. He was no iconoclast; he was hardly a reformer. He lived largely apart from the public ways of his fellowmen. He was less a leader in thought than an interpreter of his time to his time, and a conserver of the essential trusts of the soul amid the dissolvent influences of the age. He was cautious of loosing men's spiritual anchorage, fully recognizing the value of tradition and habit for a large class of minds. A tender and beautiful expression of this recognition occurs in the thirty-third canto of the "In Memoriam." beginning:

"O thou that after toil and storm."

He was distrustful of exposing too freely the errors underlying much of popular religious belief. An illustration of this is seen in his implied judgment of Dr. Martineau's noble and notable volume, "The Seat of Authority in Religion." That judgment reminds one of Matthew Arnold's earlier attitude towards

Colenso's work on the authorship of the Pentateuch, though what Colenso said has now become the commonplace of accredited biblical scholarship. Both these men regarded such discussions as only for scholars and not for the people at large. But we are living in a period when Latin has ceased to be the medium of the learned world, and he who would publish his thought to any one class must write and speak in the language used by all; and on the whole and in the long run no high and enduring interests are likely to suffer from the free and reverent discussion of vexed questions, whether in religious matters or elsewhere. not more guardians of truth than seekers for it. But the influence of Tennyson's poetry has been in the interest of a spiritual faith, unfettered by dogma and creed. His appeal throughout is not to these but to the soul itself; to the aspirations, the better hopes, the higher trusts and ideals, the nobler loves, the finer insight and deeper experience of the human spirit. He has written no lines that he need wish to recall, nor we wish it for him; and behind them all was a strong, high-souled man, living his life steadfastly after his cherished ideal through years of little public recognition and through years of wide and wellestablished fame.

FREDERICK L. HOSMER.

"IF I MUST DIE."

If I must die, dear World, give me thy lips; Lap me and love me ere my days be flown; Give me to be of those whose names are blown On brazen trumpets in thy court of kings; Give me to drink, not taste my life in sips; I would have plaudits, and the hoarse, far crowd Swarm to my feet when thy fair visage, proud, Bends low to crown a prince of worldly things.

If I might live eternal in yon star,
Whose beauty glamors all the face of night,
Immortal in the dawn or sunset light:
As one who rides throws back the dripping bough,
That droops for rude caress upon his brow,
I'd toss the world away and cross the bar.

JON. E. GORSE.

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

CITIZEN CARROTS.

A LLOW me to introduce you to Citizen Carrots—a freckle-faced boy of 12, rather ragged, with holes in his shoes, a red muffler round his neck, a thick wispy crop of red hair on his head, a pair of pallid cheeks, and two weary blue eyes. He and I have arrived at the school door together at a quarter to 9 o'clock on this raw, cold morning. Both of us are shivering, our teeth are chattering, our toes have disappeared, and we are half-choked by the white fog

which almost hides Walworth in spectral gloom. It is certainly not nice weather for scholastic exercises.

"A cold morning" I said, as cheerfully as I could.

"Not so cold as it were at five o'clock, though," he answered knowingly.

"At five o'clock—why—were you up at five o'clock? Sleeping out?"

"No fear. I'm up every mornin' at five—bisness!" Then he whistled.

"Business?"

"The noospaper bisness. I made sixpence commission afore breakfas'."

Then Carrots looked longingly at a paper parcel which was protruding out of his breast pocket. "That's my dinner," he said, thrusting it out of sight, with a sigh, as if he could well have devoured it for breakfast, and more too. But the next moment I heard a rustling about his stomach, and, looking in that direction with a sidelong glance, noticed that he was unbuttoning his waistcoat, There were three odd buttons-one bone, one mother of pearl, one of wood-and the rest were string. "Stock," he exclaimed, and began to count some morning papers which unfortunately he had not been able to dispose of. "I takes 'em back to the shop-they're chance copies-I leaves 'em at folks' 'ouses, you know-on commission-so the more I shoves bisness the more I gits."

The young trader having counted his papers put them back in the place from whence they came, adjusted his garments, and proceeded to make up his account with a stumpy pencil in a greasy notebook. He then balanced his cash, which he carried in his bosom for safety, wrapped up in an old rag. The result was evidently satisfactory, for his brow cleared and a pleasant smile flitted over his face. But at that moment a smaller edition of himself came running up and greeted him with a piping "Carrots." That was how I came to know his name.

"Hullo! Billy"—then a look of disgust came over his expressive features as he cried in a voice hoarse from much business: "Why, Billy—my bruvver, Guvnor—you ain't 'alf dressed yourself"—tying Billy's neckcloth for him in a decent manner. "My!—an' jest look at yer boots."

Bill evidently stood in not a little awe of his elder brother.

"I blakked 'em, I did," he whimpered.

"It's them mucky streets, then," cried Carrots indignantly; they were indeed thick with mud. "They don't 'arf clean 'em," he muttered, angrily. "Oh! just wait till I've got a vote? I'll make them vestries sit up, I will," and then, with a fraternal affection which was indeed remarkable, he spat on Billy's boots and proceeded to make them as presentable as possible.

I was, indeed, astonished to hear Carrots talking so freely about votes and vestries, but my reflections were speedily interrupted by the rising of the agile urchin from the ground with a "There, Billy—you'll get a good mark for your boots, and don't go picking out the muck to walk in—d'ye 'ear me? An' how's muvver?—muvver's in bed wiv the roomatics, Guv'nor—'' he muttered to me in an aside, for he saw I was much interested in him.

"She's ony me and little Billy there—t'others has gone where I 'opes they'll git more grub than they had 'ere—and less roomatics—faver was in the street bisness—'awkin:" but more of the family history I did not hear, for 9 o'clock struck, and he marched off into school.

Very drowsily did poor Carrots sing the morning hymn; those big eyes of his drooped; his head bobbed this way and that; his lips moved mechanically; and at the word "Amen" he sank down into his seat and fell off into a dog's doze—one eye half open. Poor Carrots; he was very weary, and the warmth had got the better of his sense of duty. But it was only a temporary lapse. In a moment every hair of that red head stood on end, as he bobbed up at the sound of high voices without. "A row?" I heard him say.

No—a poor mother weeping bitterly, and bringing a prodigal son back to the fold—one Phil Cutting. "I wish he were dead—Lord forgive me, sir, but I do," cried the poor woman to the master! "I've buried ten, and only this and another's left; but I wish he were dead, I do. He's fast breakin' our 'ome up, he is. His father's lost two day's work a-lookin' for him."

The filial Carrots, who, as I gathered later on, was the main support of his family (aided by a trifle from the parish) frowned in a Rhadamanthine sort of way at the evil-doer. He was wide awake now, I assure you. With what glee did he follow the laggard steps of Phil Cutting-a sullen youth of ten, with a retreating brow which boded naught but evil-on the way to the stool of repentance! To the platform at the end of the room he was led by his master, and mounted a chair, where he remained head down, brooding, the observed of all of us. Ah! Carrots, harden not your heart so early; gird not at the sinner; turn not Pharisee. You—poor little drudge so willing, endowed with a thousand good qualities of brain, pity Phil Cutting! From some ancestor surely not from his anxious father nor from his weeping mother—has he got a crooked twist which may yet be straightened by patience, by kindness, by firmness. Do not surgical irons, wisely adjusted, strengthen many a crooked limb? But Phil is undoubtedly a bad subject. He is a chronic truant, a sleeper out. Yes-truant must be written on his rebellious little heart. That organ was fluttering fiercely as a wild bird's newly caged; and yet his brain was surely at work. "Is it to be a hidin' or tion I believe was buzzing like a thousand wheels through the windings of his tiny cerebellum. What furtive looks he cast at his master! How closely he followed his every movement about the platform! How fervently he said the Lord's Prayer! I watched his little lips framing the sacred words: "Our Father which art in Heaven—(gulp)—hallowed be Thy name—(gulp)—Thy kingdom come—Thy will be done"—(sob, sob. sob)—the little hands clasped tight within each other—(sob, sob, sob)—"Forgive us our trespasses!!!"—a passionate glance at his master—"as we forgive them that trespass against us"—(sob, sob, sob). "A"—gulp—"men!" (sob, sob, sob.)

It was really quite a drama; thousands of them are daily being played upon these seamy stages which civilization call Board schools.

Heaven only knows how it will all end! But no one has any pity on Phil; there he remains in spite of his very The first lesson of doubtful fervour. the day begins, and once more Carrots subsides into languor. The story of the Prodigal Son apparently fails to interest him, though it is admirably told. He is not prodigal, he has no father to kill the fatted calf for him. No, no; what calf he has, he pays for by his own strenuous efforts. Nay, is he not himself a parent, to all intents and purposes, with awful responsibilities? I fear, indeed (judging by his gestures and asides), that he is rather inclined to agree with the good brother who had never done wrong, who had never squandered his father's money, who had never played truant. Why should the prodigal get all the halfpence? Why? Why? Was it fair? Carrots shrugged his shoulders, though a bit of an altruist himself. And the only response he made was a wicked wink at the awful example perched up aloft on the stool. He has a hard, practical mind, which has been developed by circumstances. "Let prodigals be punished," I think he would say, if he gave his unbiased opinion out of school.

But very different was his demeanor a few minutes later.

To the next lesson he was keenly alive; he sat upright, he squared his shoulders, his eyes grew bigger, his ears were wide open, his hand was even outstretched.

It was a lesson on RATES to those young citizens, with the altruistic text, ALL FOR EACH—EACH FOR ALL.

"Silence, please!" said the master, going up to the blackboard and drawing upon it a series of rough sketches—in a minute or two I made out a regulation workhouse, a Board school, a free library, a lamp-post, a water-cart, a dustman, a policeman, a steam roller, a navvy or two, and a long-handled shovel stuck in a heap of soil.

"The roads is up agin," cried Carrots, now very wide awake indeed, his great eyes rolling round and round, his elbows planted on the hard desk, his hands—black with printers' ink dug into his cheeks. There was no need to call him to attention. His whole being was aflame; he was all eyes, all ears.

"Yes, the roads are up," said the teacher. smiling at his favorite pupil, "And why do they take the roads up?"

"They're drainin' the 'ouses!' "They're puttin' the gas in!" "The main's busted and the water's wastin'!" —A chorus of answers.

"Yes. Now what else do you see on the board?"

"A work 'ouse!" "A board school!" "A water-cart!" "A dustman!"—Chorus again.

"That's right. Now, who pays for all of them? You know the dustman must live, and the man who drives the water-cart and the horses that draw it along; and hundreds of poor people have a home in the workhouse without cost to themselves, and then there's the infirmary where we can go to if we are sick and can't afford to call in a doctor ourselves, and then there's the school here where you are taught for nothing.

Now, who can tell me where the money comes from to pay for all these?"

"Out o' the rates," cries Carrots, his little fist extended.

A few, however, made a shot and cried "Taxes!"

"No, no," from some voice.

"The rates!" shouted Carrots, literally bursting with information. "Please, sir, the taxes is for the soldiers, sailors, and the judges—"

"Yes, that'll do for the present; we shall come to the taxes another day, but the rates are used for local purposes. Now, who pays the rates?"

"Us," said Carrots, first again.

"Yes, but your mother doesn't have a whole house, does she?"

"No, sir, only one room among us," murmured Carrots with a frown.

"And does the rate-collector ever come and ask her for money on quarterday?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, how can you pay rates?"

"We pays it in the rent, sir, to the landlord," said Carrots unfalteringly.

"That's quite right. You pay your share indirectly as much as any one else—whether you live in a single room, as many of you do, or whether you have a whole house. But we don't all pay the same, do we?"

"No, sir"-chorus.

"Well, how do the collectors know what to charge us on those pieces of paper which they bring round to our houses every quarter or every half year?"

"It's accordin' to the rent we pays, sir," said Carrots, first in the field again.

"Yes; according to the rateable value of our houses. Well—all listen carefully, please"—for not all the class was so keenly interested in these matters as my little friend Carrots—"we will take the case of Mrs. Smith, who keeps the green-grocer's shop round the corner.

Let us say that the rateable value of her shop is £20 a year. Now, let us see what sum she contributes to the public purse, into which the rates go—for the benefit of all of us—out of the profits of her green-grocery business."

Then the teacher turns to the black-board, and across the rough sketch of the workhouse—with a hint of an infirmary in the background—wrote the words "Poor Rate."

"Now," he went on, "suppose the poor rate is two shillings to the pound, how much will Mrs. Smith have to pay?"

"Forty shillin's," came the answer from at least half a dozen, without any hesitation.

"And if the rateable value of Mrs. Jones' shop over the way is £10, how much will she pay?"

"Twenty shillin's."

"And why should Mrs. Smith pay twice as much as Mrs. Jones?"

"'Cos she 'as a bigger shop," came the reply from the ready ones.

"Well—but she pays twice the rent for it! Now, who can tell me why Mrs. Smith, although she pays more money for her shop, and is less likely to want relief from the parish, and very likely has a doctor of her own when she is not well, has to pay twice as much rates as Mrs. Jones, whose shop cost her £10 a year? She gets no more for her forty shillings than Mrs. Jones does for her twenty shillings. Now—why is that?"

"Oh! please sir, I know," said Carrots. "'Cos she's better off nor Mrs. Jones. She can afford it better."

"That's right. Mrs. Smith is better off than her neighbor, Mrs. Jones, so, roughly speaking, she pays according to her ability, not because she gets more value for her money at all—as I have told you, she gets less in all probability. So the idea is—?"

"That she pays to help her poorer neighbors," sung out Carrots again.

"Yes—we have all to help each other. Always remember that on your way through life. Each for all—all for each. Now repeat those words: "Each for all—all for each."

"Well, now, I see by this piece of blue paper that Mrs. Smith has to pay a shilling in the pound to the Vestry. How much is that? Yes—twenty shillings. Now what does Mrs. Smith get for this money?"

"She gets her streets cleaned."

"Yes, she gets the street she lives in cleaned, so that when she goes out she can walk along in comfort. Then if Mrs. Smith goes out at night she finds—"

"That the lamps are lighted."

"Yes, so that she cannot miss her way. In the old days, before we all agreed to club together, the streets were quite dark after nightfall, and then what happened?"

"The people lost their selves;" "Hurt their selves;" "Got robbed"—all together.

"What else does Mrs. Smith get for her twenty shillings?"

"The dustman."

"Yes, if we all had to clean our own rubbish away we should have no place to take it to, and it would be very inconvenient. Then some careless people might leave it to decay, and that would breed disease and we should all suffer. So again we all club together and employ the dustman. And what else does Mrs. Smith get?"

"She gets her streets repaired and drained."

"Quite right. The drainage is very important for us all. Why is that?"

" 'Cos they brings fevers."

"And who comes to look at our houses to see that the drains are in proper order?"

- "The sanitary inspector. He comes and smells."
- "And if any of you are ill—if the doctor says it is an infectious disease—what have you to do?"
 - "Stop at 'ome, sir."
 - " Why?"
 - "So as not to give it to others."
- "And when you are better what is done?"
 - "The 'ouse is disinfected."
- "Yes. Now many people who don't think grumble when they have to pay their rates. They don't seem to understand what money is for. If you pay three pounds for a suit of clothes you see what you get. If you buy five shilling's worth of meat you eat it. Well, and now you see, when you go into the matter, that after all Mrs. Smith—and everyone of us—get very good value for our money. Now there is a big building in the Walworth Road—who can tell me what that is?

"The Free Library."

"Yes; and that is ours, too. We all help to pay for it, and to buy the books, and to support the librarian, and so on. If Mrs. Smith pays a penny in the pound rate for the Free Library, how much would that be? One and eightpence. Yes. And what does she get?"

"Books to read for nuffin'," say some.

"She can read the noospapers," exclaimed Carrots, who, as he had delivered a set of papers to that institution not so long ago, was well posted up for the occasion.

"And what part of the newspapers do many poor people go to read in the libraries?"

- "The 'vertisements," said Carrots.
- "And why?"
- "To get work."

"Yes; if they are looking for a situation. And any of us can go and read there and learn many useful things. So hat there again Mrs. Smith—though she may never go near the Library herself—at all events helps her poorer neighbours. Well—and then we come to the place we are now in—the Board school. There again we all agree to contribute to the education of everybody's children, and whether Mrs. Smith has a child of her own or not she still pays her share—say sixpence in the pound—and again befriends her poorer neighbors. Then there are the police. Suppose the police rate is fivepence in the pound, now what will be Mrs. Smith's share be?"

"Eight and fourpence," came the answer, very quickly.

"And what does Mrs. Smith get for her money?"

"She gets her 'ouse protected;" "She can sleep sound at night;" "They runs 'em in when they do wrong"—all together.

"Yes, they protect us in all sorts of ways. Then they regulate the traffic, and keep order in the streets, and those who do wrong—"

"They takes 'em to the magistrate."
"And he gives 'em a monf;" "And stops faver givin' muvver a 'idin'"—another chorus.

There was quite a variety of answers to this question. They all know the policeman.

"And now if you reckon up all the various items which Mrs. Smith pays the rate collector, you will see that, though it sounds a big sum of money, yet she really gets a great deal for it. She is protected from any harm; her property is safe; she can walk about the streets with comfort by day or night; her drains are seen to; her rubbish is taken away for her; she has books and newspapers to read; if she has ten children, she can have them well taught for nothing—so that if they are willing to learn, and attend school regularly, they can very easily make their own living when

they grow up; if she is ill, she can go to the infirmary for medicine; and if, when she grows old, she is unable to pay rent or buy food or clothes, these things are provided for her."

"And please, sir, the Parks," inter-

jected the eager Carrots.

"Yes, you have the Parks, toothose are maintained by what is called a County Rate. Mrs. Smith pays her share of that also, all of us do, and never forget that when you go into one of them. Remember that a park is for the benefit of all of us, and we should be careful of our property. A man or a boy would be very foolish, indeed, if he tore his own clothes up, wouldn't he? And so is the man or boy who goes into the public parks and treads on the flowers and breaks down the boughs of the trees or does any damage what-We should be very badly off indeed, without these parks, shouldn't You can go and sit there in the fresh air and watch the birds and look at the beautiful flowers, play on the grass, and there is a gymnasium. However, we shall come to the parks some other day. We shall see, too, who spends our money. We have some idea now as to how it goes, and now, as it is our money, which we have to earn, we very naturally want to inquire about those who spend it. Who does spend it? Do any of you know?

Carrots knew.

"Vestrymen and Guardians," he

"Quite right. We choose them from amongst ourselves—those we all think will spend our money to the best advantage And how do we choose them?"

"VOTE for 'em," says Carrots.

"And who'll have votes in time to come?"

"Us," cried that notable boy again.

"Yes, and presently we'll have an election amongst ourselves. You shall all vote, and we'll see who's the best boy in the school."

I knew now how my red-haired friend came to be so free with his criticisms on the state of the streets. Votes and Vestries!—in a year or so, when he sets up in business. that precocious Arab will be a well-equipped citizen. He will not only vote, but he will know what he is voting for, and why he is voting, and will be well able to criticise the affairs of his district.

Poor Carrots! After the excitement of his favourite lesson, swiftly came the reaction. His eyes were shut, his mouth was open, his head lay upon the deskhe was sound asleep. Poor weary little bread-winner-poor Citizen Carrots! Short has been his life, but already he knows of his own little knowledge more than many a noisy politician. The Housing of the Poor—Carrots could tell you a thing or two about the room he lives in with his rheumatic mother and his little brother Billy. The Drink Question—a good many wrinkles he could give you concerning that, no doubt. The Workhouse—he is acquainted with its interior. The Police Court - he has had occasion to visit it, though, I am glad to say, not on his own behalf. He has had many talks with the Dustman, I don't doubt; and the Policeman; and the Sanitary Inspector; and the School Board Officerfor he has an enquiring mind.

When, in time to come, he is asked to vote for the people's friend, Carrots will want to know the reason why. So, people's friend, beware! a rare heckler will be found in Citizen Carrots!—From Studies in Board Schools, by Chas. Morley.

TO THE THREE VIKINGS.

HJALMAR, ALGERNON, AND BAYARD.

Three little lovely Vikings
Came sailing over the sea,
From a fair and distant country,
And put into port with me.
The first—how well I remember—
Sir Hjalmar was he hight.
With a lusty Norseland war-whoop,
He came in the dead of night.

He met my respectful greeting
With a kick and a threatening frown:
He pressed all the house in his service.
And turned it upside-down.

He thrust, when I meekly objected, A clinched little fist in my face; I had no choice but surrender, And gave him charge of the place.



He heeded no creature's pleasure; But oft, with a conqueror's right, He sang in the small hours of morning, And dined in the middle of night. And oft, to amuse his Highness-For naught we feared as his frowns-We bleated and barked and bellowed, And danced like a circus clown. Then crowed with delight our despot: So well he liked his home. He summoned his brother, Algie, From the realm beyond the foam. And he is a laughing tyrant, With dimples and golden curls; He stole a march on our heart-gates, And made us his subjects and churls.

He rules us gaily and lightly,
With smiles and cajoling arts;
He went into winter-quarters
In the innermost nooks of our hearts.
And Bayard, the last of my Vikings,
As chivalrous as your name!
With your sturdy and quaint little figure,
What havoc you wrought when you came!

There's a chieftain in you—a leader
Of men in some glorious path—
For dauntless you are and imperious,
And dignified in your wrath.

-From the dedication of Boyesen's The Modern Vikings.

MORE VIEWS OF BISMARCK.

THEN asked him [Bucher] what he thought of Bismarck's religious sentiments, giving him my reasons for thinking that his wife had influenced him in this respect. He agreed with me and said that the views of the Moravian Brethren prevailed in her family. For the rest it was very difficult to form an opinion on those matters. He then observed that Bismarck also believed in ghosts. There is a castle in East Prussia which no one will inhabit as it is said to be haunted by the ghost of a lady who committed some crime. She is visible in broad daylight. On one occasion when this story was told in Bismarck's presence and some of the company spoke of it as folly, the Chief said that there might very well be something in it, and that one ought not to laugh and jeer at such things, as he himself had had a similar experience.

Bucher also considers such things possible. He said: "A very remarkable incident of that kind occurred to myself. When I lived on the Lutzow Embankment—it was during the first years of my appointment, when I had a great deal to do and was so tired in the evening that I used to fall asleep as soon as I lay down—one night I saw my mother stoop down over my bed and smile contentedly as if she were pleased that I had now begun a regular life. I am quite certain that it was not a dream."

Bismarck's jealousy of the English and dread of the leaven of English tendencies in Germany, was very marked, and he hated the Empress Victoria and all her works.

He [Bismarck] then said: Crown Princess is an Englishwoman. That is always the case with us. When our Princesses marry abroad, they doff the Prussian, and identify themselves with their new country—as, for example, the Queen of Bavaria, who ultimately went so far as to become a Catholic; and the ludy in Darmstadt (it is obvious that this was a slip of the tongue, and that he meant Karlsruhe), as well as the consort of the Emperor Nicholas. Here, however, they bring their nationality with them and retain it, preserving their for-eign interests. • • • Our policy must not necessarily be anti-English, but if it were to be English it might prove to be very much against our interest, as we have always to reckon with the Continental Powers." He further observed that the Crown Prince would be influenced in his liking for England by consideration for Queen Victoria, and (here he mimicked the act of counting money.) her gener-He has but a slight knowledge of osity. State affairs and little interest in them, and he lacks courage. I reminded the Chief that he, too. had had to infuse courage into his father on the railway journey from Jeuterbogk to Berlin during the period of conflict. He then related that incident once more and added: "He said that I should come first to the scaffold—at that time I was called the Prussian Strafford: but I replied: 'What finer death could a man have than to die for his King and his right?" "-From Bismarck, by Moritz Busch.

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Gentlemen, I exhort you to maintain this and kindred institutions on every ground, public and private. I have had many changes, I have seen many phases of society, probably as many as most. do not say this egotistically, because I am now merely going to elucidate a thought. I have seen many phases of society, I have had many exciting means of occupation, and of gratification; but I tell you honestly and conscientiously, that if I want to look back to that which has given me the purest satisfaction of mind, it is in those pursuits which are accessible to every member of the Athenseum. I have not found the greatest enjoyment in the exciting plaudits of a public meeting; I have not found the greatest pleasure or interest in intercourse, sometimes with men of elevated sphere abroad, where others would think probably that you were privileged to meet such men; I come back to you conscientiously to declare that the purest pleasures I have ever known are those accessible to you all; it is in the calm intercourse with intelligent minds, and in the communion with the departed great, through books, by our own fireside.-Cobden.

The Library's set of catalogues of the Missouri State University, at Columbia, is incomplete by the following years:

Catalogues for all years previous to and including 1845-46; 1847-48 to 1869-70, inclusive; 1875-76, and 1885-86.

We shall be most grateful for any donations which will help us to complete this set. The German fiction class list, several instalments of which were published in this Magazine, has been discontinued in this form. It has been published complete in a pamphlet, which is for sale in the Delivery Room for ten cents a copy.

The purpose of the extra card, to which every adult card-holder in the Library is entitled, does not seem to be clearly understood. It does not affect in any way the books, either in number or kind, which are drawn on the regular card. Any issuable book in the Library, with the exception of fiction, can be taken out on the extra card, which is provided in order to allow a greater variety in reading to our patrons without demanding more frequent visits to the Library. With the two cards, every one may go away armed with instruction for his energetic hours and with relaxation for the times when that is what is craved.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Houghton and Mifflin, we are able to give to our readers the very characteristic portrait of Tennyson, which is the frontispiece of this issue. It is a reproduction of the frontispiece of the admirable Cambridge edition of Tennyson's Works, published by this well-known firm, which is to be commended as the most satisfactory one-volume edition of the poet published in America.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RELIGION.

Bible. Old Testament. Fob. Eng. Book of Ayub, known in the west as Job. [1897.]

Charles, B. H. Lectures on prophecy; an exposition of certain scriptures. [c1897.]

Journal of Amer. folk-lore. v. 10. 1897.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S. Gen. Assem. Memorial volume of the Westminster Assem. 1647-1897. Ref. 12b

Talmud. New edition of the Babylonian Talmud. 1898. v. 5. 14

A specially interesting volume, as it discusses all the regulations about the Passover. . . . Without committing ourselves to the minutiæ of rabbinic learning we commend the book to non-rabbinists as full of suggestion and religious history.—Independent.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Class 17.

Arena. v. 19. Jan.-June, 1898.

Columbia University. Studies in hist., economics and law. v. 8-9. 1896-98. 2v.

Cyclopedic review of current hist. v. 7. 1897.

Edited by Alfred S. Johnson, A. M., Ph. D.

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U.S. War Dept. A manual for courtsmartial and procedure under military law. 1898. 25b

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23d

Maryland. General Assembly. Laws, 1898. 23b

St. Louis. City Council. Ordinances, 1897-98, no. 18982-19883. 23c

U. S. Congress. U. S. laws rel. to the navy, marine corps, etc., to June 17, 1898.
23a

Compiled by William H. Michael, late of the U. S. Navy.

War Dept. Appendix to the military laws of the U. S., 1898. 23a

Contains the legislation affecting the military establishment enacted since Mar. 4, 1897 to May 18, 1898.

POLITICS.

Treitschke, H. G. von. Historische und politische Aufsätze. v. 4. 1897. 26a

"Treitschke's writings and Bismarck's speeches and letters are generally conceded to furnish us with the finest German prose of the latter half of the century."

Treitschke left his German History a torso, his robust life having been brought to a close before it could be finished, a fate which he and his friends foresaw with the fitterness of soul; for, to the patriotic Prussian, Trietschke's is the book of books, the mirror, the defense, and the justification of the Prussian race.—

Countess von Krockow, in the Independent.

U. S. President (McKinley). 55th cong., 2d sess. Message on the relations of the U. S. to Spain by reason of warfare in Cuba. 28

Calm and moderate in tone, utterly free from bluster, reveals a firmness of purpose indicative of a clear mind, a steady hand, and a heart sympathetic with suffering and urgent for peace.—Independent.

State Dept. Treaties and conventions concluded bet. the U. S. and other powers since July 4th, 1776. Ref. 28

Containing references to the negotiations preceding the several treaties, a chronological list of treaties, etc.

Wallace, E., ed. Constitution of the Argentine Republic.—The constitution of the U. S. of Brazil; w. hist. introd. and notes. 1894.

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Class Ref. 26c.

Connecticut. Sec. of State. Register and manual. 1896.

U. S. Interior Dept. Official register of the U.S. 1897. v. 2.

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U. S. 33d cong., 2d sess. 1854-55. Senate. Executive docs. v. 13, pts. 4, 7, 9. (761, 764, 769.)

Reports of explorations and surveys to ascertain the route for a railroad fr. the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

- 34th cong., 3d sess. 1856-57. House. Executive documents. v. 8, pt. 4. (905) Patent Office report.
- 52d cong., 2d sess., 1892-98. House. Miscellaneous docs. v. 7. 1893.
- Contains the mineral resources of the U. S. for 1891.
- 53d cong., 2d sess. 1898-94. House. Miscellaneous docs. v. 37, pt. 7.

Vol. 7 of the Messages and papers of the Presidents, covering the years 1869-81.

- 54th cong., 1st sess., 1895-96. House. Documents. v. 45, 77, 79.
- Reports of committees. v. 6, 10.
- V. 10 contains the rept. of the Com. on Ways and Means on "reciprocity and commercial treaties."
- — Senate. Documents. v. 1, 12-13.
 — Reports. v. 1. 1895.
- Congress. Congressional record. v. 31, pt. 3-4, 1898.

No parliamentary body in the world has such elaborate, prompt and perfect reports as the Congress of the United States. . . . The daily edition of the Record is about 15,000 copies. This is comparatively a small circulation, but its value to the senator or member is very great.—Independent.

LEGISLATIVE ANNALS: STATES, CITIES.

Class Ref. 27b.

Buffalo. Mayor. Annual message. 1898. Chelsea (Mass). Annual repts. of the city government. 1879, 83. 2 v.

Detroit. Municipal Commissions, Boards and Officers. Annual reports. 1896-7.

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- Senate. Journal. 1896.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Andler, C. Les origines du socialisme d'état en Allemagne. 1897. 291

The authors treated are Hegel, Savigny, Gano, Lasalle, Podbertus and Thünen, and right, wealth and reparation make the three parts of the book, each with many subdivisions, and a copious bibliography at the end.—Amer. Four. of Psychology.

Church Social Union. Publications. 1-86. Apr., 1895-Apr., 97. 29

Indianapolis Monetary Convention.
Report of the monetary commission of the Indianapolis convention. 1898. Ref. 30d
This report was prepared by J. Laurence Laughlin.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Assoc. Annals. 1852-60. Ref. 29a New York (State.) Reformatory at

Elmira. Year book 22. 1896-97.

Ref. 290

618 prisoners were received during the year. They are substantially of the same class of offenders as those confined in the State prisons. The purpose of the Reformatory is to train the inmates in industry and self-control.

— Supt. of State Prisons. Annual rept. 1896-97. Ref. 29c

Convict labor during the year was employed strictly on producing for consumption by the state and no longer for the open market.

Twining, L. Workhouses and pauperism and women's work in the administration of the poor law. 1898. 29i

Is full of useful hints which will make it of great value to all men and women.

—Athenœum.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class Ref. 30.

California. Bank Comm'rs. Report on "National" building and loan associations. 1892.

George, H. Writings. 1898. v. 5-8. Memorial edition.

New York. (State.) Factory Inspectors.
Annual rept. 12. 1897.

The report of the New York state factory inspector would indicate that some sort of consumers' league should be organized among men. . . The inspector states that comparatively little work is done in tenements or dwellings.

This, of course, is due to the constant inspection by the factory inspectors. . . . The inspector believes that the only positive relief that can be afforded the sweathop workers is by stopping undesirable immigration; that competition among the workers is the real reason for the low wages; there being numbers of workers out of all proportion to the work, wages must be low. Another method which will relieve at least a portion of these workers is that which is made possible by the creation of public sentiment in favor of some mark, tag, or label that will guarantee that ready-made garments have been made under right conditions.—Outlook.

STATISTICS.

Class Ref. 30s.

Missouri. Insurance Dept. Annual rept. 29. 1897.

Now Jersey. Banking and Insurance Comm'r. Annual rept. 1897. 2v.

Rhode Island. Insurance Commr's Office. Annual rept. 1898. pt. 1.

Fire and marine insurance.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Class Ref. 30b.

France. Division de la Navigation. Direction des Rontes, de la Navigation et des Mines. Statistique de la navigation intérieure: nomenclature des fleuves; relevé du tonnage des merchandises. 1891-96. 12v.

Pittsburgh. Chamber of Commerce. Year book and directory. 1898.

U. S. Bur. of Statistics. Treas. Dept.

Reports on the commerce and navigation of the U. S. 1850, 1878, pt. 2, 1898-4, 97.

State Dept. Reports fr. the consuls of the U. S. v. 56. Jan.-Apr., 1898.

The principal place in the Consular Reports for February is given to an apparently careful and painstaking account of coffee culture in Hawaii by our Consul-General, Mr. William Haywood. Detailed information, in answer to numerous inquiries, is given in regard to labor, wages, the best methods of acquiring, clearing, and planting land, and the outlay required. There are several reports from China, the most interesting and valuable, perhaps, being that upon the kind of labels and trade-marks which are popular with the Chinese.—Nation.

DIRECTORIES.

Class Ref. 30c.

Boston directory. 1897.

Haye's city directory of Kansas City, Mo. 1897.

Trow's New York city directory. 1897-98.

EDUCATION..

France. Ministere de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts. Recueil des monog. pédagogiques pub. a l'occasion de l'exposition universelle de 1889. 6 v. Ref. 31

Kindergarten magazine. v. 10. Sept., 1897-June, 1898. Ref. 31c

Kindergarten news. v. 7. Sept., 1896-June, 97. Ref. 31c

Lane, G. M. Latin grammar for schools and colleges. 33c

Owing to Prof. Lane's death this work was completed by Morris H. Morgan of Harvard Univ., who pays a high tribute to Prof. Lane in his pref.

"With memories of Harkness, of Andrews and Stoddard, of Zumpt, and of all the rest that follow in the train, it does not seem too much to say that here is a Latin Grammar which distances them all and puts the Latin student under lasting obligations, as well as holds up the name of its distinguished author to perpetual recollection."

Wright, J. English dialect dictionary. v. 1. 1898. Ref. 34a

Of enduring excellence. . . . Deals, of course, with dialect words and uses; but let no one infer that it deals only with words and uses unfamiliar to the literary and colloquial speech. Indeed, its greatest value, to all outside of the small circle of special students of dialect, lies in its abundant and interesting additions to the accessible history of well known words of the common literary language.—Nation.

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a2.

Glasgow University. Calendar, 1898-99.

U. S. Comm'r of Education. Report. 1896-97, pt 1.

Few persons have any suspicion of the enormous amount of rare un-get-atable but useful matter which is lying splendidly arranged and worked up in the U.S. Reports. . . . The report just published by the Hon. Wm. T. Harris on Education for the year 1897 is as real and full as an international exhibition. The whole educational machinery of the country is put on exhibition in it; the value, meaning, operation and relation of every element in it brought out and measured in its comparative relations with what it has been in previous years, with what it is now in other countries, and with the best ideal standards.—Independent.

University of Wisconsin. Catalogue. 1895-98.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a3.

Detroit. Board of Education. Annual report. 47-52. 1890-95.

Rhode Island. State Bd. of Education. Annual rept. 28. 1897.

A plea is made in this report for a longer school life for the average child.

Wisconsin. Supt. of Public Instruction. Biennial report. 1895-96.

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL ARTS.

Britton, N. L., and Brown, A. An illustrated flora of the northern U. S., Canada, and the British possessions from Newfoundland to the southern boundary of Va. 3v. 1896-98.

Every student of plant-life, and particularly every teacher of botany, will find it simply indispensable.—Dial.

Egypt Exploration Fund. The Oxyrhynchus papyri. pt. 1. 1898. Ref. 51a
Edited w. translations and notes by B.
P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.

In the fragments of papyri they transported to Oxford there were 1,200 to 1,300 documents, and in these fragments writings by 158 authors have been found. Sometimes there is only a page left, but that may show novel features.

Here are bits of Homer, Sophocles, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes, Isocrates, and, think of it! a poem believed to have been written by Sappho and addressed to her brother Charaxus.

—N. Y. Times.

Smithsonian Inst. Bur. of Ethnology.
Annual rept. v. 14-15. 1892-4. 2v. in 8.
Ref. 51

They compare advantageously w. any pub. of a similar character in Europe. They are free fr. wild theorizing or fixed prejudices, and they present the result of original observation and careful independent study.—D. G. Brinton, in Amer. Hist. Rev.

U. S. Engineer Corps. Organization of the bridge equipage of the U. S. army; w. directions for the construction of military bridges. 1898. Ref. 40a

--- Nat. Academy of Sciences. Memoirs. v 6-7. 1893-5. Ref. 35

— Nicaragua Canal Bd. Report. 1895. Ref. 40a

SCIENTIFIC PEROIDICALS. Class 35a.

Nature. v. 57. Nov., 1897-Apr., 1898. Ref.

Paris. Academie des Sciences. Comtes rendus hebdomadaires des séances. v. 125. July-Dec., 1897. Ref.

Popular science monthly. v. 52. Nov., 1897-Apr., 98.

Interesting to the layman as well as to the scientist.—Critic.

Scientific American. v. 78. Jan.-June, 1898. Ref.

ENGINEERING.

Class Ref. 40.

Cassiers' magazine. v. 13. Nov., 1897-Apr., 98.

Engineering and mining journal. v. 65. Jan.-June, 1898.

Engineering record, building record and the sanitary engineer. v. 37. Dec., 1897-May, 98.

NAVIGATION AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

Class Ref. 40e.

New York (City) Dept. of Docks. Annual report. v. 27. 1896-7.

— Minutes of the Board. May, 1870-Apr., 1875. 2v.

U. S. Nautical Almanac Office. The Amercan ephemeris and nautical almanac. 1865, 80, 81, 96. 4 v.

PHYSICS.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Transactions. v. 13-14. 1896-97. Ref. 43

Mendeléeff, D. Principles of chemistry. 1897. 2v. 44

Mendeléeff's views upon many branches of chemical theory are highly original and suggestive, and are urged home with great force. To be rated rightly, the book should be read consecutively from beginning to end. Unhappily, it is impossible to praise the work of the editor. Errors of every description abound, and the English is here and there such that the meaning is doubtful.—Nation.

Slingo, W., and others. The cyclopædia of electrical engineering. 1892. 2v.

Ref. 43a

Containing a history of the discovery and application of electricity.

U.S. Equipment Bur. Navy Dept. Practical problems and the compensation of the compass in the U.S. Navy. 1898.

Ref. 45

University of Wisconsin. Washburn Observatory. Publications. v. 3-8. 1885-94. 8 v. in 4. Ref. 45

NATURAL HISTORY.

Class 46.

New York (State) Regents of the Univ.

Annual rept. on the State museum of nat.

hist. 50th. 1896, v. 1. Ref.

Schenk, L. The determination of sex.

A most unsatisfactory little book.—Saturday Review.

His theory is, in reality, the most slender hypothesis based upon the weakest substratum of fact and supported by a train of physiological reasoning which may or may not prove to be correct. Briefly stated the theory is that the development of sex is connected with the physiological combustion of the food of the mother.—*Literature*.

U. S. Geol. Survey. Monographs. v. 1-5, 7-8, 18-19, 21, 23-28. 1882-97. 27 v. in 28. Ref.

MEDICINE.

Michigan. State Board of Health. Annual rept. 24. 1896. Ref. 57d Palmer, C. F. Inebriety, its source, prevention and cure. 1898. 57b

Thoughtful and practical.—The Congregationalist.

Sanitarian. v. 40. Jan.-June, 1898.

Ref. 53c

60d

U. S. War Dept. Manual for the medical dept. 1896. 53a

Compiled under the direction of the Surgeon General.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

American architect and building news.
v. 59. Jan.-Mar., 1898. Ref. 61b
U. S. Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Manual for army cooks. 1896. 63c
— Fish Commission. Bulletin. v. 1.
1881. Ref. 63d
— Patent Office. Official gazette. v.
81. Oct.-Dec, 1897. Ref. 59
— War Dept. Drill regulations for

MILITARY ARTS.

siege artillery.

Class 60.

Arnim, R. von. Extracts from an infantry captain's journal; or, The trial of a method for training a company in skirmishing and outpost duty. [1897.] (International ser.)

Beach, W. D. Military map-reading, field, outpost and road sketching for non-commissioned officers. 1897.

Massachusetts. Adjutant Gen. Annual rept. 1897. Ref.

Root, E. A. Root's military topography and sketching. 2d ed. rev. and enl. [c1896.]

The subject matter is in certain parts almost a verbatim compilation from different standard authorities.—Pref.

U. S. Adjutant General. The soldier's handbook. 1898.

Engineer Dept. Manual of military field engineering for the use of officers and troops of the line, by W. D. Beach. 2d ed. rev. 1897.

— War Dept. Compendium of regulations for the Quartermaster's dept. 1898.

Ref.

— Manual for the pay dept. 1898.

Organized militia of the U. S.,

Statement of its condition and efficiency from ann. repts., etc.

Wagner, A. L. Catechism of outpost duty, incl. advance guards, rear guards, and reconnoissance. 5th ed. [c1895.]

An abridgment in the form of questions and answers of "The Service of Security and Information."—Note.

Service of security and information.
5th ed. [c1896.]

Full of suggestions valuable to even an experienced officer, and invaluable to one for the first time called to a position of danger and immediate exercise of judgment.—Army and Navy Reg.

NAVAL WARFARE.

Class 60e.

Garbett, H. Naval gunnery; a description and history of the fighting equipment of a man-of-war. 1897.

There is much that is not original in the book, as it is, from its very nature, a compilation in the main from the standard works and text-books on gunnery which are not as a rule available for use by the man of the street.—Pref.

U. S. Equipment and Recruiting Bur.
Regulations for the training of naval
apprentices. 1888. Ref.

— Naval Intelligence Office. Notes on the year's naval progress. 1895-96. 2 v.

Ref.

LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

Class Ref. 62c.

France. Comm'n des Roules Nationales. Recensement de la circulation. 1882. Atlas, 1888. 2 v. U. S. Comm'r of Railroads. Report. 1881-83, 96. 4 v.

--- Life-Saving Service. Annual report.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

Class Ref. 68a.

Engineering and mining journal. Statistical supplement; mineral industry. 1897. v 6.

France. Division des Mines. Direction des Routes de la Navigation et des Mines. Statistique de l'industrie minérale en France et en Algérie. 1870-96. 10 v.

U.S. Geol. Survey. Mineral resources of the U.S. 1882, 86-90. 5 v.

AGRICULTURE.

Class Ref. 68b.

Maine. Bd. of Agriculture. Annual rept 39-40. 1896-97.

Milwaukee. Park Comm'rs. Annual rept. 4, 6. 1895, 97. 2 v.

U. S. Animal Industry Bur. Annual rept. 12-13. 1895-6.

— Dept. of Agriculture. Annual rept. of the Secretary. 1874, 85, 95, 97. 4v.

FINE ARTS.

Carleton, W. Farm ballsds. 67a.
Mr. Carleton's Farm Ballads retain their popularity, and, on the whole, despite certain undeniable crudities, deserve the favor they have received.—Outlook.

Child, J. F., ed. English and Scottish popular ballads. [c1882-94.] 5v.

Ref. 67c

Had he done nothing more than this, simply gathering from far and near every acrap of genuine traditional poetry of English or Scottish origin, Mr. Child would have taken high rank among those rare scholars whose powers of research, added to critical tact and discernment, have enabled them to save precious literature from destruction. Yet this is the smaller part of the work. It is well known that Mr. Child's comparative and historical researches go beyond those of any other scholar in the field. In the compass of a few pages will often be found erudition to furnish forth an armada of ordinary monographs.—Nation.

Music. v. 18. Nov., 1897-Apr., 98.

Ref. 65f

A monthly magazine devoted to the art, science, technic and lit. of music, ed. by W. S. B. Mathews.

ENGLISH NOVELS.

Class 69b.

Janvier, T. A. In the Sargasso Sea.

A combination of ingenuities such as are seldom found within covers, even in these days of Clark Russell and Rider Haggard. We may even go back to R. L. Stevenson and Treasure Island if not to DeFoe and his Robinson Crusoe for the antitypes of this romance of the Sargasso Sea. . . . A clever work of its class; original in its material and striking in its use of them; almost horribly realistic in its portrayal of incident and scene, in which battle and murder and sudden death play an important part; really remarkable as a literary invention; wholly impossible, to be sure, but quite in touch with battles off Santiago and expeditions to Porto Rico, and altogether one of those rare books which once taken up is not likely to be laid down until it is finished. -Lit. W.

Stuart, Mrs. R. M. Moriah's mourning; and other sketches. 1898.

These stories belong to the best class of Amercan short story writing—that is to say, they deal with real people in a sincere spirit and with freshness and humor.

Outlook.

Tirebuck, W. E. Meg of the scarlet foot.

A high-keyed, realistic tale of the Welsh colliers, brightened by such suggestions of mysticism and poetry as can attach to the beautiful birthmark on a young woman's foot.—*Bookman*.

JUVENILE LITERATURE (ENGLISH).

Class 70.

Aspinwall, Mrs. A. Echo-maid; and other stories. 1897.

Pleasantly told, and, with some use of fancy and the supernatural, convey good lessons suited to the apprehension of a girl of eight years or thereabouts.—Literary World.

Cravens, F. Story of Lincoln for children

Ellis, E. S. Tecumseh, chief of the Shawanoes; a tale of the War of 1812.

Otis, J., pseud. Amateur fireman.

James Otis is the acknowledged chronicier of the New York newsboy and bootblack. The deeds of moral heroism as well as physical bravery which he makes the daily acts of the small wage-earners, set at defiance all laws of heredity.—Outlook.

Youth's companion. v. 71. 1697.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Pallen, C. B. Epochs of literature. 1898.

Designed to be supplementary to Dr. Pallen's previous book The philosophy of literature. The divisions or epochs are Homer and Greece, Rome, Transition from Rome to Christianity, The middle ages and Dante, and After Dante.

Richman, I. B. John Brown among the Quakers; and other sketches. 1894. 75a.

From local sources Mr. Richman has obtained the materials for an interesting narration of this episode, of which little was known before. The letters and other data here first published cast light on the character of Brown's companions and on his relations to them at a time when his final expedition was already resolved upon.—Amer. Historical Review.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. A library of the world's best lit. v. 37-38. 1897.

S. S. 77
[The sketches] are thoughtful and critical in tone, as befits a collection of scholarly biographical essays; for this, indeed, is what the Library can actually claim to be.—Book Buver.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Cleveland. Public Library. References to books in the Cleveland Pub. Library to aid 3d grade teachers. [cl898.] 781

This list should be valuable in most schools where library co-operation exists to any degree. It is a classed, annotated catalog of books useful in the various third-grade school studies, for instruction, supplementary reading, or children's home reading. . . . The annotations are abundant and good.—Library Fournal.

Hinrichs, J. C., ed. Verzeichnis der Buecher, Landkarten, [u. s. w] 1897. v. 2. Ref. 78c

New York. Public Library, Astor Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Bulletin. v. 1. 1897. Ref. 781

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES.

Class Ref. 78m.

Library, v. 9. 1897.

Public libraries. v. 1-2. May, 1896-1897.
That bright American journal. Can be strongly recommended to English librarians.—The Library (Eng.)

Publishers' weekly. v. 58. Jan.-June, 1898.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.
Gannett, H. North Amer. v. 2. United
States. 1898. (Stanford's compendium
of geography and travel.)
83c

Leonard, J. W. Gold fields of the Klondike; guide to the Yukon region of Alaska and British Amer. 1897. 83c

The preparations to be made, the outfit required, the details of the route, and the methods of prospecting and mining are . . . described, and the mining laws, both of Canada and the U.S., are given.—Pref.

Siddons, J. H., pseud. Norton's handbook; or, How to travel in the old world. 1860. 84

Although Literature, in reviewing a list of guide books of 1898, says that the ideal guide book is yet to be written, the critic must confess, on comparing this book with the more modern product, that great advances have been made in literary style, in quality and quantity of information, and in systematic arrangement. Dining and the price of chops, while important considerations, need not occupy quite so prominent a place as they do in this hand-book published in 1860.

Stevens, J. E. Yesterdays in the Philippines.

Mr. Stevens was in Manila two years (1894-96) in a business capacity, and narrates in the volume many of his experiences and observations.—N. Y. Times.

The most interesting book I have read upon the subject of the Philippines. — Critic.

HISTORY.

Annals of Iowa; a hist. quarterly. New ser. v. 1-3. 1882-84; 3d ser. v. 1-2. 1893-87. 3 v. Ref. 91d

Jesuit relations and allied documents; ed. by R. G. Thwaites. v. 28-24. Ref. 92
V. 28. Hurons, Quebec, Iroquois, 1642-48.—v. 24. Lower Canada and Iroquois.

O'Hagan, A., and Kaufman, E. B. Cuba at a glance. 1898. 92c

An interesting little book. . . . The volume contains a surprising amount of information, mostly historical, and there are some clearly drawn maps at the end. —Outlook.

Owen (C. O.) & Co. Portrait and biographical record of Marion, Ralls and Pike Counties, Mo.; w. biographies of the presidents of the U. S. 1895.

Ref. 91d

BIOGRAPHY.

Ref.

Dictionary of national biography. 1898. v. 55. 97a

This colossal literary enterprise moves onward towards its successful completion. Every volume that appears testifies to the excellent judgment of the editor, and, thanks to the conscientious collaboration of his numerous contributors, the work is being continued with a regularity and a thoroughness which are beyond praise. —Literature.

Men of New York; a coll. of biographies of citizens of the Empire State prominent during the last decade of the 19th cent. 2 v. 97

A collection of biographies of men not known beyond their own localities.

National cyclopædia of Amer. blog. v. 8. 97a

Each volume contains an index to itself and all preceding volumes.

LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS. Class 97b.

Cornell Univ. Memorial exercises in honor of H. W. Sage. 1898. Ref.

Memorial of Robt. McCormick; brief hist, of his life, character and inventions; incl. the early history of the McCormick reaper. 1885.

Schurz, C. Life of Henry Clay. 1897. 2v.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ref.

American annual cyclopædia and register of important events. 3d ser. v. 2. 1897.

99a

Edinburgh review. v. 186. Jan.-Apr., 1897.

Hubbard (H. P.) Co. The "blue book" of leading newspapers for leading advertisers, combined w. a treatise on trademark law. v. 11. No. 1. 1887-88.

99a1
Quarterly review. v. 186. July-Dec.,
1897. 100b

MONTHLY PERIODICALS.

Class 100c.

Atlantic monthly. v. 81. Jan.-June., 1898.

Has no superior as a literary periodical.
—Outlook.

Belgravia. v. 95. Jan.-Apr., 1898.

Blackwood's Edinburgh mag. v. 168.
Jan.-June, 1898. Ref.

Blackwood's magazine is an unprecedented phenomenon in the field of letters, and forms the golden—alas! the only—remaining link between the periodical press and the enduring literature of Great Britain.—S. T. Coleridge.

Chautauquan. v. 26. Oct., 1897-March, 98. Ref.

Current literature. v. 23. Jan.-June, 1898. Ref.

Eclectic mag. v. 130. Jan.-June, 1898. Ref.

Frank Leslie's popular monthly. v. 45. Jan.-June, 1898.

Godey's magazine. v. 136. Jan.-June, 1898.

Harper's magazine. v. 96. Dec., 1897-May, 98. Review of reviews. Amer. ed. v. 17. Jan.-June, 1898.

One of the most popular—and deservedly popular—of our magazines.—Critic.

Scribner's magazine. v. 23. Jan.-June, 1898.

A tempting array of good things.—Book-man.

Temple bar. v. 113. Jan.-Apr., 1898.

WEEKLY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100d.

Illustrated American. v. 22. July-Dec., 1897.

Littell's living age. v. 217. Apr.-June, 1898.

A rare collection of poetry, together with tales of fine quality, with many articles scientific and literary. There are records of travel, adventure and exploration. The selections are made with good taste and judgment, and the balance of interests represented for readers of all kinds is admirable.—Chr. Register.

Mirror. v. 7. Feb., 1897-Feb., 98.

Notes and queries. Ser. 8. v. 12. July-Dec., 1897.

DAILY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100e.

New York tribune. Jan.-June, 1898. 2 v. St. Louis globe-democrat. Apr.-June, 1898.

— post-dispatch. Apr.-June, 1898.

republic. Apr.-June, 1898.
star. Apr.-June, 1898.

Times (Lond.) Jan.-March, 1898.

— Index. Apr.-June, 1998.

Invaluable in locating events as to which you desire contemporary comment.—Herbert Putnam.

PERIODICALS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Class Ref. 100f.

Revue des deux mondes. 4e periode. v. 146. Mar.-Apr., 1898.

The first review of the world. - J. R. Lowell.

Ueber Land und Meer. v. 79. Jan.-June, 1898.

Vom Fels zum Meer. Oct., 1897-Mar., 98.

In the magazine has been brought together the highest literary work of the day, together with sound information on all varieties of topics. On its pages has been lavished a wealth of pictorial embellishments.—N. 7. Times.

Lippincott's magazine. v. 61. Jan.-June, 1898.

Longman's magazine. v. 31. Nov., 1897-Apr., 98. Ref.

Macmillan's magazine. v. 77. Nov., 1897-Apr., 1898. Ref.

North American review. v. 166. Jan.-June, 1898.

As "up-to-date" as a newspaper.—

TENNYSON.

Heir of the riches of the whole world's rhyme.

Singer to whom the singing ages climb.—Wm. Watson.

WORKS. Class 67b. Works, 1884. Works, 1889. Works. 1893. Works. v. 1. 1894. Works. 1897. Poetical works. n. t. p. Poetical works. n. d. Poetical works. [c1885.] Poetical works. 1887. Ausgewaehlte Dichtungen; deutsch von A. Strodtmann. (With Milton, J. Das verlorene Paradies. 1867.) 68g2 Ballads; and other poems. 1880. Death of Œnone, Akbar's dream; and other poems. 1892. Demeter; and other poems. 1889. Elaine, fr. the Idyls of the king; with introd. and notes by B. Kellogg. (Eng. classics. no. 56.) Enoch Arden; and other poems. 1864. -- 1865. **--- 1866.** - ed. by A. F. Blaisdell. (Eng. classics. no. 30.) - ; ed. w. notes by W. J. Rolfe. 1887. Enoch Arden. - In memoriam. - Favorite poems. (Modern classics. v. 10.) Enoch Arden, The coming of Arthur; and other poems. (Riverside school library.) The foresters, Robin Hood and Maid Marian Gareth and Lynette. The holy grail; and other poems. 1870. Idyls of the king. 1859. 1875. In memoriam. 1856. condensed w. introd. and notes by B Kellogg. (Eng. classics. no. 57.) 76 The last tournament. Locksley Hall 60 years after; etc. n. d. - 1887. The princess, a medley; ed. w. notes by W. - w. introd. and notes by P. M. Wallace. Select poems; ed. w. notes by W. J. Rolfe [c1884.] Tiresias; and other poems. 1885.

The two voices, and A dream of fair wo men.

classics. no. 36.)

by W. J. Rolfe. 1886.

w. introd. and notes by H. Corson. (Eng

The young people's Tennyson; ed. w. notes

76

Class 67d.
The cup, and The falcon.
Harold, a drama.
Queen Mary, a drama.

BIOGRAPHY. Class 97.

DRAMAS.

Bolton, Mrs. S. (K.) Lord Tennyson. (In her Famous English authors of the 19th century. [c1890.])

Fields, Mrs. A. (A.) Authors and friends. 1897.

Tennyson and Lady Tennyson.

We do not expect any revision of opinion concerning Emerson, Longfellow, Tennyson; what we expect, what is enough for us, is to share in a delightful personal intimacy with some distinguished men of letters.—

Dial.

Griswold, Mrs. H. (T.) Home life of great authors. 1892.

Hale, E. E., ed. Tennyson. (In Hale. Lights of two centuries. [c1887.])

Howitt, W. Alfred Tennyson. (In Howitt. Homes and haunts of the British poets. 1856. v. 2.)

Jennings, H. J. Lord Tennyson; a biographical sketch. 1884. 97b

There is much of real interest, and some literary power, in this book.—Academy.

literary power, in this book.—Academy, (Lond.)

Johnson, E. R. Authors; biog. sketches of authors represented in the series. 1875. (Little classics. v. 18.)

Ritchie, Mrs. A. I. (T.) Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning. 1893.

It is not often that a century is illuminated by three such names as those to which Thackeray's daughter hangs a star of distinction in this vivid volume. . . . Mrs. Ritchie's touch and style are very rare, very reverent, very unique.—Critic.

Stedman, E. C. Alfred Tennyson. (In Cochrane, R., comp. The treasury of modern biography. 1878.)

Tennyson, H. Tennyson, 2d baron. Alfred, Lord Tennyson, a memoir by his son. 1897. 2 v. 97b — Same. 1898. 2 v. 97b

All fault-finding must be borne down by the extraordinary wealth and fulness of the treasure produced. When a lucky bag is opened, and a cataract of the most exquisite jewels pours from it, it is absurd, on the spot, to draw attention to questionable taste in some of the settings.—Edmund Gosse.

Times, (Lond.) Eminent persons; biographies reprinted from The Times. v. 5. 1891-2.

COMMENTARIES.

Next to creation is criticism. Perhaps the world has been blessed with more great authors than great critics. Schiller may have been a greater poet than Lessing but Lessing's service to German literature perhaps stands next to Goethe's. Matthew Arnold lacked the kindling spark which goes with the divine afflatus but he had the clear vision and the diligent quest which made him a great interpreter of other people's writings, and through him the acquaintance of the English reading people with good literature was immeasurably enhanced. Books that are real introductions to other books, that point the way to where the good things are, are always of immense value.—New Unity.

Austin, Alfred. Mr. Tennyson. (In Austin. Poetry of the period. 1870.) 66a
Adverse criticism.

Bayne, P. Alfred Tennyson. (In Bayne. Lessons from my masters. 1879.) 75b — Tennyson and his teachers. (In Bayne. Essays in biography and criticism. 1857. Ser. 1.) McAnally Coll. Ref. 75b

Beers, H. A. From Chaucer to Tennyson; Eng. lit. 1890. 77b

Extracts from T.

Brooke, S. A. Tennyson, his art and relation to modern life. 1894. 66a

Mr. Brooke says interesting things, some of them new, about Tennyson's art, and, in particular, about his artistic use of nature, and he talks charmingly, as usual.—Nation.

Cheney, J. V. The golden guess; essays on poetry and the poets. 1892. 75a.

Corson, H. A primer of English verse.

892.

Versification of Tennyson.

A book for the advanced student and the critical reader rather than the tyro. . . An important addition to the literature on the subject.—Critic.

Dawson, W. J. The makers of modern England. 1895. 77b

Deshler, C. D. Afternoons with the poets. 1879.

Tennyson as a sonnet writer.

Devey, J. A comparative estimate of modern Eng. poets. 1873. 66a

Tennyson as an artist and as a delineator of women.

Forman, H. B. Our living poets. 1871.

Galton, A. Urbana scripta. 1885. 66a Tennyson as a word painter.

Gladstone, W. E. Tennyson. (In Gladstone. Gleanings of past years, 1844-78. v. 2.)

A rotund and sonorous note of eulogy. . . Mr. Tennyson himself, if he ever read the article, doubtless smiled inwardly to see his art so dissected and explained, and to find himself credited with so many profound designs which it may justly be supposed he never entertained.—International Review.

Gosse, E. W. A short history of modern English literature. 1898. 77b

Mr. Gosse's most ambitious book and probably his best. It bears on every page the traces of a genuine love for his subject, and of a lively critical intelligence.—London Times.

Tennyson. (In Gosse. Questions at issue. 1893.) 75b

To be read, talked about, and criticised, and whatever difference of opinion may exist on the questions under discussion, the reader cannot feel otherwise than grateful to the author for the agreeable way in which he has brought them before him.— Spectator. (Lond.)

Hadley, J. Tennyson's Princess. (In Hadley. Essays; philological and critical. 1873.)
75a

Henley, W. E. Tennyson. (In hts Views and reviews. 1890.) 75b

Many keen and bright things are said ... and help to make Mr. Henley's book stimulating and amusing if not always edifying and instructive.—Critic.

Howells, W. D. My literary passions. 1895.

Mr. Howells himself describes his successive enthusiasms as, collectively, a "perennial literary youth." . . . His critical standards are really ethical standards.—
Nation.

Hutton, R. H. Tennyson's poem on "Despair."—"Locksley Hall" in youth and age.
(In Hutton. Criticisms on contemporary thought and thinkers. 1894.) 75b

The most prominent features of Mr. Hutton's criticism are variety of interest and a sympathy, comprehensive indeed, but not entirely catholic.—Bookman.

Innes, A. D. Seers and singers; a study of five Eng. poets. 1893. 66a

A judicious and temperate comparison of the qualities and characteristics of the poets mentioned [Wordsworth, Tennyson, Arnold, and the two Brownings], without arroflourishes and with much soundness and charm of style and thought.—Nation.

Le Gallienne, R. Retrospective reviews: a literary log. 1896. v. 1. 77 The foresters and The death of Enone

and other poems reviewed.

Luce, M. A handbook to the works of Alfred,
Lord Tennyson. 1897. 66a

Mr. Morton Luce, in his 'Handbook to Tennyson's Works', flavors his studies with an enlivening mixture of enthusiasms and arrow-glancing criticisms.—Poet-Lore.

Myers, F. W. H. Tennyson as a prophet. (In Myers. Science and a future life. 1893.)

Rearden, T. H. Petrarch; and other essays.

66a

Saintsbury, G. Corrected impressions; essays on Victorian writers. 1895. 77b
Saintsbury is an acute and widely-read critic of literature, and his opinions are always put with a pungency that arrests the attention. . . . The personal note in these essays gives them their main attractiveness.

—Dial.

Sharp, A. Victorian poets. 1891. 66a [From] a book of this kind, which teaches simply and straightforwardly and without fear of uttering commonplaces, some of the first principles . . [of] an appreciative and discriminating judgment may be obtained.—Spectator. (Lond.)

Stedman, E. C. Nature and elements of poetry. 1893. 66a

Victorian poets. 1887.80 pages of appreciation.

The chapter in his present volume on Tennyson and Theocritus has an agreeable scholarly flavor.—Nation.

Swinton, W. Alfred Tennyson. (In Swinton, Masterpieces of Eng. literature; with notes. 1880.) 77b

Contains a characterization by Bayard

Taylor.

Tainsh, E. C. A study of the works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. 1893. 66a

The introductory chapter on "General Principles" and the chapters on "The Early Philosophical Poems" and "In Memoriam" (the latter filling 80 pages, and being particularly good) stand mainly as in the original book, but the rest is either new, dealing as it does with poems published since 1869, or

has been materially modified.—Critic.

Van Dyke, H. Alfred Tennyson. (In Warner, C. D. Library of the world's best literature. v. 36. 1897.) S. S. 77

— The poetry of Tennyson. 1896. 66a.

No truer and more sympathetic presentment and analysis has been made of the works of our greatest living poet.—E. C.

Walker, H. The greater Victorian poets. 1895.

Stedman.

Chiefly concerned with their [Tennyson, Arnold, Browning] teaching and criticism of life; the purely sensuous aspect of their poetry . . . being left very much on one side — Athenaeum.

Walsh, W. S., ed. Enchiridion of criticism; the best criticisms on the best authors of the 19th century. 1885.

Short estimates of T. by Wilson, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Emerson, Stedman and Hutton.

EARLY COMMENTARIES.

Dennis, J., ed. Evenings in Arcadia. 1866. 66a

Tennyson as a poet of nature.

Gilfillan, G. First and second galleries of literary portraits. 1854.

Modern literature and literary men. 1860.

McAnally Coll. Ref. 77

Horne, R. H. New spirit of the age. 1844.

The art of Tennyson.

Moir, D. M. Sketches of the poetical literature of the past half-century. 1852. 66a Variations of style in Tennyson.

Reed, H. Lectures on Eng. literature, fr. Chaucer to Tennyson. 1855. 77b

As an elegiac poet.

Roscoe, W. C. Tennyson. (In Roscoe. Poems and essays. 1860. v. 2.) 75b Tuckerman, H. T. Thoughts on the poets-1863. 66a

The sentiment of Tennyson's verse.

Idylls of the King.

Arthur is the finest figure in English poetry.—George Dawson.

Dawson, G. The idylls of the king.—Enoch Arden. (In his Shakespeare; and other lectures. 1888.) 67d1

Gurteen, S. H. The Arthurian epic, a comparative study of the Cambrian, Breton and Anglo-Norman versions of the story and Tennyson's Idylls of the king. 1895. 69d

As a scholarly study of the Arthur legend this work is worthless; . . . as a miscellaneous collection of dissertations upon Arthurian literature it is often interesting.—
Athenaeum.

Maccallum, M. W. Tennyson's Idylls of the King and Arthurian story from the 16th century. 1894. 69d

An interesting volume. . . . The special chapters on the ''Idylls'' are decidedly worth reading.—Nation.

In memoriam.

The representative Victorian poem.—E. C. Stedman.

Azarias, Brother. Of In memoriam. (In his Phases of thought and criticism. 1892.)

Davidson, T. Prolegomena to In memoriam; with an index to the poem. 1889.

Genung, J. F. Tennyson's In memoriam; its purpose and its structure; a study. 1884.

So well planned, so scholarly, and written with so much grace.—Atlantic Monthly.

Robertson, F. W. Analysis of Mr. Tennyson's "Inmemoriam". 1879. 66a

Tennyson and Browning.

Dowden, E. Studies in literature. 1883. 77 Comparative study of Tennyson and Browning.

Mayor, J. B. Chapters on English metre. 1886. 66

Tennyson and Browning as writers of blank verse.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. (W.) and F. R. The Victorian age of Eng. literature. 1892. v. 1.

Almost as interesting as these pages on Carlyle are the passages on Tennyson and Browning.—Nation.

Shorter, C. K. Victorian literature. 1897. 77b

His purpose has . . . been . . . to set down brief, concise accounts of the books and their makers that during the last 60 years have influenced thought and action.-Bookman.

wit. (In his Works. v. 4.)

Swanwick, A. Poets the interpreters of their age. 1892. Philosophy of Tennyson and Browning.

Tennyson and de Musset.

Swinburne, A. C. Tennyson and Musset. (In his Miscellanies. 1886.) Taine, H. A. English literature. w. 2, p. 77b 518.

Contrasts Tennyson and de Musset, to the advantage of the latter.

CONCORDANCE.

Brightwell, D. B. A concordance to the entire works of Tennyson. 1869.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Parents sometimes complain that their children do not get the same class of books which they had when young and cite the books of their golden age as the most valuable for growing minds. Perhaps the following list which it has been thought worth while to reprint in this connection will prove to be of interest and value both to parents and children. It was first printed in the Democratic Review in 1844 and was compiled by William Alfred Jones for some years librarian of Columbia College and a man of literary taste and ability. In some cases a

special arrangement for children has been substituted for the original.	
BOOKS OF AMUSEMENT.	Johnson, S. Rasselas. 69b
Fables.	Voyages Imaginaire.
Aesop. 70	DeFoe, D. Robinson Crusoe. 70
Pilpay (Bidpai.) 72b	Paltock, R. Life and adventures of Peter
Phaedrus. 68b	Wilkins. 69b
Lafontaine. 72b	Swift, J. Gulliver's travels. 69b
Fairy tales and national legends.	Marryat, Capt. R. Privateersman. 70
Grimm, J. K. L. and W. K. Popular tales.	Books of travel.
Musaeus, J. K. A. Volksmärchen der	Cook, J. Orient, with preludes on current
Deutschen. 70g	events. 87a
Tieck, J. L. Elves. a. (With Oxenford, J.,	Park, M. Life and travels. 70
and Feiling, C. A. Tales fr. the German.	Sanders, T. Unfortunate voyage of the Jesus
1864.) 69 b	to Tripoli in 1584, (In Arber, E., ed. Eng. garner, v. 2. 1879.) 76b
Lover, S. Legends and stories of Ireland.	B
69b	Bruce, J. Travels to discover the source of the Nile.
Scott, Sir W., bart. Legend of Montrose.	Dana, R. H., jr. To Cuba and back. 83e
69b	Cooper, J. F. Sketches of Switzerland. 84d
Perrault, C. Popular tales. 69d	000p01, 01 21 2200203 01 0 H 100011112
Fénelon, F. Adventures of Telemachus. 69b	Oriental tales.
Hunt, L. Daughter of Hippocrates. (In his	Arabian nights. 70
Essays.) 75b	Professedly moral tales.
Goldsmith, O. Bee; and other essays. 75b	Class 70.
Drake, J. R. Culprit fay. 67a	Edgeworth, M. Moral tales.
Spenser, E. Spenser for children; by M. H.	— Popular tales.
Towry. 70	Day, T. Sandford and Merton.
Shakespeare, W. Midsummer-night's dream.	Hofland, Mrs. B. (W.) Home tales.
Milton, J. Comus. 67d1 Milton, J. Comus. 67d	Sherwood, Mrs. M. E. Lucy Clare.
	Trimmer, Mrs. S. (K.) History of the robins.
Allegory.	Dahlgren, Mrs. M. (V.) Lights and shadows
Bunyan, J. Pilgrim's progress. 70	of a life.
Addison, J. Allegory of several schemes of	Lamb, C. and M. Mrs. Leicester's school.

76b

Marmontel, J. F. Memoires.

97b

97b

94g

97b

97b

70

St. Pierre, J. H. Paul and Virginia. 69Ъ Cotton; Mme. S. R. Elizabeth; or, The exiles 69b of Siberia. Standard novels.

Class 69b.

Goldsmith, O. Vicar of Wakefield.

Howitt, Mrs. Mary B. Heir of Wast-Wayland.

Martineau, H. Deerbrook.

Sedgwick, C. M. Clarence.

Child, Mrs. L. M. Romance of the Republic. Hawthorne, N. Blithdale romance.

Robin Hood ballads. 67c Robin Hood Dallaus.

Percy, T. Reliques of ancient English poetry.

67c Pope, A. Ode on solitude. (In his Poetical works. v. 2.) 67b Universal prayer. (In his Poetical works. 1896.) 67b Scott, Sir W., bart. Marmion. 67Ъ Cowper, W. Diverting history of John Gilpin. (In Cowper, W. Poems.) 67b Campbell, T. Lochiel's warning.—Last man (In his Works.) 67b Young, E. Night thoughts. (In his Poetical works. v. 1.) 67b Keble, J. Christian year. BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION. Aiken, Dr., and Barbauld, Mrs. Evenings at home 70 Irving, W. Life and voyage of Columbus. 97Ъ Plutarchus. The boys' and girls' Plutarch; ed. by J. S. White. 70 Paterson, J. Wallace. Franklin, B. Autobiography. 70 70 Scudder, H. E. George Washington. 70 Raspe, R. E. Adventures of Baron Münchhausen. 70 Trenk, Friederich, Freiherr von der. Life of

J. H. McCarthy, the son of Justin McCarthy, who is lecturing in this country on Omar Khayyam, says that after a lecture in Brooklyn one of the hearers thanked him for his exposition of the Persian poet's work, and added: "I never before knew the difference between Omar Khayyam and Hunyadi Janos."—Saturday Evening Post.

T., tr. fr. Ger. by T. Holcroft.

Watson, P. B. Gustavus Vasa.

Voltaire, F. M. Charles XII.

Stevens, J. J. Gustavus Adolphus.

Abbott. Peter the Great.

Pellico, Silvio. My prisons: memoirs.

READABLE NOVELS.

Auerbach, B. On the heights. Barr, Mrs. A. E. (H.) Jan Vedder's wife. Barr, R. In the midst of alarms. Barrie, J. M. When a man's single. Bjoernsen, B. Arne. Blackmore, R. D. Cripps, the carrier. Bread-winners. Bronte, C. Jane Eyre. Bulwer-Lytton, E. G. E. L. 1st Baron Lytton. Leila. Burnett, Mrs. F. (H.) Story of the Latin Quarter. Bynner, E. L. Agnes Surriage. Caine, T. H. H. Bondman. Don Cervantes - Saavedra, 'M. de. Quixote. Cholmondeley, M. Danvers jewels, Cockton, H. Life and adventures of Valentine Vox, ventriloquist. Collins, W. W. Moonstone. Crawford, F. M. Mr. Issacs. Curtis, G. W. Prue and I. De Mille, J. Dodge Club. Dickens, C. J. H. David Copperfield. Dumas, A. Chevalier d'Harmental. Eckstein, E. Quintus Claudius. Eggleston, E. Hoosier school-master. Fothergill, J. First Violin. Gaskell, Mrs. E. C. (8.) Cousin Phillis. Grant, R. Reflections of a married man. Green, Mrs. S. P. (M.) Cape Cod folks. Hamerling, R. Aspasia. Hugo, M. V. comte. Toilers of the Sea. Jackson, Mrs. H. M. (F.) H. Ramona. Jewett, S. O. Marsh Island. Kingsley, C. Westward ho! Lamotte Fouqué, F. H. K., baron de. Undine. Matthews, J. B. Venetian glass. Stories by Amer. authors. v. 3. Reade, C. Cloister and the hearth. Saintine, J. X. Boniface. called. Picciola. Scheffel, J. V. von Ekkehard. Schreiner, O. Dreams. Scott, Sir W., bart. Ivanhoe. Sheppard, E. S. Charles Auchester. Shorthouse, J. H. John Inglesant. Smith, F. H. Colonel Carter of Cartersville. Souvestre, E. Attic philosopher in Paris. Stowe, Mrs. H. E. (B.) Agnes of Sorrento. Tautphoeus, J. (M.) Baronin. Initials. Thackeray, W. M. Henry Esmond. Verne, J. Michael Strogoff. Werner, E., pseud. Saint Michael. Weyman, S. J. Under the red robe. Wiggin, Mrs. K. D. (S.) Cathedral court-

READABLE NOVELS.

Aldrich, T. B. Marjorie Daw.

Allen, J. L. Flute and violin.

Alberton, G. American wives and English husbands.

Austin, Mrs. J. (G.) Desmond hundred.

Bangs, J. K. Ghosts I have met, and some others. 72c

Barrie, J. M. Window in Thrums.

Bell, L. Little sister to the wilderness.

Benson, E. F. Vintage.

Bierce, A. In the midst of life.

Black. W. MacLeod of Dare.

Blackmore, R. D. Lorna Doone.

Borrow, G. Lavengro, the scholar, the gypsy, the priest.

Boyesen, H. H. Light of her countenance.

Bronte, C. Shirley.

Bulwer-Lytton, E. G. E. L., 1st Baron Lytton. Eugene Aram.

Castle, A. and E. Pride of Jennico.

Churchill, W. Celebrity.

Conrad, J. Children of the sea.

Davis, R. H. King's jackal.

Dickens, C. J. H. Our mutual friend.

Disraeli, B., Earl of Beaconsfield. Lothair.

Ebers, G. M. Uarda.

Eliot, G., pseud. Silas Marner.

Gray, M., pseud. Silence of Dean Maitland.

Hawthorne, N. Scarlet letter.

Holland, J. G. Sevenoaks.

Holmes, O. W. Elsie Venner.

Howelis, W. D. Modern instance.

Hugo, V. M., comte. Les miserables.

James, H., jr. American.

Janvier, T. A. In the Sargasso Sea.

Jokai, M. Lion of Janina.

Maclaren, I., pseud. Days of auld lang syne.

Norris, W. E. Fight for the crown.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. (W.) Chronicles of Carlingford.

Penn, R., pseud. Son of Israel.

Pool, M. L. Red-bridge neighborhood.

Smith, F. H. Col. Carter of Cartersville.

Stevenson, R. L. B. David Balfour.

Stockton, F. R. Girl at Cobhurst.

Tolstoi, Count L. N. Anna Karénina.

Ward, Mrs. M. A. (A.) Marcella.

Warner, C. D. Golden house.

Wells, H. G. Thirty strange stories.

Wilkins, M. E. New England nun.

Zangwill, I. Dreamers of the Ghetto.

WHAT IS A LIBRARY?

[Lines written and read by Rev. Stanley E. Lathrop at the dedication of the Riisha D. Smith Public Library, Menasha, Wis., Oct. 21, 1898.]

A library a kingdom is, of which you are the king, Where sta tesmen, poets, warriors, their noblest service bring:

A library is a treasure house, whose intellectual gems

Outshine the richest jewels of royal diadems;
A library is a flower bed, whose mental biossoms
rare

Exhale a sweeter fragrance than Araby's gardens fair;

A library's volumes constitute a university.

With educational courses in vast variety;
With the wisest of instructors, philosopher and sage
To teach profoundest wisdom from every land and
age:

A library is a telescope, through which you may behold

The wonders of creation, all knowledge new and old;
A library is a light-house, whose pure white rays
of truth

Illume whole generations of parents and of youth; A library is a banquet for the hungry human mind, Whose viands nourish nobler thought, and better human kind.

This kingdom, treasure, perfume, this school, this feast, this light,

Founded by good Elisha Smith, we dedicate to-night; This beacon light enkindled on Menasha's shores

Shall show to multitudes of souls the nobler, wiser way.

THE SPLENDID SPUR.

Not on the neck of prince or hound, Nor on a woman's finger twin'd, May gold from the deriding ground Keep sacred that we sacred bind; Only the heel Of splendid steel,

Shall stand secure on sliding fate, When golden navies weep their freight.

The scarlet hat, the laurell'd stave
Are measures, not the springs of worth;
In a wife's lap, as in a grave,
Man's airy notions mix with earth

Man's airy notions mix with earth.

Seek other spur

Bravely to stir
The dust in this loud world, and tread
Alp-high among the whispering dead.

Trust in thyself—then spur amain; So shall Charybdis wear a grace, Grim Aetna laugh, the Libyan plain Take roses to her shrivelled face.

This orb—this round
Of sight and sound—
Count it the lists that God hath built
For haughty hearts to ride a tilt.

-A. T. Quiller Couch, in Lyra Celtica.



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Public Library Magazine

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER, 1898.

No. 10-40

AN APPRECIATION.

A BLIND witness to august things." In these final words of "Helbeck of Bannisdale" Mrs. Ward strikes the keynote of the book. Between the bigotry of Catholicism and the bigotry of Atheism, a girl's heart is the battleground. She is singularly loyal, cruelly true to the convictions she has inherited without being able to account for them rationally in the least. The book is consistent in its art. The fragmentary quality of the individual unsupported by the larger life of the race is shown in Laura's suicide. It is the necessary and logical outcome of the situation. Equally is it true that Helbeck's faith saved him alive. He has the rooted vitality of one who lives not from himself alone but from all the traditions, the reaffirmed affirmations of centuries, that transcend his meagre existence and put him in touch with that which abides, the eternal that stands under the transitory and is the substance thereof.

But there is the eternal quality also in the protestant spirit that underlies Laura's blind faith in her father's lack of faith. The historical significance of protestantism is brought out strongly in the invincible instinct of freedom that prevents Laura from drugging her soul to sleep with lies, much as her heart may cry out for the drug, and little as her reason may sustain her in refusing it. The emphasis laid on conscience and liberty by protestantism,—an emphasis that has mould-

ed our laws, created our governments, upheld a discriminating faith and carved our characters,—flows in the blood of this descendant of the Scotch covenanters, and is such an integral part of her that she can sooner die than surrender it. Of course to live and not surrender would have been the truer solution, for suicide always means failure, but it was one to which her character could not bring itself. She had enough faith to die by but not enough to live by and stand firm.

Surrender is what Helbeck and his priests demanded; "abjection," the cowed mind of the conquered. It is not at all the spirit of true religion that "means crowned, not vanquished, when it says, Forgiven." This may permeate any creed; does, in fact, uplift every living creed and brings it to the heart of God.

The old Cambridge professor, mellow with experience and thought, holds the balance between the extremes of bigotry in both faith and infidelity. His words breathe the large, generous, benign character of unsectarian belief. Religion without bigotry is the rose without thorns.

Mrs. Ward's growth shows all through the book. The conception as a whole and the clear-eyed justice with which it is carried out, despite the turbulent, rushing stream of emotion that fascinates the mind, show the author's greater height and wider view. In fact, when one leaves the forms and comes to the essence of the

tutor, an abbé, as was plain to see, although few clerics still ventured to wear their old costume. He laughed awkwardly, and timidly laid a fat, well-fed hand on that of François's. The grave face of the reader of palms fell forward to see the fateful lines. For a moment François was silent; then the voice which came from his stolid visage was monotonously solemn, and the words dropped from it one by one, as if they were the mechanical product of some machine without interest in the result of its own action. One long, lean forefinger traversed the abbe's palm, and paused. "An easy life thou hast had. A woman has troubled it." The two pupils were delighted; the crowd laughed. "The line of life is broken-broken"-François's hand went through the pantomine of the snapping of a thread-"like that." The abbé drew back and could not be persuaded to hear further. Again there was a pause. A grisette advanced smilingly, and was sent away charmed with the gifts a pleasant future held in store. Pierre exhorted for a time in vain. Presently the crowd made wav. A slight man in breeches and silk stockings came forward; he was otherwise dressed in the extreme of the fashion still favored by the court party, but wore no cockade, and carried two watches, the seals of which François greatly desired to appropriate. His uneasy eyes were covered with spectacles, and around them his sallow complexion deepened to a dusky dull green. Altogether this was a singular and not a pleasant face, or so, at least, thought the palm-reader, a part of whose cunning was to study the expression of those who asked his skill. The man who laid his hand on François's looked up at the motionless visage of the ex-thief. Francois said: "Is it for the citizen alone to hear, or for all?"

"For me-for me."

François's voice fell to a low whisper.
"Let the past go," said the listener;
"what of the future?"

"It is dark. The lines are many. They are—citizen, thou wilt be a ruler; powerful, dreaded. Thou wilt have admiration, fame, and at last the hatred of man."

"I—I—what nonsense! Then?" and he waited,—"then? What then? What comes after?"

"I will tell thee," and François whispered.

"No more—no more; enough of such foolishness!" He was clearly enough disturbed by what he had heard. "Thou must think men fools."

"Fate is always a fool, citizen, but the fools all win, soon or late."

"That, at least, is true, Master Palmister." Then a pair of sinister eyes, set deep behind spectacles, sought those of François. "Thou hast a strange face, Master Palmister. Dost thou believe what thou dost make believe to read on men's palms?"

- "Sometimes."
- "Now-now?-this time?"
- "Yes; I believe."
- "I shall not forget thee."

François felt something like a chill between his shoulders. The Jacobin stepped aside after depositing an ample fee in the basket which Toto presented.

There was a murmur in the crowd. Several persons looked with curious eyes after the retreating man, and the conjurer heard some one say: "Tiens! C'est drole. It is Robespierre."—From The Adventures of François, by S. Weir Mitchell.

THE COW SLIPS AWAY.

The tall pines pine, The pawpaws pause, And the bumble-bee bumbles all day; The eavesdropper drops,
And the grasshopper hops,
While gently the cow slips away.
From Ben King's Verse.

THE BINDING OF BOOKS.

F A TRUTH the foes of a booklover are not a few. One of the most insidious, because he cometh at first in friendly, helpful guise, is the bookbinder. Not in that he bindeth books—for the fair binding is the final crown and flower of painful achievement-but because he bindeth not: because the weary weeks lapse by and turn to months, and the months to years, and still the binder bindeth not: and the heart grows sick with hope deferred. Each morn the maiden binds her hair, each spring the honeysuckle binds the cottage-porch, each autumn the harvester binds his sheaves, each winter the iron frost binds lake and stream, and still the bookbinder he bindeth not. Then a secret voice whispereth: "Arise, be a man and slay him! grossly, full of bread, with all his crimes broad-blown, as flush as May. At gambling, swearing, or about some act that hath no relish of salvation in it!" But when the deed is done, and the floor is strewn with fragments of binder-still the books remain unbound. You have made all that horrid mess for nothing, and the weary path has to be trodden over again. As a general rule, the man in the habit of murdering bookbinders, though he performs a distinct service to society, only wastes his own

"The Rev. Sydney Smith was one of the first to honor our introduction with a call. His reputation as a wit was already worldwide, and he was certainly one of the idols of London society. In appearance he was hardly prepossessing. He was short and squat of figure, with a rubicund countenance redeemed by a pair of twinkling eyes. When we first saw him, my husband was suffering from the result of a trifling accident. Mr. Smith said: 'Dr. Howe, I must send you my gouty crutches.' My husband demurred at this, and begged Mr. Smith not to give himself that trouble. He insisted, however, and the crutches were sent. Dr. Howe had really no need of them, and I laughed with him at their

time and takes no personal advantage. And even supposing that after many days your books return to you in leathern surcoats bravely decked with gold, you have scarcely yet weathered the Cape and sailed into halcyon seas. For these books-well, you kept them many weeks before binding them, that the oleaginous printer's-ink might fully dry before the necessary hammering; you forbore to open the pages that the autocratic binder might refold the sheets if he pleased; and now that all is over-consummatum est-still you cannot properly enjoy the harvest of a quiet mind. For these purple emperors are not to be read in bed, nor during meals, nor on the grass with a pipe on Sundays; and these brief periods are all the whirling times allow you for solid serious reading. Still, after all, you have them; you can at least pulverize your friends with the sight; and what have they to show against them? Probably some miserable score or so of halfbindings, such as lead you scornfully to quote the hackneyed couplet concerning the poor Indian whose untutored mind clothes him before but leaves him bare behind. Let us thank the gods that such things are: that to some of us they give neither poverty nor riches but a few good books in whole binding.—From Pagan Papers, by Kenneth Grahame.

disproportion to his height, which would in any case have made it impossible for him to use them. The loan was presently returned with thanks, but scarcely soon enough; for Sydney Smith, who had lost heavily by American investments, published in one of the London papers a letter reflecting severely upon the failure of some of our Western States to pay their debts. The letter concluded with these words: 'And now, an American, present at this time in London, has deprived me of my last means of support.' We questioned a little whether the loan had not been made for the sake of the pleasantry."-Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in the Atlantic Monthly.

The Public Library Magazine.

Published Monthly Under the Direction of the Board of Directors of the Public Library.

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VOL. V.

OCTOBER, 1898.

No. 10.

This is a Corporation Library, and in that we see one of the greatest and happiest things about it, for a library supported, as this is, by rates and administered by a Corporation, is the expression of a conviction on your part that a town like this exists for moral and intellectual purposes. It is a proclamation that a great community like this is not to be looked upon as a fortuitous concourse of human atoms, or as a miserable knot of vipers struggling in a pot, each aiming to get his head above the other in the flerce struggle of competition. It is a declaration that the Corporation of a great town like this has not done all its duty when it has put in action a set of ingenious contrivances for cleaning and lighting the streets, for breaking stones, for mending ways; and has not fulfilled its highest functions even when it has given the people of the town the best system of drainage—though that is not yet attained. Beyond all these things the Corporation of a borough like this has every function to discharge that is discharged by the master of a householdto minister to men by every office, that of the priest alone excepted -Dawson.

The fact that our October number appears before the September number has left the press is due to a change of publisher. The copy for the September number being still, as it has been for some months past, in the hands of our former publisher. As he has found that a prompt issue of the Magazine on the date advertised for its appearance is incompatible with his other business engagements, the Library management has

found it necessary to make a new arrangement. This having been done, the periodical will be brought up to date as rapidly as possible. In the meantime we ask the indulgence of our subscribers for a delay which has not been due to the Library and which has been a source of much regret and annoyance to us.

QUERIES.

Where can I find out about the Gadeden purchase?

See Larned, J. N. Hist. for ready reference, v. 1. and Willsey, J. H., comp. Harper's book of facts.

What is the motto of Texas?

It has none. See Harper's book of facts. Where can I find statistics of the amt. of gold and silver used in the U.S. for the past six years?

The annual repts. of the Treasurer will give tables. Also Post-Dispatch Almanac or the World Almanac.

We desire to call attention to the especial attractiveness of the illustrations given in this number, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers of Lieutenant Peary's Northward over the Great Ice.

In point of interest the volume ranks with Nansen's Farthest North, and in beauty of illustration the American book is far in the lead. The strong artistic quality of these pictures is particularly noticeable, although these and all the other designs with which the book is profusely illustrated, are reproductions of photographs of the actual people and scenes.

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THE FAITH.

From Northward over the Great Ice.

By Courtesy of the Cambridge Press.

BOOK NOTES.



ON THE GREAT ICE.

From Northward over the Great Ice.

Northward over the "Great Ice." A narrative of life and work along the shores and upon the interior ice-cap of Northern Greenland in the years 1886 and 1891-1897. With a description of the little tribe of Smith Sound Eskimos, the most northerly human beings in the world, and an account of the discovery and bringing home of the "saviksue" or great Cape York meteorites. By Robert E. Peary, Civil Engineer, U. S. N.

Mr. Peary has set forth his experiences in workaday style, clear and forceful, and although ordinarily not elegant, still usually

By Courtesy of the Cambridge Press.

picturesque. The atmosphere of the story is what you would expect of the man; it is a record of deeds rather than thoughts. This book which will stand, with its fine photographs (the most complete and interesting series included in any Arctic work), its beautiful descriptions of scenery and its narrative, at all times interesting and often thrilling, among the best of the Arctic classics.—Book-man.

While George William Curtis was alive no other American could more politely take his

hurrying fellows aside and ask them to consider for a moment instead of for ever achieving and pursuing. He was not merely polite; he was a witty master of delightful English. In the midst of wars and rumors of wars The EARLY LETTERS OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS то John S. Dwight, brought out in New York by the Harpers, is strikingly peaceful and artistic. Mr. Dwight was for many years the musical autocrat of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mr. Curtis, who loved good music as he did good literature and good manners-with his whole heart-let the subject that fascinated both of them fill many pages in this correspondence. The friendship of Curtis and Dwight began at the community of Brook Farm. Its prime idea was to organize industry so that the most refined and educated should show themselves on a level with those whose whole education had been hard labour. Mr. Curtis' comment is highly characteristic:

There were the protestants against the sin of flesh-eating, refining into curious metaphysics upon milk, eggs and oysters. To purloin milk from the udder was to injure the maternal affections of the cow; to eat eggs was Feejee cannibalism and the destruction of the tender germ of life; to swallow an oyster was to mask murder. A still selecter circle denounced the chains that shackled the tongue and the false delicacy that clothed the body.—Literature.

In Busch's pages the figure of the famous Chancellor [Bismarck], rises with lifelike vigor and color, and the surroundings and historical background are skilfully drawn. Considered merely as a biography, the specific aim of which is to impress indelibly the traits of the subject's personality, this diary would constitute a literary achievement of high rank, even if its hero were a purely fictitious character, and not the most powerful individuality among the great politicians of our century.

Whether the great German Chancellor left memoirs is uncertain; he began them, but whether he completed them is unknown; even if such documents exist in manuscript, it is extremely doubtful whether they will see the light, at least for some years to come. Meanwhile we have a substitute for them in the two capacious volumes. . . . The Prince, indeed, may be said to have been a collaborateur with Dr. Busch in the preparation of the earliest manuscript for the press.—The Sun.

The Century Atlas of the World is an entirely new work, designed to exhibit the latest geographical knowledge of all parts of the earth's surface. A careful examination of all its parts shows that it is the first really com-

prehensive, up-to-date atlas of the whole world. European atlases have strangely neglected the United States, and American works have as a rule been generally unsatisfactory in their treatment of Europe and the far East. No other work of a similar character contains the results of the latest explorations in the Arctic regions, in Central Africa, and in other remote parts of the globe. The Century Atlas gives these as well as the most recent political changes, such as the new boundary of Greece resulting from the late war, and the limits of the new Greater New York. The different political divisions and the mountains, rivers. lakes, seas, cities, towns, and villages are not only given, but numerous charts display in a most interesting manner the world's past history, from the Chaldean period, nearly six thousand years ago, to the present day. The geographical and historical information contained in the volume is as comprehensive, as up-to-date, and as authoritative, and the execution of the maps is as beautiful, as could be made by a liberal expenditure of time and money .- Bookman.

In "The Idle Thoughts" and "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" he [Jerome K. Jerome], has established a genre which has certainly the merit of being not quite like anything else one comes across in the ocean of light literature. They boldly attack and even moralize upon the most commonplace subjects, the most ordinary aspects of life; they parade no learning and are wholly unliterary in their point of view; they make no pretence to original thought, and strive after no subtle turns of expression, but-they are readable. And to write something readable about honeymoons, housekeeping, Christmas, modern slavery, and a score of other such jects is in these days a not inconsiderable literary feat. We need not inquire too curiously what constitutes the individuality of these sketches. They have a great deal of Dickens about them, in the facile reflections of life and the mixture of humour and pathos -though perhaps every one will not regard that as a compliment. They have always a pleasant humour and a genial fancy, and if the moralizings are not profound they are clothed in a dress which is never-well, hardly ever—commonplace. The style is light in hand, and often telling and happy in its turn of phrase. We like the kind of onomatoporia in such a sentence as the following, where the writer has been reflecting on the happiness of the children of Israel in the wilderness:

And yet, poor foolish child, fresh from the Egyptian brickfield, you could not rest satisfied. You hungered for the flesh-pots, knowing well what flesh-pots entail: the cleaning of the flesh-pots, the forging of the flesh-pots, the hewing of wood to make the fires for the boiling of the flesh-pots, the breeding of beasts to fill the pots, the growing of fodder to feed the beasts to fill the pots.

This is under the heading "The Delights of Slavery," but we must confess that the essays do not often stick so close to their title, and are apt to wander away, pleasantly enough, into by-paths.

Mr. Jerome is fond of animals, and interprets their ways with a good deal of humour. He sees his dog far off down the street asking another dog, "You haven't smelt my man about anywhere, have you?"—

"No, I haven't smelt any man in particular," answered the other dog. "What sort of a smelling man is yours?"

"Oh, an egg-and-bacony sort of a man, with

a dash of soap about him."

"That's nothing to go by," retorted the other; "most men would answer to that description this time of the morning. Where were you when you last noticed him?"

At this moment he caught sight of me, and came up, pleased to find me, but vexed with

me for having got lost.

"Oh, here you are," he barked; "didn't you see me go round the corner? Do keep closer. Bothered if half my time isn't taken up finding you and losing you again."—Literature.

To our thinking, Mr. McCarthy's facile pen has never been employed better than in this engaging volume [his Life of Gladstone]. The theme was eminently one to his taste, and one he was in some respects exceptionally qualified to handle. He had studied Mr. Gladstone's career as it progressed, step by step, ever since he was old enough to take an interest in public affairs; he had sat by his side in the House of Commons for many years; he had borne an active part in some of the great parliamentary battles with which Mr. Gladstone's name is most intimately associated; he had advised with him frequently, and had been admitted to his friendship. To those who have read Mr. McCarthy's histories of our own times, we may say that his life of Gladstone is very similar in treatment to those pleasantly informing books. There is the same rapid yet discriminating touch, the same reminiscential, almost chatty, tone. The book is rich in brief and pithy characterizations of men and measures, and abounds in those striking turns of thought and phrases that fix the attention and stamp themselves on the memory.—Dial.

To speak of The Puritans as a whole, there can be but one impression; it is a strong story, despite many and serious faults in its composition and structure. Mr. Bates has made the general effect that he set out to make; the intelligent novel-reader will lay aside the book with a distinct sense of having been deeply interested. All of the characters, all of the scenes and incidents, all of the impressions received, when taken together, form a whole that is a striking and in many ways notable drama of life; so notable, indeed, that by strong contrast with its excellences its defects seem, perhaps, greater than they really are. . . This novel is Mr. Bates' masterpiece, and its place is among the best of recent American fiction.-Independent.

Every page of the present volume [China in transformation, by A. R. Colquhoun], should be carefully studied by those who desire to gain a right understanding of the present position in China. Mr. Colquhoun has made several journeys through portions of the empire, and he has studied the Chinese question from "the egg to the apples." It is a pleasure therefore, to listen to him when he discourses on the geographical, economic, and social questions which constitute the greater part of his work.—Athenaeum.

All the critics seem to be recognizing that the volume of short stories which the lady who chooses to call herself "Zack" chooses to call "Life is Life," (Blackwood) is a remarkable debut in fiction. And since I cordially agree with them, I propose to waste no time saying once more what has been said several times already, and often enough to give "Zack" a plenty of that pleasure which is so good for a while, and still good to remember afterwards when praise becomes a trifle more difficult to be believed in; but to pay her the soberer, if not less honest, compliment of seeking the philosophy of her book, and pointing out some of its merits and limitations together.

In the first place the tales are unequal; and by this is meant not only that tale against tale they are unequal, but that each tale has inequalities in itself. They have extraordinary vigor; but the mere telling is in places (if the word may be pardoned) decidedly "amateurish;" and the very directness and force of some pages makes the fumbling work on others the more insistently obvious. At the same time—and in short-story-telling, this is the root of the matter—all the tales are imaginative. Each one of them clothes, more

or less effectively, an idea. And how important that is, we, from whose stories the idea has too often escaped, leaving only clothes and a few tawdry properties behind, may be allowed to know only too well.—A. T. Quiller-Couch.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Alden's Prince of Peace, a consecutive narrative of the life of Christ, adapted for children, may tempt to its perusal the children who are not taught to get the beautiful Bible stories at first hand. Mrs. Alden approaches her subject in the most devout mood.

Reuben's Hindrances, also by Mrs. Alden, is a story of a boy who seemed cut off from all progress in the world by his poverty and isolation, but who by his faithfulness and perseverance overcame all obstacles in his path.

Another Revolutionary story is An Island Heroine by Mary Breck Sleight. It gives the history of seven years of anxiety and struggle for the inhabitants of Long Island.

Cian of the Chariots, by W. H. Babcock, is an extremely interesting story of Britain in the days of King Arthur, and is especially good in its characterization of the warring tribes and races that were finally amalgamated into the dominant Anglo-Saxon race of to-day. Boys and grown people too will enjoy it.

Armageddon by Stanley Waterloo takes us into the future as his Story of Ab took us into the past, and that the latter story lacks something of the interest of the earlier one is due to the fact that it is more difficult to create a romantic atmosphere for triumphs of engineering and invention than for the early development of the human soul. Armageddon is an ingenious account of a world's battle in which the Latins are arrayed against the Anglo-Saxon races. The completion of the Nicaragua canal by marvellous engineering, and a flying machine as an engine of warfare, play an important part in the story. Armageddon may find as large a circle of readers as The Story of Ab, but it will appeal to a different order of mind.

The Deserter, the title story of a new book of short stories by the late Harold Frederic, is a humorous and pathetic account of the troubles of two ne'er-do-weels whose private canons of right and justice come into disastrous conflict with the conventional standards. There are also some very interesting stories whose scenes are laid in the time of King

Edward, with his brother Richard of Gloster as the central figure. A collection of good stories of two widely different periods.

Pinocchio's adventures in Wonderland comes to us from the Italian with a very flattering introduction by Hezekiah Butterworth, who has himself written enough good books for children to be a competent judge. The little book of strange happenings of a puppet hero is interesting enough to make the little ones, for whom it is meant, take the moral which is unfaillingly pointed out, and to even approve the punishment which follows on misdoing. Pinocchio is naïve and natural to the last degree in his sinning and his repentance.

For those who want a plain, straightforward, interesting account of the actions of our army and navy in Cuba and the surrounding waters during the Spanish-American war, The fall of Santiago by Mr. Thomas J. Vivian is to be commended. Mr. Vivian makes no pretensions to a literary style, but he has the great merit of stating things so clearly that a vivid picture is left in the mind of his reader. After all the newspaper and magazine articles upon the war, one still finds a new interest in this clear and consecutive narrative.

A little maid of Concord Town by Margaret Sidney is a book calculated to encourage and develop patriotism in our boys and girls, especially the girls. Debby, the heroine, plays an important part in the prelude to the battle of Concord and by her devotion to the American cause shames her father from the ranks of the Tories into those of "the embattled farmers . . . who fired the shot heard round the world."

Mrs. Isabella Alden's new book As in a mirror plainly owes its inspiration to Professor Wyckoff's Workers, but the condition of the laborer is not the problem of the book. The question whether or not a man is justified,—even with the commendable purpose of studying the unfortunate classes in order to know best how to help them,—in living under an assumed name and personating a character other than his own, is under discussion in As in a mirror. The leading lady of the book, who is a living incarnation of truth, thought not, and the hero, a wealthy author and pseudo farm-hand, finds unexpected obstacles in the way of true love.

This is a Franklin year, and it shows a wholesome tendency that it should be so.

Elbridge S. Brooks who has written so many good historical books for our young Americans, comes with a most attractive volume, The true story of Benjamin Franklin, to remind us of the many claims to greatness possessed by one whom he calls in his preface "the most remarkable of Americans." It must be a dull boy or girl who could fail to be interested and to be influenced toward right ambitions by this history of a singularly well-rounded and complete character.

John Jasper's secret, published by Fenno, calls for a word of comment on this curious book. It is the sequel to Charles Dickens's unfinished story Edwin Drood, written by Wilkie Collins and Dickens's son. Aside from the interest of the story, which is considerable, there is a fascination to all familiar with Dickens in studying this book which is full of Dickens ideas and Dickens mannerisms, which, if quoted separately, would be instantly ascribed to Dickens, and yet in some indefinable way the whole is not from the hand of the great humorist.

The title and the pictures are the worst of The Casino girl in London, by Curtis Dunham. The noble American Casino girl who refuses to accept the hand and heart of an English duke because of her patriotism, and who by her wit and intelligence draws on the Marquis of Salisbury, thinly disguised as Silsbury, to make a public speech anticipating an understanding between England and America, may be a trifle overdrawn, but her intentions are good and her morals are unimpeachable.

In The story of Douglas Mrs. S. K. Bolton endeavors to make children realize the loneliness and craving for care and sympathy felt by unattached animals, and calls attention to the brutal treatment which these strays often receive from supposably kind-hearted persons. Every judicious effort to teach children the beauty of kindness to the animals so dependent upon us for their support and happiness is a step toward bettering both children and animals.

Miss Florence Paillou of this city comes with her Captain Darning Needle to refute the error into which some of us had fallen,—that all the fairy tales had been written long ago, and we moderns could hope for nothing better than variations of Cinderella and Jack-the giant-killer. Miss Paillou has the merit of introducing some entirely new characters and situations into Fairyland.

Emilie Poulsson's Child stories and rhymes will go straight to the hearts of the babies. The simple stories of the text are admirably supplemented by the illustrations so that both eye and ear may be satisfied at the same time.

Laura's holidays, by Henrietta R. Eliot, is a record of the way in which a little girl of six years celebrated all the holidays in the year and invented a special day for each of the months that had none. Full of suggestions for simple little interests for children.

Sophie Swett's Bilberry boys and girls is a series of brisk, invigorating stories for young people, possessing a good deal of interest.

It is difficult to imagine the life-history of a house-fly told so that one sympathizes in the troubles that beset him and rejoices over each narrow escape that the little pest makes from spider's web, beak of bird, broom of house-maid, and all his other pursuers. Yet this is what Mr. Charles Stuart Pratt has done in his Buz-buz, his twelve adventures. The little book is well illustrated and will certainly interest children.

A little New England maid, by Kate Tannatt Woods, is a story whose heroine is almost

too bright and good For human nature's daily food,

but young readers are not so impatient of high ideals as their elders, and the book is not without interest. A very good point in if is that it dwells upon the beauty and the privilege of home offices and teaches that high opportunities may be found in the home circle.

Marjory and her neighbors, by Louise E. Catlin, is a happy, wholesome story of a little girl, the pleasures she shares with her neighbors and the troubles which she bravely overcomes alone.

If you want a good friend
Whom you cannot offend,
Who will ever be "under your thumb":
Who will do all your thinking,
In less than a twinkling,
And whenever you wish will be dumb,
—Just get a good book.—Index.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Baldwin, J. M. Story of the mind. 4b
We strongly recommend the book to serious readers, especially to those who have

hitherto avoided books on psychology as being too abstruse and dry.—Boston Saturday Francisco Cognette

day Evening Gazette.

Bible. Old Testament. Isaiah. Eng. Isaiah; ed. w. an introd. by R. G. Moulton. (Modern reader's Bible.)

Unquestionably here is a task worth carrying out: and it is to be said at once that Dr. Moulton has carried it out with great skill and helpfulness. Both the introd, and the notes are distinct contributions to the better understanding and higher appreciation of the literary character, features and beauties of the Biblical books treated.—Pres. and Reformed Rev.

Bullinger, E. W. Number in Scripture; its supernatural design and spiritual significance. 2d ed. 1895.

Witness of the stars. 2d ed. 1895. 11f
 Ely, R. T. Social law of service. 1896. 6s
 Deals w. topics belonging to that border

land in wh. theology, ethics, and economics meet.—Pref.

Etiquette for Americans by a woman of fashion. 5b

Index; a weekly paper devoted to free religion. v. 1-10. 1870-79. 10 v. in 8. Ref. 6b McCormick's Catholic almanac and calendar. 1-4, 6-8. 1886-89, 91-93. Ref. 6b

CHURCH HISTORY.

Renan, J. E. Life of Jesus; translation fr. the 23d ed. 1896.

M. Renan's idea of the career of Jesus, and of that, indeed, of all his followers, nay, of Christianity itself, is this, that a number of charming and salutary, though astounding illusions broke in upon the dull routine of human history and resulted in that great "romance of the infinite," as M. Renan terms it, which the Christian Church has produced for us.... M. Renan was himself enamoured of his own picture of our Lord, and was delighted with himself for so gracious and tender a miniature of that benignant countenance. But it was a miniature with the most characteristic lines carefully effaced. It was a Frenchified countenance with manifold signs of weakness as well as tenderness in it.—R. H. Hutton.

Temple, O. P. Covenanter, the Cavalier and the Puritan. 1897.

Their relation to the history of this country.

Young Men's Christian Union. Boston. Report. 1888-93, 94-95, 97-98. Ref. 12c SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

New Hampshire. Annual repts. 1895-96. 3 v. Ref. 27b

Newark, N. J. Common Council. Manual. 11th ed. 1898. Ref. 26c

Shattuck, Mrs. H. R. Advanced rules for large assemblies; a supl. to the woman's manual of parliamentary law. [c1898.] 19e

In these organizing days, when our women are banding together for all sorts of purposes, some such manual as Mrs. Shattuck's is indispensable for the correct transaction of business. It is thoroughly indexed.—Public Opinion.

U. S. Comptroller of the Treasury. Decisions. v. 4. 1898. Ref. 23a

Containing decisions by R. J. Tracewell, E. A. Bowers and L. P. Mitchell.

——Interior Dept. and Gen. Land Office.

Decisions in cases rel. to the pub. lands.
v. 26. Ref. 23a

From Jan., 1898 to May, 1898.

POLITICS.

Class 26.

Godkin, E. L. Unforseen tendencies of democracy.

Interesting not only by reason of the general situation or predicament in which we are all more or less conscious of being steeped, but also as a result of the author's singular mastery of his subject, the impression he is able to give us. on that score, of extreme, of intense saturation.—Henry James in Literature.

McConachie, L. G. Congressional committees. fc1898.]

Highly recommended by Prof. Ely.

New York (City.) Civil Service Comm'n.

Annual rept. and rules and regulations;
1884-96. Ref.

U. S. Civil Service Commn. Report. 14. 1896-97. Ref.

U. S. CONGRESS. ANNALS. Class Ref. 27a.

U. S. 51st cong., 1st sess. 1889-90. House. Exec. docs. v. 15, pt. 1.

Education report, 1888-89.

— 54th c., 1st s. 1895-96. Senate. Documents. v. 7-8.

Among other things vol. 8 contains "The Torrey bankruptcy bill."

---- Reports. v. 2-3, 6.

Journal.

Dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park, the University of the U. S., etc. — 55th cong., 2d sess. 1897-98. Senate

SOCIOLOGY.

France. Division de la Navigation. Direction des Routes, de la Navigation et des Mines. Statistique de la navigation intérieure: depenses concernant les fleuves et canaux. [1st ed.] 1888. Ref. 30a

Same. 1892.

Gronlund, L. New economy; a peaceable solution of the social problem.

Industrial democracy is to the author, who prefers to call himself a collectivist, not only a most noble ideal, but it is inevitable.

—Public Opinion.

Mallock, W. H. Aristocracy and evolution; a study of the rights, the origin and the social functions of the wealthier classes. 29

In this volume the leading English opponent of modern socialism enters into an exhaustive argument to show the place of aristocracy. or rather, as the author explains his use of the term, of "the exceptionally gifted and efficient minority", in the social organism. This argument will be read with great interest by the opponents as well as by the indorsers of Mr. Mallock's views. The present volume, however, does not attempt a complete answer to the question in dispute between "the masses and the classes". It aims at establishing the social rights and functions of the minority, but it takes no account of the minority's duties to society. The author promises to deal with that part of the problem later.—Review of Reviews.

Ohio. Inspector of Building and Loan Assoc. Annual rept. 7. 1897. Ref. 30d Ref. 30d

U.S. Labor Dept. Annual rept. of the Com'r. 12. 1897. Ref. 29 Economic aspects of the liquor problem.

U. S. Mint Bur. Annual rept. of the Director. 25. 1896-97. **Ref. 30d**

Covering the operations of the mints and the assay offices of the U.S.

Willoughby, W. F. Workingmen's insurance. [c1898.]

A mine of information, lucidly arranged, and presented in such a form as to illustrate the principles both of voluntary and of compulsory insurance.—Nation.

CHARITIES.

Class 29a

Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females. Bost. Annual rept. 14-22. 1863-71. Ref.

Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings. 23-24. 1896-97. 2v.

I regard them as indispensable in the study of American charity and reform. Some of our best practical workers have contributed their best thoughts to these discussions, and made them a mine of important information and suggestion.—Dr. C. R. Henderson, Prof. of Sociology in the Univ. of Chic.

Home for Aged Women. Bost. Annual rept. 23-48. 1872-97. 2 v. Ref. Mackay, T. State and charity. (Eng. citi-

zen.)

Although this little book appears as one of the "English Citizen Series", it is of such of the "English Citizen Series", it is of such exceptional merit as to make it everywhere valuable.—Nation.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Lloyd, H. D. Labor copartnership; notes of a visit to co-operative workshops, factories and farms in Great Britain and Ireland, in which employer, employé and consumer share in ownership, management and results.

Mr. Lloyd traces the growth and progress of these labor partnerships, which, in spite of poverty, opposition and some persecution, without money, capital, land or great business talent, with nothing but earnest faith in the right and a determination to do it, have established themselves and realized the democratization of industry without political reform in the midst of an alien and hostile community.—N. Y. Times.

Massachusetts. Bur. of Statistics of Labor. Ann. rept. 4,28. 1872-73, 97-98. 2v. Ref.

New Jersey. Bur. of Statistics of Labor and Industries. Ann. rept. 20. 1896-97.

Ref.

Statistics of manufactures, current standard wages, labor legislation, co-operative building and loan associations.

New York (State). Bur. of Labor Statistics. Ann. rept. 15. 1897.

Ohio. Bur. of Labor Statistics. Annual rept. 21. 1897.

Reports that The Free Public Employment Offices continue to do good work and are constantly growing in favor w. the people for whom they are intended.

Phillips, J. P. Social struggles. 2d ed. 1888.

Webb, S. and Mrs. B. (P.) Problems of modern industry.

The essays treat of things that are vital from beginning to end, and on the side of keenness of observation and thoroughness of investigation leave little to be desired .-Outlook.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. Class Ref. 30b.

France. Division de la Navigation. Direction des Routes de la Navigation et des Mines. Statistique de la navigation intérieure: recensement de la batellerie. 1891, 96. 2 v.

National Board of Trade. Proceedings.

U.S. State Dept. Reports fr. the consuls of the U.S. v. 7. Sept.-Oct., 1882.

Reports on the cotton and woolen mills of Europe, ostrich farming, etc.

CITY DIRECTORIES.

Class Ref. 30c.

Ballenger and Richards ann. Denver city directory. 25. 1897.

Leadville city directory. 16. 1897.

Buffalo directory. 1897.

Cleveland directory. v. 27. 1897-98.

Columbus city directory. 1894-95.

Davison's Minneapolis city directory. v. 25. 1897.

Detroit city directory. 1897-98.

Franks' Peoria city directory. v. 16. 1897-98. Lain and Healy's Brooklyn directory.

Lakeside annual directory of Chicago. 1897. Lovell's Montreal directory. 1897-98. McAvoy's Omaha directory. v. 23. 1897.

Polk (R. L.) & Co's St. Paul directory. 1897. Rochester directory. 1897-98. Williams' Cincinnati directory. 1897-98.

Wright's directory of Milwaukee. 1897.

EDUCATION.

Butler, N. M. Meaning of educ.; and other essays and addresses.

Marked by clearness of statement, a lucid style, deep thoughtfulness, and logic. The book is suggestive and inspiring; it should arouse an earnest spirit in our educators, to whom it especially appeals.—The Detroit Free Press.

Cornell University. Register. 1894-98. Ref. 31a2

Eliot. C. W. Educational reform.

An epitome of the various reforms in preparatory and collegiate training advocated by one of our most distinguished educators during the past thirty years. The first of these addresses was delivered in 1869, the last in 1897; and if during that time there have been progressive changes of enduring value in the higher educational institutions of this country, it is safe to ascribe them largely to the example and efforts of President Eliot.—Outlook.

Felkin, H. M. and E. Introduction to Herbart's science and practice of educ. 31d1

Friswell, J. H. Gentle life; essays in aid of the formation of character. n.d. 2 ser. 31e

Hoffmann, W. Allgemeines Fremdwörterbuch zur Verdeutschung und Erklärung der in unserer Sprache vorkommenden fremden Ausdrücke. 1852. Ref. 34d

Philadelphia. Bd. of Public Educ. Ann. rept. 78. 1896. **Ref. 31a3** The president in his letter of transmittal

gives a brief review of the work accom-

plished in the last 14 years.

St. Louis. Bd. of Educ. of the St. Louis Pub. Schools. Annual rept. 43. 1896-97.

Ref. 31a3
The first report made under the act of Mar. 23, 1897. Pres. Coste gives a brief résumé of the law.

School and home. v. 15. Sept., 1897-June. Ref. 31c

Stories to be read both to and by the children, graded reading lessons and songs. School and Home has greatly improved during the last 7 or 8 years.

Taylor, A. R. Study of the child; a brief treatise on the psychology of the child. 2142

We agree . . . in approving it a sound and wholesome book on child study. For the large and increasing class of educated women to whom motherhood is the greatest of professions, and teaching next to it in importance for the future of the race, the study of the book will bring many helpful and inspiring suggestions.—Boston Congregationalist.

Webster, N. Handy dictionary of the Eng. language; fr. the latest ed. of the large dictionary by L. J. Campbell. [c1877.] 34a

ELEMENTARY TEXT-BOOKS.

Class 31t.

Harper's third reader. [c1888.]

Raub, A. N. New normal fifth reader. [c1878.]

Word lists of new normal readers. [c1893.]

GRAMMARS AND READERS.

Goethe, J. W. von. Goethe's Faust; ed. by C. Thomas. v. 1. (Heath's modern language ser.)

[This publication] is a noteworthy event in the history of Goethe study in America. Makes it possible for the student interested in Goethe's poetry to read and enjoy his greatest work. Its result should and doubtless will be to promote the study of "Faust".—Dial.

Goodwin, W. W. Greek reader; sel. fr. Xenophon, Plato, Herodotus and Thucydides. 3d ed. 1878. 33b1 Leighton, R. F. Greek lessons adapted to

Goodwin's Gr. grammar and intended as an introd. to his Gr. reader. 1878. 33b1

Sweet, H. New English grammar, logical and hist. pt. 2. 33a

Any work on the English language from the pen of Dr. Henry Sweet is sure to command attention in proportion to the recognized high rank of the author among philologers.—Nation.

Young student's companion; or, Elementary lessons in French. 1867.

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL

ARTS.

American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science. Proceedings. 45-46. Ref. 35a

Conn, H. W. Story of germ life. (Library of useful stories.) 46

A laborious and conscientious compila-tion of facts about bacteria. . . . The little volume bears throughout the impress of one who is an investigator and not only a writer.—Nature.

Goldman, H. Arlthmachinist; a practical self-instructor in mechanical arithmetic.

Intended particularly to popularize the adoption of machine methods in particular accounting.—Pref.

Groff, J. E. Handbook of materia medica for trained nurses. 55

Including sections on therapeutics and toxicology, and a glossary of terms with dose and use of each drug.

Houston, E. J., and Kennelly, A. E. Interpretation of mathematical formulæ. 39

Prof. Forbes, of England, in speaking of Dr. Kennelly's work, says: "Of all the beautiful expositions of profound mathematical work in the simplest language which can be understood by any student in our technical colleges, there is nothing in the literature of the day to come up to the writings of Dr. Kennelly."

Massachusetts. Bur. of Statistics of Labor. Annual statistics of manufactures. 1897.

Medical and surgical register of the U. S. 4th ed., rev. 1896. Ref. 53b

Rowley, J. Art of taxidermy. 50

Taxidermy as presented by Mr. Rowley is not the dry, hard subject we have been too prone to think it is, but it has rather a story to tell us, to which we may well take heed, even if we do not find professional interest in it.—N. Y. Times.

Thue, W. C. A B C universal commercial electric telegraphic code. 4th ed. 1883.

U. S. Geological Survey.
 V. 15-17. 1893-96. 3 v. in 8.
 Ref. 46

Worthy successor of the earlier [reports.] in materials and illustrations; many of the latter are exceptionally fine. .. Under Mr. Wolcott's direction the publications of the Survey at once become more specialised. One large vol. is devoted to purely scientific work, two parts of another to mineral statistics and related papers, and a third to memoirs mainly of an economical character. This has led to a development in the character of the papers. Those of economic acter of the papers. Those of economic character tend to become more useful to the agriculturist, the miner and the road-master, while the rest are written in such a way as to be not only of value to the scientific man and popular for the public, but to have an educational character, being evidently written with a view of placing new ideas and methods of work before both official geologists and amateurs.—Nature.

 U. S. Surgeon General. Manual of the Medical Dept. 1898. Ref. 53a
 Universal Postal Union. Convention of

Wash., 1897. Ref. 62b

White, M. Book of games; w. directions how to play them. 8th ed. 57e

Fifteen new games have been added, and the book has been brought thoroughly up to date.

ENGINEERING.

Carpenter, R. C. Heating and ventilating buildings. 3d ed. 40f

France. Comm'n des Méthodes d'Essai des Matériaux de Construction. [Rapport] des méthodes d'essai des matériaux de construction. 1894-95. 4 v. in 2. Ref. 40

— Direction des Routes, de la Navigation et des Mines. Recherches expérimentales sur le materiel de la batellerie par F. P. de Mas. Ref. 40a

Keystone Bridge Co. [Examples of structures built by the Keystone Bridge Co.] n. d.

ELECTRICITY.

Gerard, E. Electricity and magnetism; tr. fr. the 4th Fr. ed. by R. C. Duncan. 1897.

Limited to those parts of the original work treating of theory alone. Several chapters written by American authors are added.

Lintern, W. Motor engineer's and electrical workers' handbook. [c1897.] 43

This is a reference book in a simple and convenient form and is designed by a prac-

convenient form and is designed by a practical man for practical men.—Electrical review.

Wilson, C. A. C. Electro-dynamics; the direct-current motor. 43

In this book a knowledge of the elementary principles of electricity and magnetism, and a certain acquaintance with the use and design of motors is assumed, but as it is intended to be of service to engineers generally, unexplained technicalities are avoided as far as possible.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

Class Ref. 48a.

Illinois, Geological Survey. Reports. v. 7.
Indiana. Dept. of Geol. and Nat. Resources.
Ann. rept. 22. 1897.

The report includes papers of economic value relating to the clay and petroleum industries, together with official reports on mines, natural gas, and illuminating oils. The most important feature of the book is an illustrated catalogue of the birds of Indiana, with an account of their habits, by Amos W. Butler. The utilization of convict labor in making road material is advocated by W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist.—Nation.

Iowa. Geological Survey. Annual rept; w. accompanying papers. 1897.

Contains an article by H. Foster Bain on Properties and tests of Iowa building stones.

New Jersey. Geological Survey. Ann rept. of the State Geologist. 1897.

Mostly a continuing document, but Prof. Salisbury's report of progress on the surface geology—an altogether novel investigation—may be read with entire interest by any one new to the subject; and the same may be said of Dr. Kümmel's candid and perspicuous report of progress on the Newark system of sandstone and trap formations.—Nation.

HYGIENE.

Bruen, E. T. Outlines for the management of diet; or, The regulation of food to the requirements of health and the treatment of disease. 1896. (Practical lessons in nursing.) 57d

The scientific aspect of the subject has been subordinated to the presentation of some practical suggestions to guide in the selection of suitable food in different conditions.—Pref.

Goodfellow, J. Dietetic value of bread. 1892. 57d

Originally published in the Bakers' Record. Its object is to give an account of the various kinds of bread and to afford technical information on the true value of bread as food.

Manaceine, M. de. Sleep; its physiology, pathology, hygiene and psychology. 1897.

She gives a careful account of the phenomena of sleep, supplementing these with valuable suggestions of her own—Popular Sci. Monthly.

St. Louis. Health Commr. Annual rept. 20. 1896-97. Ref. 57d

To be recommended to the careful attention of all persons interested in the work of the City Hospital, Poor House and Insane Asylum, as well as to the student of sanitation. The garbage ordinance, the treatment of consumption, the sanitary conditions of the schools are among the topics discussed.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES. Class 59.

Mason, O. T. Origins of invention; a study of industry among primitive peoples. 1895.

A valuable history of the development of the inventive faculty—Nature.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Assoc. Report of the triennial exhibition. 9-18. 1860-92. 2v. Ref.

The perusal of these repts. will well repay the time given to it. The assoc. is the oldest and perhaps the most successful in the country. Founded in 1795.

U. S. Patent Office. Annual rept. of the Commr. 1896-97. Ref.

MILITARY ARTS.

U. S. Adjutant-General's Office. Official army register. 1896-98. Ref. 60

— Revenue Cutter Service. Register of the commissioned officers of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, 1898. Ref. 60e

— War Dept. U.S. Infantry tactics. 1861. Ref. 60b

PRODUCTIVE ARTS.

France. Ministère des Travaux Publics.
Question des houilles; mission de M. de
Ruolz. 1872-75. 3v. Ref. 63a

Herrick, Mrs. C. (T.) House-keeping made easy. 1888. 63c

The writer has striven to give minute directions for the various branches of housework.

Iowa. State Agric. Soc. Ann. rept. 44. 1897. Ref. 63b

Missouri. Fish Commn. Rept. 1895-96.
Ref. 63d

Parloa, M. Home economics; a guide to household management. 63c

Miss Parloa's volume is up to date in all modern fashions of house-keeping.—Pub. Weekly.

U. S. Dept. of Agric. Yearbook. 1897. Ref. 63b

FINE ARTS.

Brownell, W. C. French art; classic and contemporary painting and sculpture. 1895.

Within a few years a new and noteworthy critic has quietly arisen in America whose steadiness of grasp and breadth of treatment, whose exquisite tact and insight entitle him to consideration with the greatest.

.... French Art ... is so clearly a masterful accomplishment.—G. M. Hyde in The Bookman.

Crane, W. Claims of decorative art. 1892.

Art, ethics, and social economy are mingled in the writings of Mr. Crane, much as they are in the eloquent pages of Mr. Ruskin, and, it is to be said, with a generally wholesome effect. . . The strongest support of Mr. Crane's claims in behalf of decorative art are furnished by his pencil. The ornamental device heading each essay is a convincing proof that the claim of the supplementary arts is deep and lasting.—Dial.

Elliott. C. W. Book of American interiors; fr. existing houses. 1876. Ref. 65g

The special value of this work lies in the fact that it gives numerous illustrations—22 in number—of interiors from existing houses..... Some of the rooms are very unique, and show how possible it is to escape from the conventional ruts of the past.—Art Journal.

Gannett, W. C. House beautiful. [c1895.]

A little sermon on taste in the house as related to religion, morals and the family. As it is on the side of sincerity, quietness and simplicity, it meets with our entire approval—Critic.

Mathews, W. S. B. Masters and their music; a ser. of illustrative programs; w. biog., esthetical and critical annotations. [c 1898.]

Despite some rather amateurish and questionable statements, Mr. Mathew's book deserves commendation. It is illustrated with portraits.—Nation.

Rostand, E. Cyrano de Bergerac; tr. fr. the Fr. by G. Hall. 68fl

A romantic, picturesque play rich in incident and having its scene in France in the 17th century.—Pub. Weekly.

HISTORIES OF POETRY AND CRITICISMS.

Class 66a.

M'Donnell, A. C. XIX. century poetry. 1897. (Black's lit. epoch ser.)

Dull lessons on English literature may be rapidly and easily prepared from its pages. Each author is submitted to precisely the same treatment—introduced, criticized and dismissed.—*Literature*.

Parsons, J. C. English versification for the use of students. [c1891.]

Walters, J. C. Tennyson, poet, philosopher, idealist; studies of the life, work and teaching of the poet laureate. 1893.

The fruit of a sort of enthusiastic industry, and, despite its heaviness, its disorder, and its critical superficiality, it contains a great deal of valuable material. The student and the literary historian will not consult it in vain.—Nation.

THEATRE PROGRAMMES.

Class Ref. 66b.

Century Theatre. Programme. 1897-98. Hopkins Grand Opera House. Programme. 1897-98.

Olympic Theatre. Programme. 1897-98. Standard Theatre. Programme. 1897-98.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Collins, W. F., and Graves, R. S., eds. Trinity verse; sel. fr. "The Trinity tablet," 1869-92. 67a

Doyle, A. C. Songs of action. 67b

A volume of poems concerning war, hunting, horse-racing, and the life of the sailor. The poems are well worth reading, and many of them have a swing and rhythm which are very inspiring.—Outlook.

Russell, M. Sonnets on the sonnet; an anthology. 67

A collection of some hundred and sixty sonnets, each of which has for its theme the sonnet regarded from some point of view.

Tennyson, A., Baron T. Princess; ed. w. introd. and notes by A. S. Cook. 67b

I have brought forward some of the more eminent of Tennyson's critics, to present the different aspects under which his work can be regarded, in the belief that more is to be gained from a comparison of various opinions than from conning the views of any one individual.—Pref.

ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANSLATIONS. Class 69b.

Alien, pseud. Wheat in the ear.

A beautifully written story: a story that increases in interest and that leads up to an exciting and effective climax.—Chic. Tribune.

Allen, G. Incidental bishop.

It is a study of one man acting a false part through life, against his conscience, but so overcome by circumstances that he cannot bring himself to confess.—Lit. World.

Atherton, Mrs G. F. Californians.

The strongest element of the story is the knowledge shown of early California, with its varied characters of many nationalities.

—Pub. Weekly.

Barnett, E. A. Champion in the seventies.

A novel combining the modern woman of advanced ideas with the conventional woman of the early part of the century.—
Lit. News.

Barr, R. Tekla; a romance of love and war.

A mediæval romance, describing feudal life in the 14th century, when the electorate and archbishopric of Treves was at the zenith of its temporal and ecclesiastical power. The story describes the emperor as travelling incognito. The historical incidents are accurate.—Pub. Weekly.

Bates, A. Puritans.

Effort is made to show how intellectual Boston amuses itself with spiritualism, mind-cure, Orientalism, etc.—Pub. Weekly.

The work, on the whole, is well done. The story would have gained by some compression, and there are points at which it seems to have severed itself too completely from the Puritan view of life. It is doubtful whether Boston (or at least that part of it which appears in these pages) will forgive Mr. Bates.—Outlook.

Bellamy, E. Blindman's world; and other stories; w. a prefatory sketch by W. D. Howells.

Whether his ethics will keep his aesthetics in remembrance I do not know; but I am sure that one cannot acquaint one's self with his merely artistic work, and not be sensible that in Edward Bellamy we were rich in a romantic imagination surpassed only by that of Hawthorne.—Preface.

Interesting only in relation to the author, giving the impression of a plain, honest, sincere man, the last person in the world to strive for notoriety or to disturb society in his own interest. Mr. Howells's introduction is a tribute of esteem, not a literary criticism.—Nation.

Black, W. Wild Eelin, her escapades, adventures and bitter sorrows.

If "Wild Eelin" were the work of a previously unheard-of novelist it would be received with something like enthusiasm, but as it is, it will have the usual safe sale upon which Mr. Black can always count, and it

will be mildly patted on the back by the critics. It seems to me decidedly better than the last half-dozen of Mr. Black's novels, and it is certainly worth far more than the works of certain authors who have grown into popularity since Mr. Black made his reputation.—W. L. Alden in N. Y. Times.

Burnham, Mrs. C. L. (R.) Great love.

It is a pretty story, all but the ending, and that is natural enough, in the atmosphere of Boston.—Outlook.

Burrow, C. K. Fire of life.

This charmingly simple and sweet novel belongs to a class (far too small) of fiction that leaves a good taste in the mind after reading.—Independent.

Cahan, A. Imported bride-groom; and other stories of the N. Y. Ghetto.

Book of fine short sketches, all dealing with the Jew in America, and particularly with the Jew of the New York Ghetto.—Chic. Inter-Ocean.

Chetwode, R. D. John of Strathbourne; a romance of the days of Francis I.

This romance is written in a good, sound, and hearty manner, and is imbued with a true chivalrous feeling. Mr. Chetwode gives his fighting men strong arms, and the combats have no semblance to sham fights.—
N. Y. Times.

Cornford, L. C. Sons of adversity; a romance of Queen Elizabeth's time.

On the familiar lines he has constructed a very readable novel, including the siege and deliverance of Leyden. The love-making is kept well and properly in the background.—
Literature.

Crockett, S. R. Red axe.

A strong story of adventure, with the scenes laid in Pomerania, three centuries ago.—Pub. Weekly.

Coxe, V. R Embassy ball. [c1897.]

Dorr, Mrs. J. C. (R.) In king's houses; a romance of the days of Queen Anne.

It is interesting to find Mrs. Dorr writing fiction and it is pleasant to find her doing it so well. . . . The work is historical, having as its background those stormy times in England following Queen Mary's death.—

Bookman.

Dunbar, P. L. Uncalled.

A realistic picture of the sordid life of a small town in the state of Ohio.—Pub. Weekly.

Elliott, S. B. Durket sperret.

A homespun heroine in whose possibility one is glad to believe.... The rich resource of Mrs. Warren's vituperation is delightfully displayed.... the author writes of her mountaineers with discrimination born of intimate knowledge.—Nation.

Fuller, A. One of the pilgrims; a bank story.

The Pilgrim Savings Bank in New York
City is the scene of the story, and its employees and customers the characters.—Pub.

Weekly.

Glasgow, E. Phases of an inferior planet.

The book has alternations of vivacity and sombre strength that make it undeniably interesting, but seems to be based upon no controlling idea except that of two mismated people.—W. M. Payne in The Dial.

Gould, S. B. Domitia. [c1898.]

A forcible picture of the horrors and the heroism of imperial Rome.—Spectator.

Gray, M., pseud. House of hidden treasure.

There is a strong and pervading charm in this new novel.—*Chronicle.* (Lond.)

Higginson, Mrs. E. Forest orchid; and other stories. 1897.

Unique and complete is each sketch. – Eve. Transcript, Bost.

Hooper, I. His Grace o' the Gunne.

The story is skilfully told and interests the reader from first to last.... The book leaves a wholesome taste in the mouth of the reader.—Speaker.

Johnston. M. Prisoners of hope; a tale of colonial Virginia.

This is a fresh and vigorous story of the "Oliverian Plot" of 1663 in Virginia, when Sir William Berkeley was governor.

Kipling, R. Day's work.

Altogether, if these stories are not up to the writer's best level, still they are well ahead of the large mass of such things collected for us by competing publishers, and we ask for more.—Athenaeum.

But against these instances of inadequacy in his method may be set the perfect characterization of the Scotch engineer McPhee. McPhee is a type, a creation, solid as Mulvaney, and more subtle. He makes another reason for believing, after every qualification, that Mr. Kipling is the greatest literary force of his day, and that his very limitations, his prejudices and self-complacence and lack of sensibility, strengthen his hand and help him to hold and rule.— Nation.

Lyall, E., pseud. Hope the hermit.

Is of the usual order of this novelist's plots and construction. Mystery, intrigue, murder and love are the ingredients. The good triumph, the evil are vanquished, and the purpose of the novel is served in holding the attention of the reader until the story is told.—Outlook.

Maartens, M. Her memory.

A story to be read with interest and pleasure. . . . There is a grace of epigram, a prick of humor, that lends charm to Mr. Maartens's strength of conviction and lightness to his thoroughness in social studies.—Nation.

Marshall, Mrs. E. (M.) Young queen of hearts; a story of the princess Elizabeth and her brother Henry, Prince of Wales.

Mrs. Marshall has written a good, wholesome story, and one that can be commended to readers of all ages.—N. Y. Times. Maugham, W. S. Making of a saint.

A most readable story, excellently told; exciting incidents well worked up, dialogue sufficient and not cumbrous nor flat.—*Literature*.

Maxwell, H. B. Way of fire.

A good story it is, truthful to character and life, not over strained, in no sense sensational... A story of India.—Lit. World.

Merriman, H. S., pseud. Roden's corner.

An extremely interesting and well-written novel.—Spectator.

Altogether the story is an admirable piece of art, marked by the brilliant definition, the delicate characterization, and the keen observation which are among Mr. Merriman's chief gifts.—Westminster Gazette.

Has a novel subject in the exploitation of philanthropy for the covert purpose of making millions by a corner. It will be widely read, and will add to the reputation already gained by this author's successful novels of the past two or three years.— Outlook.

Mitchell. S. W. Adventures of François, foundling, thief, juggler and fencing-master during the Fr. Revolution.

The story, which is said to be based on an actual character who lived at the time of the French Revolution, is romantic and picturesque, and is marked by keen wit and strong character delineation, which is augmented to admirable advantage by the striking pencil of M. Castaigne.—N. Y. Times.

In "The Adventures of François" Dr. Weir Mitchell combines the frivolous adventure of a juggler, buffoon, and thief with sketches of Paris during the revolution. It is not quite possible to persuade the airy spirit of comedy to keep close company with the savage tragedy or infernal gayety of that hour, but Dr. Mitchell has contrived a lighter tale than most of the story-tellers who have been tempted by the picturesque contrasts of the period. The adventures of François are exciting, at times thrilling; and though he is careless of the minor morals, he bears himself nobly in many situations for which true respectability would have been grossly inadequate.—Nation.

Murray, D. C. This little world.

This is one of the few readable, clean and entertaining novels we have seen this year. Is a world of pure romance, and one where genius abounds.—Lit. World.

Norris, M. H. Gray house of the quarries.

Miss Norris's story begins fifty years ago in the valley of the Hudson, among the thrifty descendants of the Dutch settlers, living narrow lives, intermarrying, and producing too many idiots and suicides. They are drawn to the life, with all their unreasoning conservatism, their greed of money, and their utter ignorance of the cultivation that education brings. . . . The story is one of rare interest despite the drawback of its length.—Pub. Opin.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. (W.) Lady's walk. n. d.

This last book is readable for those who like ghost stories and who covet the sensation known as "creeps." It is a Scotch story, sad, tragic, supernatural. The whole tale is a characteristic one, in Mrs. Oliphant's well-known and effective manner.—Lit. World.

Parker, G. Battle of the strong; a romance of two kingdoms.

The story opens in January, 1781, when a company of French soldiers was sent by the king of the French to capture the island of Jersey from the British... The French Revolution casts its lurid light on the scene, and the war of the Vendée with its passions adds to the dramatic effect of the novel.

Such a splendid story, splendidly told, will be read with avidity.—St. James Gazette.

Paterson, A. Gospel writ in steel; a story of the Amer. Civil War.

Begins with the effect of the opening of the Civil War upon a village community and pictures the motives and acts of the volunteers, their methods of organization and other features of preparation. A graphic account of Bull Run follows, and later the hero undergoes some remarkable adventures in the course of Sherman's March to the sea.

Read, O. Waters of Caney Fork; a romance of Tennessee.

Its originality, freshness, unconventionality, and simple, unaffected power make it a distinct contribution to the present current of fiction.—Lit. World.

Rivers, G. R. R. Captain Shays, a populist of 1786.

In styling the leader of Shays' Rebellion "a populist of 1786", Mr. Rivers has emphasized the fact that social discontent is much the same thing in one age as in another, and that the demagogue uses in about the same way the opportunity offered him by a period of "hard times".—Dial.

Saunders, M. Rose à Charlitte.

Has as background, the history of the Eng. expulsion of the French from Nova Scotia. It has a literary grace and power and at once a strength, lightness and dexterity of touch. It is one of the books that stamp themselves at once upon the imagination and remain imbedded in the memory long after the covers are closed.—Lit. World.

Seawell, M. E. Loves of the Lady Arabella.

The time is the latter part of the eighteenth

tale of sea life on a British man-of-war, and in part a picture of London life at that period. . . . Charming in style, has plenty of humor, and will take a good place among the shorter novels of the year.—Outlook.

Sienkiewicz, H. Sielanka, a forest picture; and other stories; translation fr. the Polish by J. Curtin.

The present stories are varied in subject, and while the volume as a whole is hardly equal to its predecessor "Hania", there are in it color, vigor, and novelty.—Outlook.

Soans, R. G. John Gilbert, yeoman; a romance of the commonwealth.

Is a clean, strong, wholesome, interesting romance of the time of Cromwell and the commonwealth.—Lit. World.

Stephens, R. N. Road to Paris; a story of adventure.

Swift, B. Destroyer.

Benjamin Noon, as he prefers to be known, takes an unpleasing situation and makes the most of it—he being of that school which prefers a handful of mud to a bunch of flowers.—Public Opin.

Tarbet, W. G. Fighting for favour.

The idea of the story is well conceived and the tale forcibly written.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Thanet, O., pseud. Slave to duty and other women.

Walford, Mrs. L. B. (C.) Leddy Marget.

Mrs. Walford is never dull; she always strikes a happy medium between the commonplace and the riotous. . . Although Mrs. Walford has written many novels of wider plan, she has written nothing sweeter. —Pub. Opin.

Wells, D. D. Her Ladyship's elephant.

So amusing that the reader is almost too tired to laugh when the elephant puts in his appearance.—Buffalo Express.

Westcott, E. N. David Harum; a story of Amer. life.

Mr. Westcott has done for Central New York what Mr. Cable, Mr. Page, and Mr. Harris have done for different parts of the South, and what Miss Jewett and Miss Wilkins are doing for New England, and Mr. Hamlin Garland for the West.—Critic.

White, E. O. Lover of truth.

Told with the excellent skill and the very agreeable humor which lends so fine a charm to Miss White's stories.

Winter, J. S., pseud. Peacemakers.

An ingenious tale of a strange private sect is well told.—Lit. World.

Zack, pseud. Life is life; and other tales and episodes.

We advise everybody who cares for distinguished work to read 'Life is life'. It is not merely a book of promise, it is a performance and a fine performance.—Academy.

JUVENILE LITERATURE.

Class 70.

Allen, W. B. Navy blue; a story of cadet life at Annapolis.

It is not only a sprightly story, but it goes well into the details of how a cadet is made into a young naval officer, what his duties, studies and experience are, and how he can best get through them . . . on almost every page the wide-awake boy will find something to stir his blood with patriotic pride.—Independent.

Blanchard, A. E. Independent daughter.

"Going off at half-cock" is proverbially injudicious, but it pretty well describes the behavior of Miss Amy E. Blanchard's small heroine.—Lit. World.

Bolton, Mrs. S. (K.) Story of Douglas.

A pathetic account of the suffering of a lost dog. Inculcates kindness to stray animals.

Costello, F. H. Under the rattlesnake flag. [c1898.]

A privateersman's yarn of the Revolution; its talk is prim and prosy and delays the action.—Outlook.

Douglas, A. M. Little girl in old Boston.
While the purpose is to give a graphic picture of home and school life just after the Revolution, the story element is predominant.—Outlook.

Habberton, J. With the dream-maker. Hamblen, H. E. Story of a Yankee boy;

Hamblen, H. E. Story of a Yankee boy his adventures ashore and afloat.

He tells the story of a boy, but a boy of such a purely natural kind that we fear it will be found more profitable to those who have reached an age when they can be amused without danger of excitation of a desire to emulate. The boy in question is up to all kinds of mischief, sometimes being so strikingly original in his contributions to a defense of the doctrine of original sin that we are inclined to think that the author may have drawn upon his personal experience. — Pub. Opin.

Henty, G. A. At Aboukir and Acre.

 Both sides the border; a tale of Hotspur and Glendower.

— Under Wellington's command; a tale of the Peninsular War.

Sequel to With Moore at Corunna.

Ingersoll, E. Book of the ocean.

Tells about the ocean and its origin, and about the phenomena of waves, tides, and currents. . . Describes the building of ships from the remotest times to the present, and gives the romantic story of the early voyages and explorations.—Pub. Weekly.

Jackson, G. E. Denise and Ned Toodles.

The adventures of these two, Denise, the girl, and Ned Toodles, the pony, are of a sort to delight young readers, especially little girls.—Independent.

Kirk, Mrs. E. W. (O.) Dorothy Deane.

A quite charming story for little girls of ten or thereabouts.—Outlook.

Munroe, K. In pirate waters; a tale of the Amer. navy.

It is a good story and some of the most valiant deeds of our naval history are cleverly introduced.—Pub. Opin.

Otis, J., pseud. Charming Sally, privateer schooner of N. Y.; a tale of 1765.

An army of boys will find great entertainment in this story. . . . Several pictures make it yet more attractive.

Page, T. N. Two prisoners.

This dainty little story is an expansion of a short tale that appeared in Harper's Young People some years ago. . . . Of the simplest elements—a caged mocking-bird, an abandoned child suffering from hopeless disease,—Mr. Page builds up a little masterpiece that is very touching on the human side.—Critic.

Paillou, F. Captain Darning-Needle and other folks.

Is one of the most pleasant and interesting books for young readers that has been issued by the Eastern book publishers since many years. It is neatly illustrated and handsomely printed on superb paper. The authoress tells us that when she "was little" she never finished reading a book of fairy stories but that she "wished for more, many more." "Captain Darning-Needle" will create the same desire among its readers.—

Hesperian.

Proctor, M. Stories of starland. [c1898.]

The name of Mary Proctor on the titlepage of a book . . . makes commendation unnecessary. The history of the giant sun and his planets and their children is given in conversations with the author's little brother. The stories are the legends and folk-lore stories from many sources, retold with charming grace and finish.— Outlook.

Stockton, F. R. Buccaneers and pirates of our coasts.

These narratives form a valuable contribution to the history of our country, throwing light upon events and conditions but little known. . . . The narratives are full of startling adventure, of almost superhuman endurance and courage, of dash and daring enough to satisfy and fascinate the most exacting boy. The tales are told with dramatic vividness, with Mr. Stockton's inevitable charm and picturesqueness, and with frequent flashes of his own inimitable humor.—N. Y. Times.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Grahame, K. Pagan papers. [3d ed.] 71
Since "The Golden Age" we have not read any book which is more fascinating than this same author's "Pagan Papers".—
N. Y. Times.

Jerome, J. K. Second thoughts of an idle fellow. 71

They have a great deal of Dickens about them, in the facile reflections of life and the mixture of humor and pathos.—Literature.

Mabie, H. W. Essays on work and culture.

LITERATURE.

Kelly, J. F. History of Spanish lit. 77sp Spain's literature extends over some hundred and fifty years, from the accession of Carlos Quinto to the death of Felipe IV. This period has been treated, as it deserves, at greater length than any other.—Pref. Swinburne, A. C. Studies in prose and poetry. 1894. 77

The greatest master of metres among the Victorian poets has produced a mass of prose as voluminous and, in its way, almost as brilliant as his poetry. . . . Nearly half the book is devoted to the posthumous works of Victor Hugo. The most noticeable of the articles, perhaps, are those upon the two volumes of 'Notes of Travel'. In these there is some admirable picturesque writing.

Athenseum.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best lit. v. 39-42. 1897. 4v. S. S. 77

LIBRARY ECONOMY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Book-prices current; a record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction, 1897-98. v. 12. Ref. 78c

Book-prices current—the Whitaker's Almanack of book-buyers and book-sellers.—
Illus. Lond. News

California. Library. Report of the trustees. 1894-96. Ref. 78a1

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Transactions and proceedings. 2. 1897.
Ref. 78a

Low, S., comp. English catalogue of books. v. 5. 1890-97. Ref. 78b

Works issued in Gt. Brit. and Ireland and the principal works pub. in Amer.

New South Wales. Public Library. (Sydney.) Current supl. to the catalogue, 1896-97; Ref. Dept. Ref. 781

An author and title catalogue.

Peabody Institute. (Baltimore.) Library. Second catalogue. pt. 3. E-G. Ref. 781 Including additions made since 1882.

Publishers' trade list annual. 26. 1898. Ref. 78c

Though primarily a trade instrument and help, it has endless guidance to impart to all book-buyers, supplying information not us to the books actually in print, but as to editions, bindings, illustrations, price, etc.; thus enabling one to make a tolerably safe choice without personal inspection. Such information in the case of standard works is peculiarly convenient, and an old copy of the 'Annual' will long retain its value in this particular.—Nation.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

Brown, A. S. and G. G., eds. Guide to South Africs. 1897-98 ed. Ref. 86d

Gives much interesting information of all kinds, and is supplied with ethnographical and geological as well as physical maps. It tells what and where game may be found by the sportsman, what are the climatic peculiarities of different localities for the benefit of invalids, and answers all possible questions of the prospective settler, even to telling the chances of procuring a maid of all work.

Century atlas of the world. [c1897.]

Ref. 81b

Not only a comprehensive atlas of the whole world, but is almost alone in preserving right proportions for the various countries. As is well known, foreign atlases rather neglect this hemisphere, at all events in detailed treatment.—*Outlook*.

France. Service des Cartes et Plans. Atlas des ports étrangers. v. 2-6. 1886-90. 5v.

Ref. 81b

Lummis, C. F. Awakening of a nation, Mexico of to-day. 83d

The author is a man quick to observe and understand, enthusiastic over whatever he sets his hand to, and yet painstaking and thorough in collecting and digesting his facts.—Argonaut.

Peary, R. E. Northward over the "great ice"; a narrative of life and work along the shores and upon the interior ice-cap of Northern Greenland in 1886 and 1891-97.

2v. 82c

This narrative has been written to supply a complete authentic record of the author's Arctic work, and contains in condensed form all the historical and illustrative material relating to his various expeditions.—
Nation.

Steevens, G. W. Egypt in 1898. 86b

The work appears in diary form and bears the unmistakable evidences of field work. To many the picture presented of Egypt in 1898 will have the charm of absolute novelty.—N. Y. Times.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Cornill, C. H. History of the people of Israel to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans; tr. by W. H. Carruth. 90c

An admirable sketch upon the lines of historical criticism. Its condensed brevity and clear style, which make it very readable, are accompanied with the drawback that the reasons for the writer's conclusions are not presented.—Outlook.

Harper's dictionary of classical lit. and antiquities; ed. by H. T. Peck. Ref. 90b

At first sight one feels nothing but gratitude to Professor Peck for the labor which he has undertaken. . . . A book of this sort has long been needed, and this one will, we have no doubt, find a permanent place in every public library of importance and upon the shelves of a vast number of classical students and men of liberal culture. It is a matter of great regret to us that we cannot add that it will be found completely trustworthy.—Nation.

Wise, I. M. History of the Hebrews' 2d commonwealth; w. special ref. to its lit., culture and the origin of rabbinism and Christianity. [c1880.]

CIVIL HISTORY.

Andrews, C. M. Historical development of modern Europe. v. 2. 94

A philosophical survey of those things in the history of modern Europe which have really shaped present conditions, and, by reason of its sense of proportion and lucid style, is a valuable contribution to historical literature.—Outlook.

Bodley, J. E. C. France. 2 v. 94c
A notable book. It is not too much to
say that Bodley's France will hereafter be
essential, as well to students as to every

English-speaking person who cares to know the state of government and society in contemporary France. - Atlantic.

Colquhoun, A. R. China in transformation. 95c

No more valuable work of information can be found than "China in Transformation." Mr. Colquboun cannot be called a partisan, for English ways of colonization have been the best the world has known.—N. Y. Times.

Hale, S. Men and manners of the 18th century. (Chautauqua reading circle lit.) 93a

A new volume in which the author has endeavored to give a survey of the period by means of references to the literature of the time. In her choice of material she has been guided by good judgment and an evident familiarity with the whole output of the period she deals with.—Public Opinion.

Jesuit relations and allied documents. v. 25-30. Ref. 92

[In vol. 26] each writer is charged with that intense spirit of action which characterizes Jesuit life in Canada between 1640 and 1650. We are now well advanced in the culminating decade of their endeavors. The machinery of conversion has been fully developed, colonization has added greater physical force to the undertaking, while despite past and present sufferings the Society has not yet lost hope.—Nation.

Joy, J. R. Twenty centuries of Eng. hist. (Chautauqua reading circle lit.) 93a

As an outline it deserves praise.—Public Opinion.

Kingsford, W. History of Canada. v. 10.

No Canadian writer has yet displayed Mr. Kingsford's skill and talent in writing Canadian history.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Pictorial atlas illustrating the Spanish-Amer. War; comprising a hist. of the conflict by L. Armstrong. [c1898.] Ref. 96b

Through the war by camera; an artfolio of current events in the Spanish Amer. War of 1898. Ref. 96b

U. S. War Dept. War of the Rebellion; records. Ser. 1. v. 53. Ref. 91c

The most voluminous military publication yet undertaken by any government.... The work has been in progress 23 years..... The annual appropriation was raised, first to \$40,000 then to \$100,000, and soon to \$235,000.—Pub. Weekly.

INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHY.

Class 97b.

Albany, N. Y. Citizens' Assoc. Typical American. 1888.

John Swinburne.

Bryce, J. William Ewart Gladstone; his characteristics as man and statesman.

Of the many eulogies of Gladstone not one that has come to our notice has the permanent value of Mr. Bryce's tribute to his old leader.... A remarkably impartial and yet sympathetic review of the most impressive career in modern times.—Review of Reviews.

Busch, M. Bismarck; some secret pages of his hist., a diary kept by Busch during 25 years' intercourse w. the great chancelor. 2 v.

Altogether a new thing in biographical literature.... Probably nothing will ever be published which can approach these volumes of Busch in their quality of reflecting literally and faithfully the manner, mental habit, and general point of view of the great German statesman.—Albert Shaw, in Review of Reviews.

Curtis, G. W. Early letters of Curtis to J. S. Dwight; Brook Farm and Concord; ed. by G. W. Cooke.

Taken in their entirety, the letters are a fine disclosure of the working of Transcendentalism in a singularly ardent and ingenuous youth. The heel-taps of the century in which our modern youth delights are no such fairy wine as this, but are they as much better as they are different?—Nation.

Garland, H. Ulysses S. Grant, his life and character.

Mr. Garland has not only presented in an orderly manner and in a lucid and charming style those facts about the life of Grant which we have already known; he has gone much further; he has done much more. He has spent some three years conducting investigations with a view to gathering new data concerning Gen. Grant, has visited every place where Grant ever lived, has interviewed all friends and acquaintances of Grant now living, has examined many unpublished letters relating to Grant, and indeed has spared no efforts to possess himself of all information concerning Grant that was in any way to be obtained.—N. Y.

Jefferson, T. Writings; ed. by P. L. Ford. v. 9. 1807-15. S. S.

Correspondence and official papers.

King, C. R., ed. Life and correspondence of Rufus King. v. 5. 1807-16.

Comprising his letters, private and official, his public documents and his speeches.

Brings a rich store of good material, most of which is new. It covers the years 1807-1816, a period when a sound Federalist could hardly accept with good grace the measures of the Administration. Jefferson was closing his second term with the Embargo, leaving to Madison a legacy in forming which the latter had played no mean part, and with which he was to carry on the curious development of Jefferson's republicanism. King's criticism of this policy is moderate, considering the strong feeling of opposition it created; but he was not in public life until he was chosen to be Senator in 1813.—Nation.

McCarthy, J. Story of Gladstone's life. 2d ed.

The revision in this edition has been very complete, and several important chapters have been added by Mr. McCarthy.... A review of the state of European politics in the closing days of the great statesman lends additional value to the more personal account of his sickness and death.—Pub. Weekly.

TREATIES.

See also the various indexes to periodicals and to government publications.

Burrows, M. Treaties bet. Gt. Brit. and Spain, 1667-70. (In his Hist. of the foreign policy of Gt. Brit. 1897.) 93a

Faucher, J. A new commercial treaty bet. Gt. Britain and Germany. (In Cobden Club. Essays. 2d ser.) 30

Gerard, J. W. The peace of Utrecht; a hist. rev. of the treaty of 1713-94. 94

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Mueller, W. Political history of recent times, 1816-75; w. apx. to 1881. See Index. Swift, J. Some remarks on the Barrier

Treaty bet, her Majesty and the States General; added the said treaty, 1712. (In his Works. v. 6. 1812.) 76h Townsend, G. H. Manual of dates. 1877.

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Elliot. J. The American diplomatic code. embracing a collection of treaties and conventions bet. the U.S. and foreign powers, 1778-1834. 2 v. 20

Haynes, F. E. The reciprocity treaty w. Canada, 1854. (In Amer. Econ. Assoc. Pub. v. 7.) 30

Report on foreign treaties. (In U. S. Continental Cong. Secret journals of congress. v. 3.) Ref. 27a

Snow, F. Treaties and topics in American diplomacy. 1894. 28

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- Same. (In 2262.)

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Hildreth, R. History of the U.S. 2d ser. v. 3. Larned, J. N. History for ready reference. v. 1. 1895. Ref. 89 Mackenzie, A. S. Life of Decatur. (In

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U.S. President (Lincoln) Message on treaties w. the King of the Belgians, 1865. (In 1223.) Ref. 27a

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91 Larned, J. N. History for ready reference. v. 5. 1895. Ref. 89 Rosenthal, L. America and France, 1882. 269 Louisiana Purchase, 1803.

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v. 3. 1894. Ref. 89

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U. S. President (Jackson.) Message on treaty w. France, 1836. (In 280.)

Concerning the mediation of Great Brit. in settling affairs bet. the U.S. and France. - Message on treaty w. France, 1836. (In 291.)

Communicating the fact that the French government has paid four instalments of the money due the U.S. under the treaty.

Spoliation Claims.

Com. on Foreign Relations. 38th II. S. cong. 1st sess. 1863-4. Senate. [French spoliation claims, 1864.] (In 1178.)

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German States.

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U. S. President (Johnson.) Message on German treaties, 1868. (1341.)

Submitting copies of all correspondence, negotiations and treaties w. any of the German states since Jan. 1, 1868 concerning the rights of naturalized citizens.

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Treaty of Paris, 1783.

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Hanson, C. H. Stories of the days of King Arthur. 70

A capital book for boys.—Nation.

K., J. T., comp. The legends of King Arthur and his knights of the round table. 1868.

Maccallum, M. W. Tennyson's Idylls of the King and Arthurian story from the 16th century. 1894. p. 74. 69d

Malory, Sir T. The boy's King Arthur; ed. by S. Lanier. 70

Can with perfect satisfaction be placed in the hands of any boy or girl.—Nation.

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Nutt, A. T. Studies on the legend of the holy grail, with special reference to the hypothesis of its Celtic origin. 1888. 69d

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Tennyson, Alfred, Baron Tennyson. Sir Galahad. (In his Works. 1893.) 67b Westwood, T. The quest of the Sangreall. (In Miles. Poets and poetry. v. 1.) 67

INTERESTING BOOKS.

"The only true equalizers in the world are books; the only treasure-house open to all comers is a library; the only wealth which will not decay is knowledge. To live in this equality, to share in those treasures, to possess this wealth, may be the lot of everyone. All that is needed for the acquisition of these inestimable treasures is the love of books."

J. A. LANGFORD.

Allen, J. L. Kentucky cardinal. Austen, J. Emma. Bellamy, E. Equality. Besant, W. Armorel of Lyonesse. Scilly Islands. Bishop, W. H. Detmold. Bryce, J. Holy Roman empire. 94 Cable, G. W. Dr. Sevier. Charles, Mrs. E. (R.) Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta family. Creasy, E. S. 15 decisive battles. 96b Darwin, C. Descent of man. 46a Davis, H. R. In sight of the goddess. Davis, R. H. Soldiers of fortune. Deland, M. Philip and his wife. Doyle, A. C. Rodney Stone. Eliot, G., pseud. Middlemarch. Emerson, R. W. Essays. 75a Garland, H. Main-travelled roads. Gilder, J. L. Taken by siege. Goethe, J. W. von. Faust; tr. by A. Swanwick. Hale, E. E. Man without a country. Hamilton, K. W. Rachel's share of the Harland, M., pseud. Alone. Harte, F. B. Luck of Roaring Camp; and other sketches. Hawthorne, N. Marble faun.

Hope, A., pseud. Man of mark. Howard, B. W. One summer. Irving, W. Knickerbocker history of New York. James, H., jr. Daisy Miller. Jeffries, J. F. After London. Kennan, G. Siberia and the exile system. Kipling, R. Mine own people. Leighton, R. Thirsty sword. Lubbock, Sir J. Use of life. 75b Marlitt, E., pseud. Little moorland prin-CORR. Meredith, G. Egoist. Mulock, D. M. Brave lady. Norris, W. E. Billy Bellew. Page, T. N. Elsket; and other stories. Phelps. E. S. Madonna of the tubs. Riis, J. A. How the other half lives. 29i Russell, W. C. Emigrant ship. Stael, Mme. de. Corinne. Stories of the South. Taylor, M. I. Imperial lover. Thanet, O., pseud. Expiation. Thompson, D. P. Green mountain boys.

Walford, Mrs. L. B. (C.) Mr. Smith.
Ward, Mrs. M. A. (A.) Sir George Tressady.
Wilkins, M. E. Madelon.

GERMAN LIST.

Some years ago Mr. Peter Herzog, Principal of the Blair School, prepared the following list of German books, which was printed in the Library Bulletin and which may still be recommended to teachers and parents as one that is well adapted to children of average capacity of the ages indicated.

1. German books for pupils between the ages of 7 and 10 years.

(Grades I., II., III.)

Bechstein, L. Neues deutsches Märchenbuch.
Brentano, C. Gockel, Hinkel and Gackeleia.
Claudius, M. Kleine Erzählungen.
Curtman, W. Geschichten für Kinder.
Guell, F. Kinderheimath in Liedern.
Gumpert, T. von. Herzblättchens Zeitvertreib.
Hey, W. Fünfzig Fabeln für Kinder.

Aurelie, pseud. Märchen für Kinder.

Horter, R. Der runde Tisch.
Jaede, H. Hans Hänschen, das Etwas werden wollte.
Koch, R. Wintermuhme.
Kummer, J. J. Der kluge Qökelhahn.
Loehr, J. A. C. Kleine Plaudereien.
Loewenstein, R. Kindergarten.
Pletsch, O. Was willst du werden?
Pocci, F. Lustiges Bilder Buch.

Hoffmann, H. Struwwelpeter.

Schmidt, F. Epheuranken.

Schubert, G. H. v. Märchen und Erzäh-Wulff, M. Blüten. lungen. Zwölf kleine Maedchen.

2. German books for pupils between the ages of 10 and 13 years.

(Grades IV., V., VI. and VII.)

Braun, I. Das liebe Brot. Der blinde Knabe. Claudius, M. Das Haüschen am See. Der Landprediger. -Das Blümchen Wunderhold. Betty und Toms. Gaulke, L. Martin Klaus. Die Schwanen-Jungfrau. Grube, A. W. Blickein's Seelenleben der — Der Schmied von Ruhla. Pichler, L. Unter Karl dem Grossen. Thiere Hoffmann, A. F. F. Deutsche Sagen. - Der Freihof von Siebeneichen. Ritter und Bauer. Schiller, J. Saat und Ernte. Das wahre Glueck. Schmid, J. C. von. Ludwig, der kleine Wenn man nur recht Geduld hat! Auswanderer. Hoffmann, J. Die Geschwister. Hopfenblüthen. (In his Gesammelte Grossvater's Liebling. Schriften. v. 5.) Der zerbrochene Becher. Der Weihnachtsabend. Homer. Odyssee. Koch, R. Vergissmeinnicht. melte Schriften. v. 7.) Kuehn, F. Deutsche Treue. Schmidt, F. Die Türken vor Wien. Niebuhr, B. G. Griechische Heroen-Ge-Die Nibelungen. schichten. 33el Walther and Hildegunde.

Rosa von Tannenburg. (In his Gesam-Nieritz, G. Die Wunderpfeife; oder, Die Gudrun. Kinder von Hameln. 3. German books for pupils older than 13 years. (VIII. Grade and High School.) Archenholtz, J. W. v. Geschichte des Sie-Gerstaecker, F. Der kleine Wallfischfün. benjährigen Krieges. Aurelie, pseud. Bunte Blätter. Goethe, J. W. von. Reineke Fuchs. 68g Griesinger, T. Im hohen Norden. Elisabeth-Album. Baron, R. Californien. Grimm, A. Volksmärchen der Deutschen Becker, K. F. Erzählungen aus der alten nach Musäus. Grube, A. W. Abraham Lincoln. Blaul, F. Glaubenstreue; oder, Die Wallo-Hoffmann, A. F. F. Nur immer brav. nen in der Pfalz. Ein Mann, ein Wort! Burmann, K. Stanley's Reise durch den Jeder in seine Weise. dunkeln Welttheil. Reue versöhnt. Caspari, C. H. Der Schulmeister und sein Der alte Gott lebt noch. Was du thust, thust du dir selbst. Sohn. Colshorn, T. Des deutschen Knaben Wun---- Die Macht des Gewissens. derhorn. Jahn, G. Kamerad Hechel. Dielitz, T. Die Helden der Neuzeit. Kletke, H. Das Buch vom Rübezahl. - Das Mittelalter. - Bilder und Skizzen aus der Geschichte. - Hellas und Rom. Kuehn, F. Ferdinand von Schill. - Reisebilder. Sevdlitz. Diez, K. Wengi, der Bürgermeister von Lessing, G. E. Nathan der Weise. 68gl Maasslieb, W. Peter Schöffer. Solothurn. Nieritz, K. G. Hans Egede, der Grönlands-Das Lied an die Freude. Duller, E. Geschichte des deutschen Volkes. fahrer. Belisar. Frommel, E. Der Heinerle von Lindel-Gutenberg und seine Erfindung. bronn. Oertel, P. W. F. Der Lohn einer guten Aus der Hausapotheke. Aus der Familien-Chronik eines geist-Eine Meuterei im stillen Meere.

lichen Herrn.

Das Schloss-Nobbele.

Oertel, P. W. F. Erdbeben von Lissabon. — Die Boorenfamilie von Klarfontein.	Redenbacher, W. Des englischen Kapitans Cook berühmte drei Reisen um die Welt.
- Von dem Neffen, der seinen Onkel sucht.	Schmidt, F. Herman und Thusnelda.
- Olaf Thorlacksen.	Schiller, J. C. F. v. Wilhelm Tell. 68gl
James Cook.	Schwab, G. Die schoensten Sagen des
Das Leben des Feldmarschalls Derf-	klassischen Alterthums.
flinger.	Simruck, K. J. Rheinsagen. 68g
Büchlein vom Feldmarschall Blücher.	— Heldenbuch. 68g
Von dem frischen v. muthigen Seydlitz.	Springer, R. Schiller Jugendjahre.
Otto, F., pseud. Der grosse König und sein	Stoeber, K. Wessen Licht brennt länger.
Rekrut.	—— Das Elmthali.
— Das Buch merkwürdiger Kinder.	— Der Schneider von Gastein.
Petiscus, A. H. Der Olymp; oder, Mythol-	Stoll, H. W. Die Sagen des classichen Al-
ogie der Griechen und Römer.	terthums.
Pichler, L. Die Schwarzwaldmühle.	Tegnér, E. Frithjof-Sage.
- Franzosengeneral und deutscher Pro-	Trautmann, F. Eppelein von Gailingen.
fessor.	— Die Abenteuer Herzogs Christoph von
— Die Schwestern.	Bayern.
Der Expeditionsrath.	Verena, S. In der Weihnachtszeit.
— Der Ring der Herzogin.	Villamaria. Elfenreigen.
— Deutsche Treue.	Wagner, K. Poetische Geschichte der
Der Sohn der Wittwe.	Deutschen. 68g

HAWAII.

For magazine articles see the various indexes to periodicals.

Ballou, M. M. Under the Southern cross. 2d ed. [c1887.]

Baxley, H. W. What I saw on the west coast of South and North America, and at the Hawaiian Islands. 1865. 82

Eight chapters are devoted to the Ha-

Eight chapters are devoted to the Hawaiian Islands.

Bishop, Mrs. I. L. (B.) The Hawaiian archipelago; 6 months among the Sandwich Islands. 5th ed. 1882.

Her readers carry away from her charming vols. the mental picture of an ideal and idyllic archipelago, a tropical Eden.—Athenæum.

Cumming, C. F. G. Fire fountains; the kingdom of Hawaii, its volcances and its missions. 1883.

[Miss C.] went to Hawaii by a round-about route, and her readers are the gainers by her indomitable resolution; for her acct. of the islands is the most temperate, judicious, and exhaustive description for popular purposes that has yet been published.—Athenseum.

— Lady's cruise in a French man-of-war. New ed. 1882.

Miss Cumming has done good work in collecting, wherever she was able, the old customs, legends, and mythology of the isles she visited.—Academy.

Cheever, H. T. The island world of the Pacific, travel through the Sandwich Islands and other parts of Polynesia. 1851.

It will be found an agreeable and sensible work, w. an apx. containing valuable commercial statistics.—N. Y. Lit. World.

Hunt, T. D. The past and present of the Sandwich Islands. 1855.

Jenkins, J.S. U.S. exploring expeditions; voyage of the U.S. exploring squadron, commanded by Capt. C. Wilkes. 1838-42.

Chapter 15 devoted to the Sandwich Islands.

Mather, H. One summer in Hawaii. [c1891.] Nordhoff, C. Northern Cal., Ore., and the Sandwich Islands. 1874. 83c

Perkins, E. T. Na Motu; or, Reef-rovings in the South Seas; adventures at the Hawaiian, Georgian and Society Islands. 1854.

Reynolds, J. N. Voyage of the U. S. Frigate Potomac during the circumnavigation of the globe. 1831-34. 82b

See pp. 399-423.

Stoddard, C. W. South sea idyls. 1873. 82

Mr. Stoddard is a humorist,—a California humorist,—and the reader is not w. him under the necessity of taking the humorist's own word for the fact; for these "Idylls" have a good deal of undeniable amusement in them.—Nation.

Stoddard, C. W. A trip to Hawaii. [1885.] Vincent, F. Through and through the tropics, travel in Oceanica, Australasia, and India. 1876.

His work has one important quality: it is graphic and very entertaining.—Nation.

VOLCANOES.

Class 46g.

Brigham, W. T. Notes on the volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, w. a hist. of their various eruptions. 1868. Ref.

Dana, J. D. Characteristics of volcanoes; w. contributions of facts and principles fr. the Hawaiian Islands. 1890.

The book is by no means reading for midsummer loungers; but any practical man of sound business capacity . . . will find in it abundant food for reflection.—Overland Monthly.

HISTORY.

American annual cyclopædia. 1893-97.

Ref. 99a

Chambers, H. E. Constitutional history of Hawaii. (In Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies. v. 14.) 26a

Mahan, A. T. Hawaii and our future sea power. (In his Interest of Amer. in sea power. 1897.) 60e

Musick, J. R. Hawaii; our new possessions. 1898. 87c

Deals w. the past, present and probable future of Hawaii.

Sears, H. Governments of the world to-day. 1895. 26

MISSIONS.

Class 87c.

Anderson, R. The Hawaiian Islands; their progress and condition under missionary labors. 3d ed. 1865.

No man living, probably, has seen so much of missionary life, and been so well qualified to judge of the success of missions.

—New Englander.

Bliss, E. M. Encyclopædia of missions. v. 1. Ref. 12c

Stewart, C. S. A residence in the Sandwich islands. 1839.

The object which we have in view in this notice, is to commend the work to the religious public; for notwithstanding its literary merits, it is chiefly valuable to those who know how to value it, as a missionary book.

—Chr. Quarterly Spectator.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.

Hawaii, Dept. of Foreign Affairs. The Hawaiian Islands, their resources, agricultural, commercial and financial. 1896. 30c

General Supt. of Census. Report. 18%.

Pamphlet

Honolulu almanac and directory, cont. complete statistical and general information rel. to the Hawaiian Islands. 1897.

Pamphlet

Statesman's year-book. 1898. Ref. 17 Thrum, T. G., comp. Hawaiian almanac and annual. 1895-98. 2v. Ref. 30c

FICTION.

Class 69b.

Loti, P., pseud. Rarahu; or, The marriage of Loti. 1890.

Newell, C. M. Kaméhaméha, the conquering king. 1885.

Stevenson, R. L. B. Island nights' entertainments. 1893.

MISCELLANY.

Kalakaua, King of Hawaii. The legends and myths of Hawaii. 1888.

Rodgers, C. T. Education in the Hawaiian Islands. Pamphlet

U. S. Navy Dept. Reports by Rear-Admiral Walker rel. to Hawaii. (In 3160.)

Ref. 27a

— Com. to the Hawaiian Islands. Report.

1893. (In 3224.)
—— President. 52d Cong. 2d Sess. 1892-3.

Message and correspondence rel. to treaty of annexation w. the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands. (In 3062.)

53d Cong. 2d Sess. 1893-94.

Message rel. to the Hawaiian Islands, Dec.

18, 1893. (In 3224.)

— State Dept. Correspondence as to the relations bet. the U. S. and the Hawaiian Islands since 1820. (In 3062.)

U. S. Com. on Foreign Relations. 53d Cong. 2d Sess. 1893-4. Senate. Hawaiian Islands. (In 3180.)

Rept., investigation and testimony taken by the Com. on Foreign Affairs authorized to inquire and report whether any, and if so, what irregularities occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse bet. the U. S. and Hawaii. Contains monographs and valuable articles on Hawaii and the people.

— Correspondence, 1889-93, concerning the relations of the U. S. to the Hawaiian Islands. (In 3224.)

READING LIST ON THE NILE.

See also Poole's index, Annual literary index and the encyclopædias,

Etzenberger, R. Up the Nile by steam. HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION. Ref. 86b n. d. Adams, W. H. D. Sir Samuel Baker and France. Description de l'Égypte; ou, Rethe sources of the Nile. (In his Some heroes cueil des observations et des recherches qui of travel. 1880. p. 365-404.) 87 ont été faites en Égypte pendant l'expé-Appleton, T. G. A Nile journal. 1876. 866 dition de l'armée française. 1821-29. 24 v. Atteridge, A. H. Towards Khartoum. 1897. in 25 and 11 v. of Pl. Ref. 86b 96bKnown as Napoleon's Egypt. With the Painstaking, fair, clear and picturesque.— Gleichen, A. E. W., Count. Il. Lond. news. camel corps up the Nile. 1888. 96b Baedeker, K., ed. Egypt, handbook for Goltz, B. Ein Kleinstüdter in Aegypten. travellers. 1878. n. d. p. 355. 86h Albert Nyanza, great Baker, Sir S. W. Hale, E. E. Stories of discovery. 1883. basin of the Nile and explorations of the p. 188. 70 Nile sources. 1866. Hale, E. E. and S. Family flight over Mr. Baker combines in so remarkable a Egypt and Syria. [c1882.] p. 96. 70 degree all the qualities of a great traveller, Herodotus. Egypt and Scythia. Ref. 90 that he has not only made one of the most extraordinary journeys ever recorded by civilized man, but he has given to his account of it an interest not to be surpassed in Johnston, K. Africa. 1884. p. 214. 86 (Stanford's compendium of geography and travel.) the pages of romance. - Edin. review. Klunzinger, C. B. Upper Egypt, its peo-Nile tributaries of Abyssinia and the ple and its products. 1878. p. 111-130. sword hunters of the Hamran Arabs. 1867. 86b Knox, T. W. Boy travellers in Egypt and the Ball, E. A. R. City of the caliphs; a study Holy Land. [c1882.] p. 145. 70 of Cairo and the Nile and its antiquities. Boy travellers in the far East. [c1883.] 1897. p. 25. 70 Barth, H. Travels and discoveries in North-Leland, C. G. Egyptian sketch book. 1874. ern and Central Africa. 1849-55. 3 v. 86c p. 263-327. 86h Bellows, H. W. The old world in its new Lenoir, P. Fayoum; or, Artists in Egypt. face. 1869. v. 2. p. 135. 1873. p. 46. 86b Belzoni, G. B. Fruits of enterprise ex-Lepsius, K. R. Denkmaeler aus Aegypten hibited in the adventures of B. in Egypt and und Aethiopien nach den Zeichnungen der Nubia. 1854. 86h in 1842-45 ausgefuehrten wissenschaftlichen Bruce, J. Travels to discover the source of Expedition. n. d. 12 v. Ref. 86b the Nile. 1768-73. 7 v. and atlas. 866 MacGregor, J. Rob Roy on the Jordan, Bryant, W. C. Letters fr. the East. 1869. Nile, Red Sea, etc.; a canoe cruise. 1870. p. 89-102. 87a 87a Bunsen, C. K. J., Freiherr von. Egypt's Martineau, H. Eastern life, present and place in universal history. 5 v. 1848. past. 1876. p. 17. 87a Miller, E. E. Alone through Syria. See the general index in v. 5, under Nile. Burckhardt, J. L. Journey along the banks p. 68-84. of the Nile, fr. Assouan to Mahass, on the Olin, S. Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræa frontiers of Dongolia. (In his Travels in and the Holy Land. 1843. v. 1. Ref. 87a Oliphant, L. Land of Khemi, up and Nubia. 1882. p. 1-140.) S. S. 86b down the middle Nile. 1882. Clarke, E. D. Travels. 1818. v. 5, p. 45. 86b 87a Prime.W. C. Boat life in Egypt and Nubia. Curtis, G. W. Nile notes of a Howadji. 1857. p. 120. 1862. Reclus, J. J. E. Earth and its inhabitants: What a voyage up the Nile could suggest Africa. 1886. v. 1. p. 31. 81 to a man of imagination, lively humor and Schweinfurth, G. Heart of Africa. 1874. liberal literature, finds record there.—

v. 1. p. 52.

Thousand miles up the

Useful as a guide. Well illustrated.

86b

Southworth, A. S. Four thousand miles of

through the Soudan. 1875.

African travel, a journey up the Nile and

W. D. Howells.

Edwards, A. B. Nile. n. d. Speke, J. H. Journal of discovery of the source of the Nile. 1864. 86c Spencer, J. A. The east; sketches of travel in Egypt and the Holy Land. 1852. p. 23.

Stanley, H. M. My early travels and adventures. 1895.

Gives his earliest knowledge of the African continent, where he witnessed the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, and made a voyage up the Nile to the First Cataract.

Steevens, G. W. Egypt in 1898.

The work appears in diary form and bears the unmistakable evidences of field work. To many the picture presented of Egypt in 1898 will have the charm of absolute novelty.

N. Y. Times.

Egypt, Arabia Petræa and the Holy Land. 1862. v. 1. p. 52. Ref. 86b Stoddard, C. W. Mashallah! a flight into Egypt. 1881. p. 128. Ref. 86b Stuart, H. W. V. Nile gleanings conc. the ethnology, history and art of ancient Egypt.

Taylor, B. Journey to central Africa; or, Life and landscapes from Egypt to the negro kingdoms of the White Nile. [c1854.]

Tirard, H. M. and N. Sketches fr. a Nile steamer for the use of travellers in Egypt. 1891.

There is more in these pages than the mere matter-of-fact teaching of the conventional guide-book.—Athenæum.

Warner, C. D. My winter on the Nile. 1896.

We owe one of the most delightful books of travel we have read to the constantly American quality of the air through which all Egyptian things appear to him.—Atlan.

Willcocks, W. Nile. (In U. S. Weather Bur. Bull. No. 11. 1894.) Ref. 47

INUNDATION.

Lockyer, J. N. Egyptian year and the Nile. (In his Dawn of astronomy. 1894. p. 226-242.)

Nile flood of 1892. (In U. S. State Dept. Consular repts. v. 41. 1893. p. 374-381.) Ref. 30b

U. S. State Dept. Special consular repts.
v. 5. 1891. p. 255-300. Ref. 30b
lrrigation and inundation of the Nile.

Vyse, G. W. River Nile, its irrigation and inundation. (In his Egypt. 1882. p. 73-161.)
90d

Young, J. R. Around the world with General Grant. [c1879.] v. 1. p. 230-279. 87b

MYTHOLOGY.

Bunsen, C. K. J., Freiherr von. Mythology of the Egyptians. (In his Egypt's place in universal history. 1848. v. 1. p. 357.)

Tiele, C. P. History of the Egyptian religion. 1882. p. 135.

Wiedemann, A. Religion of the ancient Egyptians. 1897. p. 145.

NOVELS.

Bates, E. K. Nile days; or, Egyptian bonds.

Ebers, G. M. Bride of the Nile.

- Egyptian princess.

--- Uarda.

Fleming, G. Kismet.

The scene of the story is the Nile, the characters are for the most part voyagers on that river.

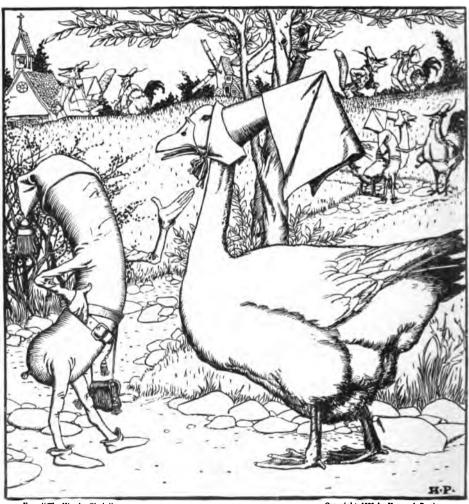
Henry B. Bult, who was arrested some months ago for larceny on the charge of W. E. Benjamin, was sentenced by Judge Newburger, on the 5th inst., to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, N. Y. Bult was born in London Sixty-five years ago, and is the descendant of an old family of tradesmen-experts in books and engravings for generations. He married against his father's wish and lost his patrimony. After struggling for some time for an existence in London he came to New York during the war and got a place at Sabin's, where he had charge of the prints and engravings. After some years he left Sabin, under a cloud, and began business for himself at 706 Broadway. Then domestic troubles came upon

him. He separated from his wife, neglected his business, and finally disappeared altogether. When he returned he obtained employment with George A. Leavitt & Co., with whom he remained a number of years, and then took a position with William Evarts Benjamin, as appraiser, salesman, and buyer. Bult's undoing, it seems, was due to his epicureanism. To indulge his palate he took a place as cook in a Bowery restaurant at night, where he had an opportunity of preparing for himself chops and steaks to his taste. Finally, ill-health obliged him to give up this position. Then he helped himself to his employer's money in order that he might frequent fashionable and high-priced restaurants. —Publishers Weekly.





he Grey Boose goesout into the wide would, where she and a discontented Sausage meet the Cock and the Fox.



From "The Wonder Clock."

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. . The . .

Public Library Magazine

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. V.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER, 1898.

No. 11.

AMERICA TO KIPLING.

He mocked ere knowledge found him,

He knew and mocked me still:—

He is mine by jibe, by speech and tribe,

And the worth of his boyish will.

His hail was curt and careless,

He passed with a mannish stride:—

He is mine by song, by manhood strong

And a common Mother's pride.

He is mine, for England bore him, Sturdy of speech and limb;He is mine by wife, by use and life And the lifting shadow grim.

O, brother mine, look gaily,
The skies are cleared for spring!
O, Mother mine, our heads incline
In one thank-offering!

And none but watchers weary

May know the love we bear:—

Son is he at his Mother's knee,

And brother to my care!

And through my gladdened borders, 'A murmur of palm and pine,
The wish is heard, the Nation's word,
"Be well, O, brother mine!"

MARCH, 1899.

Be well! My grasses quicken,
My swelling buds are fair;
O, drink ye deep of sun and sleep
And breathe my softer air.

The weak have ceased from envy,
Their voice in prayer is strong;
Ye are their's from now, by the clearing
brow
And the unremembered wrong.

Ye are their's and mine. O, brother,
The weak and strong are one!
Be brave, be brave: ye cannot save!—
But drink ye now of the sun.

By the roar of my hundred rivers
That take their silt to the sea,
By silence still on lake and hill,
And sweeping prairies free;

By sweat of men in labor,
By trumpet calls to war,
By pride and force, the troubled course,
And eyes that look afar;

By all I will or gather,

(If striving may atone)

I read thy song, "Be strong, be strong!"

And know thee for my own.

-EDWARD BATES.

THE TRAFFIC IN GIFT BOOKS.

Selected.

T has been generally conceded that the main business of Christmas time is the buying and presenting of gifts, and this fashion of celebrating the holy season is stimulated by the adroitness of our shopkeepers, who bend all their energies to keeping up and strengthening a custom so largely conducive to their interests. The natural result of this system is the publication of a great many books with an exclusive view to the holiday trade,-books that, like Peter Pindar's razors, are made solely to sell, and have no other qualities whatever. With a pretty binding, a "taking title," and a cheap price, it is calculated that any volume will find favor in the eyes of the Christmas shopper, who seldom seeks more than these standard accomplishments. To read it may be as hard as to shave with the peddler's razors, but then it was never intended to be read. Children are the chief sufferers from this machine-made literature, and it is pathetic to see the careless indifference with which any brightly bound book is picked up from the counter, and sent to a little child. When I remember the somber aspect of our old nursery favorites, the black shiny boards which covered the "Tales from the Norse," the dull gray of "Parents' Assistant," the dingy faded green of "Paul and Virginia," and recall the faithful affection we bore these shabby veterans, worn with much handling by elder brothers and sisters, I am at a loss to understand why intelligent people should fancy that brilliant binding and pretty pictures give more pleasure to children than the text of their little libraries. The most lamentable error we can make in the treatment of a child is to assume that to the ignorance of childhood is added the dullness of maturity.

In addition to the books which are un-

desirable in themselves, and by their own right, there are others which are made undesirable by being festively and foolishly attired—with a view to Christmas shopping-or by being published in a form eminently unsuited to their characters. There is something pitifully incongruous in the little trifling holiday editions of Marcus Aurelius, and Epictetus, bound in white vellum, or blue and silver boards, or flexible kid, as if they were love sonnets, or "Hints to Young Ladies in Society." To see these grave stories, giants of the library, tricked out like fairies at a pantomine, and sold for their pretty frippery is offensive to every well-regulated mind. Philosophy is not a side dish at the muses' banquet. It is a solid joint and should be served as becomes its dignity, without paper frills, or meretricious decorations.

I am told that the great advantage and charm of these little books lies in the ease with which they may be carried about. If the text be often incorrect, if there be no notes to assist the student. and no evidence of scholarly workmanship anywhere, the compensation for such defects is the engaging fashion in which the miniature volumes slip into a coat pocket, and may be pulled out in moments of leisure. This view of the matter carries weight. It is gratifying to think of shouting stockbrokers, or cashiers in banks, pausing a few moments now and then to read the austere wisdom of the Roman emperor, or the yet nobler counsels of the Phrygian slave. I had not imagined American men and women to be so wedded to stoicism that they must needs turn to it for refreshment in the scant freedom of their hurried lives. It had even seemed to me that only in quiet libraries, remote from din and haste. could Epictetus be lifted down from the

dusty shelf, and speak to us in tranquil accents of that endurance, calm, sustained, invincible, by which the weakness of man becomes one with the wisdom of divinity. But if brisker souls can gather spiritual and mental sustenance from hasty nibblings at philosophy, these toy volumes doubtless have their place in the great order of advancement.

At least it is better to buy a duodecimo Marcus Aurelius in pale blue than some calf-bound quarto of worthless modern-The mass of Christmas shoppers, that surging tide of human beings with dollars in their pockets which presses urgently about the littered counters, demanding some nice work for a schoolgirl, or for a deaf uncle, or for an old lady in the country, is necessarily at the mercy of the bookseller, and his business is to dispose of whatever lies unpurchased in his shop. Perhaps one customer remembers that the schoolgirl, eager, thoughtful, and intelligent, has expressed a keen admiration for Matthew Arnold, and she wisely resolves to buy her the first volume of "Essays in Criticism," a book at once so simple in diction, so scholarly, and so sympathetic, that it has a peculiar charm for youth, and becomes a stimulating influence in education. But "Essays in Criticism" is, in all probability, not to be found upon counter or shelf; and the bookseller, on being appealed to, urges in a tone of sensible remonstrance that the American edition was published fifteen years ago. He can hardly be expected to keep fifteen-year-old books in stock. It can of course be sent for, but there is sure to be a delay in forwarding it at this hurried Christmas season, and here are some charming volumes of more recent essays that he can heartily recommend in its place. example, here is a nicely printed and beautifully bound collection by Mr. Brander Matthews, with the appropriate sub-title, "Ventures in Criticism"; or if the young lady be interested in "Educational Reform,"-she is not yet half through her Horace—here is a most suggestive work, and absolutely new, by President Eliot, of Harvard. . Meanwhile, the deaf uncle has been accommodated with "The Real Bismarck," and the old lady in the country with "The True Benjamin Franklin," her interests being presumed to lie less far afield. Encouraged by these plunges into veracity, the bookseller proposes "The True George Washington," as a most suitable gift for the schoolgirl; but her elderly relative, being by this time tired and confused, has already decided in favor of Mr. Eliot or Mr. Matthews. The purchase is made and the poor child finds herself on Christmas day in possession of the papers on education, which she will never read, or of the lively "Ventures," which she had much better leave unread. She has lost a book which would have been a friend for life, an intellectual stimulus, and a wise restraint to the headlong confidence of youth. To the young, at least, let us give literature that breathes and burns, books that speak in unfaltering accents to the expanding intelligence ripe for lasting impressions.

AGNES REPPLIER.

One of the most subtle and pure charms of life is missed by him who never buys a book for his own and others' use, even though he be a great reader. Books are the most economic of luxuries, and there is scarcely justification for any rightly ordered life being wholly stranger to this pleasure. The man or woman who "never has money to buy a book" probably has violated the perspective of life. Many a woman sighs because she cannot buy a dollar-and-a-half book, while she carries on her head, jauntily, a ten-dollar hat, fearfully and wonderfully made, an investment that by

any true canon of art adds neither to the beauty of herself nor the world, and contributes little to the comfort of herself or her neighbors. Many a young man goes habitually without a good dictionary, or even a good working edition of the Bible, who is scrupulous about his "patent leathers" and carries an enormous stock of neckties. To all our readers we would say, buy a book once in a while, but beware lest you buy a second-rate book, when a first-rate book comes as cheap, and will much more effectually enrich the life.—The New Unity.

FROM THE NEW BOOKS.

EARTH BURIAL AS A MEANS OF PROPAGAT-ING DISEASE.

PASTEUR, whose researches in the propagation of infection by means of living organisms, as bacteria, have given him a world-wide reputation, discovered that these microscopic forms of life, developed in infinite exuberance in dead bodies, work their way up through the soil to the surface, there to be scattered in every direction by the winds, with the possibility of propagating innumerable diseases. In Denmark, a virulent cattle disease was communicated to some cows, from their grazing in a field, where twelve years previously cattle dying of the same complaint had been buried.

Long after an epizootic of splenic fever, a disease that annually destroys thousands of sheep and cattle throughout Europe, M. Pasteur, on investigating a fresh outbreak of the disease, learned that, as was the case in Denmark, the cattle affected were pastured in fields where previous victims of this contagion had been buried. His examination resulted in the discovery that the bacteria had made their way from the buried carcasses to the surface; they were found in swarms in the intestinal canal of earthworms.

The conclusions reached by Pasteur from his experiments received a startling confirmation through the investigations of Dr. Domingo Freire, of Rio Janeiro, during the epidemic of yellow-fever in that city. So important was his discovery that official reports on the subject were forwarded by the consular officers at Rio to both Houses of the British Parliament, and to the State Department at Washington. The investigations of Dr. Freire showed that the soil of the cemeteries, in which the victims of yellow-fever were buried, was positively alive

with microbic organisms identical in every way with those in the blood of patients dying from the disease in the hospitals. "I gathered", says this physician, "from a foot below the surface, some of the earth overlying the remains of a person who died of the fever about a year before. On examining a small quantity with the microscope, I found myriads of microbes exactly identical with those found in the excreta of persons stricken with the disease. Many of the organisms were making spontaneous movements. These observations, which were verified in all their details by my assistants, show that the germs of yellow-fever perpetuate themselves in cemeteries. In fact, therefore, the cemeteries are so many nurseries of yellow-fever, for every year the rain washes the soil and the fever germs, with which it is so thickly sown, into the watercourses and distributes them over the town and neighborhood." A guinespig, whose blood was shown, by examination, to be in a pure state, was shut up in a confined space in which was placed the earth taken from the grave just mentioned. In five days the animal was dead, and its blood was found to be literally alive with the characteristic parasite (cryptococcus), in various stages of evolution. The injection of a gram of blood charged with these organisms, into the veins of a rabbit, was followed by death in a quarter of an hour. The blood of the rabbit was then found to contain the cryptococcus, and the injection of a gram of it into a guinea-pig was also followed by death. The blood of the guinea-pig swarmed with this microscopic parasite, and another guinea-pig when inoculated with it died in a short time; its own blood being seen on examination to contain the same characteristic organisms in profusion. The concluding warning of the Doctor, after narrating

these experiments, may well awaken reflection. "If each corpse," he says, "is the bearer of millions of millions of organisms that are specifics of ill, imagine what a cemetery must be in which new foci are forming around each body. In the silence of death these worlds of organisms, invisible to the unassisted eye, are laboring incessantly and unperceived to fill more graves with more bodies destined for their food and for the fatal perpetuation of their species."

With every contagious disease fatal to mankind accompanying its victims to the cemetery, does not cremation become a public necessity?

Well may the Century Magazine, referring to this subject, express astonishment that in the face of the many and various risks involved in our method of burying our dead, there should have been in modern times so little care and fore-"If the breezes," it adds, "that blow from Greenwood, Mount Auburn and Laurel Hill are laden with germs which propagate the diseases which have already slain our kindred, then the most expensive feature of those cities of the dead is not their costly monuments. It is worth while to ask ourselves whether the disciples of cremation have not a truth on their side. Indeed the whole matter of our burial customs is one which urgently needs revision . . . The dwellers in close proximity to graveyards who have been poisoned by their drainage, include a vast multitude whose number has never been reckoned."

These words are tame, however, when compared with those used by the Committee of Physicians, appointed by the American Medical Association to consider the question of cremation. The committee, headed by Dr. James M. Keller, in its report to the Association when in session in St. Louis on May 6, 1886, declared, that, "we believe that

the horrid practice of earth-burial does more to propagate the germs of disease and death, and to spread desolation and pestilence over the human race, than do all man's ingenuity and ignorance in every other custom or habit. . . . The fatal delusion, that the earth renders harmless or innocuous the corpse, must be dispelled. Incontrovertible proof of the fact that the vicinity of graveyards is unhealthy is abundant. . . . Point to a city, if you can, whose growth has demanded the removal of the dead from its cemetery, that will not attest the truth of the rapid production of disease and death in all neighboring localities. "God's acre" must become a thing of the past. The graveyard must be abandoned. The time has come for us to face squarely the problem, how to dispose of our dead with safety to the living. And your committee has an abiding faith that you will earnestly and at once say, that the 'earth was made for the living, not for the dead,' and that pure air, pure water, and pure soil, are absolutely necessary for perfect health."-From Earthburial and Cremation, by A. G. Cobb.

COURTSHIP ACCORDING TO RUSKIN.

Scene.—A Balcony outside the Musik-Saal of the Insel Hotel, Constance. Miss Prendergast is seated; Culchard is leaning against the railing close by. It is about nine; the moon has risen, big and yellow, behind the mountains at the further end of the Lake; small black boats are shooting in and out of her track upon the water; the beat of the steamers' paddles is heard as they come into harbour. Culchard has just proposed.

Miss Prendergast (after a silence). I have always felt very strongly with Ruskin that no girl should have the cruelty to refuse a proposal—

Culchard (with alacrity). Ruskin is

always so right. And—er—where there is such complete sympathy in tastes and ideas, as I venture to think exists in our own case, the cruelty would—

Miss P. Pray allow me to finish! "Refuse a proposal at once" is Ruskin's expression. He also says (if my memory does not betray me), that "no lover should have the insolence to think of being accepted at once." You will find the passage somewhere in Fors.

Culch. (whose jaw has visibly fallen). I cannot say I recall it at this moment. Does he hold that a lover should expect to be accepted by—er—instalments, because, if so—

Miss P. I think I can quote his exact words. "If she simply doesn't like him, she may send him away for seven years—"

Culch. (stiffly). No doubt that course is open to her. But why seven, and where is he expected to go?

Miss P. (continuing calmly). "He vowing to live on cresses and wear sack-cloth the meanwhile, or the like penance."

Culch. I feel bound to state at once that, in my own case, my position at Somerset house would render anything of that sort utterly impracticable.

Miss P. Wait, please,—you are so impetuous. "If she likes him a little," —(Culchard's brow relaxes)—"or thinks she might come to like him in time, she may let him stay near her,"—(Culchard makes a movement of relief and gratitude)—"putting him always on sharp trial, and requiring, figuratively, as many lionskins and giants' heads as she may think herself worth."

Culch. (grimly). "Figuratively" is a distinct concession on Ruskin's part. Still, I should be glad to know—

Miss P. If you will have a little more patience, I will make myself clear. I have always determined that when the —ah—occasion presented itself, I would

deal with it on Ruskinian principles. I propose in your case—presuming of course you are willing to be under vow for me—to adopt a middle course.

Culch. You are extremely good. And what precise form of—er—penance did you think of?

Miss P. The trial I impose is, that you leave Constance to-morrow—with Mr. Podbury.

Culch. (firmly). If you expect me to travel for seven years with him, permit me to mention that I simply cannot do it. My leave expires in three weeks.

Miss P. I mentioned no term, I believe. Long before three weeks are over we shall meet again, and I shall be able to see how you have borne the test. I wish you to correct, if possible, a certain intolerance in your attitude towards Mr. Podbury. Do you accept this probation or not?

Culch. I—ah—suppose I have no choice. But you really must allow me to say that it is *not* precisely the reception I anticipated. Still, in your service, I am willing to endure even Podbury—for a strictly limited period; that I do stipulate for.

Miss P. That, as I have already said, is quite understood. Now go and arrange with Mr. Podbury.

Culch. (to himself, as he retires). It is most unsatisfactory; but at least l'odbury is disposed of!

(The same Scene, a quarter of an hour later. Podbury and Miss P.)

Podb. (with a very long face). No, I say, though! Ruskin doesn't say all that?

Miss P. I am not in the habit of misquoting. If you wish to verify the quotation, however, I dare say I could find you the reference in *Fors Clavigera*.

Podb. (ruefully). Thanks—I won't trouble you. Only it does seem rather

rough on fellows, don't you know. If every one went on his plan—well, there wouldn't be many marriages! Still, I never thought you'd say "Yes" right off. It's like my cheek, I know, to ask you at all; you're so awfully clever and that. And if there's a chance for me, I'm game for anything in the way of trial. Don't make it any stiffer than you can help, that's all!

Miss P. All I ask of you is to leave me for a short time and go and travel with Mr. Culchard again.

Podb. Oh, I say, Miss Prendergast, you know. Make it something else. Do! Miss P. That is the task I require, and I can accept no other. It is nothing, after all, but what you came out here to do.

Podb. I didn't know him then, you see. And what made me agree to come away with him at all is beyond me. It was all Hughie Rose's doing—he said we would get on together like blazes. So we have—very like blazes!

Miss P. Never mind that. Are you willing to accept the trial or not?

Podb. If you only knew what he's like when he's nasty, you'd let me off—you would really. But there, to please you, I'll do it. I'll stand him as long as ever I can—'pon my honor I will. Only you'll make it up to me afterwards, won't you now?

Miss P. I will make no promises—a true knight should expect no reward for his service, Mr. Podbury.

Podb. (blankly). Shouldn't he? I'm a little new to the business, you see, and it does strike me—but never mind. When am I to trot him off!

Miss P. As soon as you can induce him to go—to-morrow, if possible.

Podb. I don't believe he'll go, you know, for one thing!

Miss P. (demurely). I think you will find him open to persuasion. But go and try, Mr. Podbury.

Podb. (to himself, as he withdraws). Well, I've let myself in for a nice thing! Rummest way of treating a proposal I ever heard of. I should just like to tell that fellow Ruskin what I think about his precious ideas. But there's one thing, though—she can't care about Culchard, or she wouldn't want him carted off like this. . . . Hooray, I never thought of that before! Why, there he is now dodging about to find out how I've got on. I'll tackle him straight off.

[Culchard and Podbury meet at the head of the staircase and speak at

the same moment.]

Culch. Er — Podbury, it has occurred to me that we might— leave this place Podb. I say, Culchard, we really ought to—

Podb. Hullo! We're both of the same mind for once, eh? (*To himself.*) Poor old beggar! Got the sack! That explains a lot. Well, I won't tell him anything about this business just now.

Culch. So it appears. (To himself.) Had his quietus, evidently. Ah, well, I won't exult over him.

[They go off together to consult a timetable.] •

Miss P. (on the balcony, musing). Poor fellows! I couldn't very well say anything more definite at present. By the time I have see them again, I may understand my own heart better. Really, it is rather an exciting sensation, having two suitors under vow and doing penance at the same time—and all for my sake! I hope, though, they won't mention it to one another or to Bob. Bob does not understand these things, and he might-But after all, there are only two of them. And Ruskin distinctly says that any girl who is worth anything ought always to have half a dozen or so. Two is really quite moderate.—From The Travelling Companions, by F. Anstey.

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No. 11.

Without books, God is silent, justice dormant, natural science at a stand, philosophy lame, letters dumb, and all things involved in Cimmerian darkness.—Bartholin.

In glancing through the volume entitled Famous Givers and their Gifts, compiled by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, which is a record of large gifts to institutions for public benefit, one is impressed by two things. The first is that most of these public benefactors have been men who have made and not inherited their wealth. The second is the proportion in which the various public institutions have been recipients.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose name, of course, appears prominently in these pages, once stated what he considered seven of the best uses to which surplus wealth should be devoted:

The founding of great universities; free libraries; hospitals or any means to alleviate human suffering; public parks and flower gardens for the people, conservatories such as Mr. Phipps has given to the park at Allegheny City; suitable halls for lectures, elevating music, and other gatherings, free, or rented for a small sum; free swimming-baths for the people; attractive places of worship, especially in poor localities.

Mrs. Bolton says: Mr. Carnegie's own great gifts have been largely along the line which he believes the "best gift to a community",—a free public library. He thinks with John Bright that "it is impossible for any man to bestow a greater

benefit upon a young man than to give him access to books in a free library."

Again Mr. Carnegie says,

"I come also by heredity to my preference for free libraries. The newspaper of my native town recently published the history of the free library in Dunfermline, and it is there recorded that the first books gathered together and opened to the public were the small collections of three weavers. Imagine the feelings with which I read that one of these three men was my honored father. He founded the first library in Dunfermline, his native town; and his son was privileged to found the last. . . . I have never heard of a lineage for which I would exchange that of the library-founding weaver.

In making a rough estimate of the sum of the amounts chronicled by Mrs. Bolton, some \$132,000,000, it is interesting to note how closely Mr. Carnegie has indexed the general view as to the relative importance of these institutions. Universities and educational institutions lead the list, as having received about \$88,-000,000; while libraries are second with a record of from eighteen to twenty millions, which is not a discreditable proportion when one remembers that it is only in the last twenty years that the endowment of a library has come to be recognized as one of the wisest and noblest of benefactions; hospitals come third, with a showing of about ten millions; then the churches with eight millions; then lecture halls and places of amusement with six millions; parks, two millions; and public baths, in our estimation a

very important division, has received no millions at all.

Except in the matter of parks, where we stand almost alone, thanks to Henry Shaw who has done more than any other of her citizens to give St. Louis a worldwide reputation, our city is not represented in this list.

There has been, apparently, no surplus wealth in St. Louis to devote to works of public benefit. Whatever we may show to the visitors to our great Exposition that we are planning, our public institutions are not such that they will be pointed out with pride.

There are four years between to-day and the date at which the world is invited to come and view our progress. Would it not be well, in this interval, to progress to the usual level attained by American cities far smaller than St. Louis? We have the promise of a University. Let us also have a Library, a Hospital, and free Swimming-baths. What St. Louisan will do for St. Louis what Andrew Carnegie has done for a dozen cities?

For the illustrations of this number, which are all in connection with our list of gift books, we acknowledge our indebtedness to the courtesy of the publishers of some of the best juvenile books in our collection. It is a matter of much regret that the list could not be printed before Christmas, as was planned, but as the books suggested are those that are always desirable, it has been decided to print it at the earliest available time, and it will be as useful next Christmas as it would have been this year. The list is not an advertisement, and the books are recommended on their merits alone. It is thought that the experience of library workers might make their suggestions valuable and welcome to the buyers of books for boys and girls. To those who are bewildered in their choice among the thousands of books put forth by the publishers we offer this carefully prepared list as an aid. The addition of publisher, price, and date of publication will assist materially in forming a decision.



From Pinocchio's adventures. By courtesy of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Publishers.

See List of Gift Books.

26

AMERICAN HISTORY LIST.

Recommended by Dr. E. D. Warfield, Pres. of Lafayette College, in The Bookbuyer, Aug., 1897.

Bancroft, G. History of the U.S. 91 McMaster, J. B. History of the people of II. S. Bryce, J. The American commonwealth.

Epochs of Amer. Hist.

Thwaites, R. G. The colonies, 1492-1750.

Hart, A. B. The formation of the Union. 91 Wilson, W. Division and re-union, 1829-Ω1

Fiske, J. The American revolution. 91b - The critical period of American history,

BIOGRAPHIES.

(Amer. statesmen ser.) Class 97b. Hamilton. Samuel Adams. J. Q. Adams. Patrick Henry. Jefferson. Jackson. Madison. Washington. Clay. Webster.

COLLATERAL READING.

Doyle, J. A. English colonies in America.

91a Weeden, W. B. Economic and social history of New England. 1620-1789. 91a (1801-Adams, H. History of the U. S. 91

Parkman, F. The old régime in Canada. 92

Fisher, G. P. The colonial era. 91a Lecky, W. E. H. Democracy and liberty.

26 Campbell, D. The puritan in England, Holland and America. 26a

Bruce, P. A. The economic history of Virginia in the 17th cent. 914 Rhodes, J. F. History of the U. S. from

the compromise of 1850. 91 Earle, Mrs. A. M. Sabbath in puritan New

England. **Ω1a** Winthrop, J. and Mrs. M. (T.) Some old puritan love letters. 97b

Frothingham, R. Rise of the republic.

Balzac's birthday, the 20th of next May, is his centenary, and is to be celebrated both at Paris and Tours. It is said that his long-forgotten play, "Marâtre," will be performed at the Paris Odéon.—Pub. Weekly.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Barrie, J. M. Little minister. Black, W. Strange adventures of a phaeton. Bulwer-Lytton. Last days of Pompeii. My novel.

Cable, G. W. Grandissimes.

Carey, R. N. Search for Basil Lyndhurst. Clemens, S. L. £1,000,000 bank note.

Craven, Mme. P. L. Fleurange.

Crawford, F. M. Roman singer.

Davis, R. H. Soldiers of fortune.

Dickens, C. J. H. Nicholas Nickleby.

Tale of two cities.

Eliot, G., pseud. Adam Bede.

Mill on the Floss.

Romola.

Falconer, L., pseud. Mademoiselle Ixe. Foote, Mrs. M. (H.) Led Horse Claim. Gaskell, Mrs. E. C. (8.) Cranford.

Wives and daughters.

Grant, M. M. Sun-maid.

Grant, R. Confessions of a frivolous girl.

Hale, E. E. Man without a country.

Halevy, L. Marriage for love.

Hawthorne, N. Marble faun.

Ingelow, J. Off the skelligs.

Keary, A. Castle Daly.

Kingsley, C. Hypatia.

Westward, ho!

Lang, A. Monk of Fife.

Lyall, E. Knight errant. Mitchell, S. W. Hugh Wynne.

Mulock. D. M. His little mother.

Miss Tommy.

Young Mrs. Jardine.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. (W.) Kirsteen.

Old Lady Mary.

Phelps, E. S. Singular life.

Shorthouse, J. H. Sir Percival.

Stockton, F. R. Casting away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine.

Rudder Grange.

Thackeray, W. M. Newcomes.

Virginians.

26a

Tytler, S., pseud. Huguenot family.

Walford, Mrs. L. B. (C.) Baby's grandmother.

Warner, C. D. Little journey in the world. Weyman, S. J. Gentleman of France.

Wiggins, Mrs. K. D.(8.) Penelope's English experiences.

Penelope's progress.

Woolson, C. F. Anne.

Yonge, C. M. Modern Telemachus.

The North



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GIFT BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Attractive books of lasting value suggested as suitable gifts. Those marked with a * are for little children.

Adams. W. I. L., ed. Sunlight and shadow; a book for photographers, amateur and professional. N. Y., Baker, [c1897.] \$2.50.

Alcott, L. M. Little men. Bost., Roberts, 1898. \$1.50.

Little women. Bost., Roberts, 1898. \$1.50.

Aldrich, T. B. Story of a bad boy. Bost., Houghton, 1898. \$1.25.

Andersen. H. C. Stories. Bost., Houghton, [c1891.] (Riverside school lib.) 50c. - Stories and tales. Bost., Houghton,

[c1870.] \$1.00. Arabian nights; ed. by Andrew Lang. N.

Y., Longmans, 1898. \$2.00. Arabian nights entertainments. N. Y.,

Routledge, n. d. \$1.00.

Stories fr. the Arabian nights. Bost., Houghton, [c1897.] (Riverside library.) 60c.

Asbjoernsen, P. C. Fairy tales from the far North. Lond., Nutt, 1897. \$1.50.

Beard, D. C. American boys' handy book; what to do and how to do it. N. Y., Scribner, 1897. \$2.00.

Outdoor games for all seasons. N. Y., Scribner, 1896. \$2.50.

Blaikie, W. How to get strong and how to stay so. N. Y., Harper, 1898. \$1.75.

Bolton, S. K. Famous American statesmen. N. Y., Crowell, [c1888.] \$1.50.

Lives of poor boys who became famous. N. Y., Crowell, [c1885.] \$1.50.

Brooks, E. S. Century book of famous Americans. N. Y., Century, [c1896.] \$1.50.

Century book of the American Revolution. N. Y., Century, [c1897.] \$1.50.

Describes and illustrates the battle fields of the Revolution as they appear today. The story of the past is told also in connection with the present in spirited conversations between our old friend "Uncle Tom" and the same group of boys and girls that we learned to know in the Century book for young Americans and the Century book of famous Americans. The southern battle fields of which little has been written have had special attention devoted to them. Pub. Weekly.

Historic girls. N. Y., Putnam, 1887. \$1.50.

True story of Abraham Lincoln. Bost., Lothrop, [c1896.] \$1.50.

Brown, J. Rab and his friends. Bost., Houghton, 1898. (Riverside school lib.) 60c.

Perhaps no truer, more convincing dog character exists in literature than that of ugly, faithful Rab.—Warner. Library of the world's best lit.

Buckley, A. B. Fairy land of science. N. Y., Appleton, 1898. \$1.50.

Winners in life's race. N. Y., Appleton, 1896. \$1.50.

Bulfinch, T. Age of fable; or, The beauties of mythology. Bost., Tilton, 1894. \$2.50.

Bunyan, J. Pilgrim's progress. N. Y., Century, 1898. \$1.50.

A superb art book and one which will revive interest in Pilgrim's progress.-N. Y. Tribune.

*Burnett, F. H. Editha's burglar. Bost., Estes, 1898. 50c.



From "Alice in Wonderland," by courtesy of Macmillan & Co., Publishers.

*Caldecott, R. Caldecott picture book. 1-4. Lond. and N. Y. Warne, n. d. ea. 5s. and 6s.

John Gilpin, The house that Jack built, Hey diddle diddle, Babes in the wood, etc.

Carroll, L. Alice's adventures in wonderland. N. Y., MacMillan, 1896. \$1.00.

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The prince of Wales' visit to New York.

Field, M. B. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde in New York. (In his Memories, 1874. p. 229.) Ref. 71

German emperor. Sat. Rev. 72:32. Ref. 100d

Emperor William's visit to England in 1891.

German emperor and his visit to Palestine. Outlook. 60:209. (S. 24.) Ref. 100d German emperor and his visit to Palestine. Spectator. 81:233. (Ag. 20, '98.)

German emperor and Palestine. Fortnightly Rev. 70:548. Ref. 100c

German week. Spectator. 67:42.

Ref. 100d

The emperor's visit to England.

Grand-duke Alexis. Every Sat. 11:415.

Ref. 100d

The preparations made in New York for

his visit.

How to entertain an emperor. Sat. Rev.
72:16. Ref. 100d

72:16. Ref. 100d Indian princes at the Jubilee. It. Lond. News. 111:46. Ref. 100d

Infanta's visit to America. Illus. Amer. 13:671. Ref. 100d

Jennings, J. Our Washington letter. Independent. 50:375. Ref. 6b The visit of the prince of Belgium to Washington.

King Jerome and his American wife. Living Age. 71:83. Ref. 100d Jerome Bonaparte's visit to America.

Latham, J. B. The fêtes for the czar. Westminster. 146:654. Ref. 100c Visit of the emperor and empress of Russia to France.

Mackin, Mrs. S. M. A. (B.) A society woman on two continents. 1896. p. 37-41.

Visit of the Grand duke Alexis to St. Louis.

Parisian fêtes in honor of the Russian emperor. Harper's Weekly. 40:1082.

Ref. 100d Perrine, W. When the king of Spain lived on the banks of the Schuylkill. Ladies' home jour. 15:13-14. (Ap. 98.) Ref. 100c Peter the Great in England. Living Age. Ref. 100d 47:467. Prince of Wales in India. Appleton. 18:1. Ref. 100d

Russell, W. H. The prince of Wales' tour; a diary in India, w. some acc't of the visits of his royal highness to the courts of Greece,

Egypt, Spain and Portugal. 1878. Shanks, C. G. Joseph Bonaparte in New Jersey. Appleton. 12:360. Ref. 100d 40:1090. Tsar in Paris. Harper's Wkly.

Ref. 100d

Tsar in Paris. Nation. 63:343. Ref. 100d Tsar on tour. Sat. Rev. 82:276. Ref. 100d Two emperors. Sat. Rev. 66:63. Ref. 100d

Visit of the Ger. emperor and the czar of Russia to the northern courts.

Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria), Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India. Leaves fr. the journal of our life in the Highlands, 1848-61, 1868. Visit of the king of Siam to England. Il. Lond. News. 111. Ref. 100d

RECENT ADDITIONS.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Allen, E. H. Manual of cheirosophy. 8th ed. 1896.

Considering Mr. Heron-Allen's Introductory Argument as seriously as he has intended it, one must admire and respect its fairness and clearness, its research, its carefully annotated quotations and their proportionate and deductive value. ΪAΊ thoughtful résume of his subject.—Bookman.

Whole. Italian. Sacra Biblia; tr. da G. Diodati. 1835. Ref. 7

Ref. 4 b Borderland. v. 3. 1896. Edited by W. T. Stead.

Bunyan, J. Pilgrim's progress fr. this world to that which is to come; w. introd. by H. R. Haweis; w. designs by G. W., F. [and] L. Rhead. 1898.

The drawings are of various degrees of merit, much the best of them are those by George Rhead.-Nation.

Catholic world. v. 67. Apr.-Sept., 1898.

Ref. 6b

Gladden, W. Christian pastor and the working church. 1898. Intended to cover the field of what is

known as Pastoral Theology.—Introd.

Gossner, J. Schatzkaestchen enthaltend biblische Betrachtungen auf alle Tage im Jahre zur Beförderung haüslicher Andacht und Gottseligkeit. [Pref. 1849.]

Gratz College. Publications. 1. 1897. 14 Contains lectures on Ital. Jewish lit., The hist, and the future of the text of the Talmud, Jewish physicians, and The Psalms and their place in the liturgy.

Hastings, J., and others, eds. Dictionary of the Bible; dealing with its language, lit. and contents, incl. the Biblical theology. v. 1. Ref. 6a

Marks a distinct stage in theological development, in that it is soberly and constructively critical. It cannot fail to become authoritative among those persons whose own teachings will set the trend of popular theology during the next generation.-Dial.

Higginson, T. W. Tales of the enchanted islands of the Atlantic. 1898.

The stories are old, and many of them have been told in many forms; but in this volume they are collected and retold with the skill of an experienced man of letters, and find their co-ordinating principle in their geographical location.—Outlook.

Independent. v. 50. Jan.-June, 1898. Ref. 6b McGiffert, A. C. A history of Christianity in the Apostolic age. 1898. (Internat, the-

The subject of this bulky volume has probably never been treated before with equal freedom and freshness by any Christian scholar, unless that title is accorded to Renan. . . . He is much better furnished as a critic than as a historian, and he has written mainly a literary history of the early church, a criticism on the early documents. -Nation.

Moses, J. S. Order of prayers and responsive readings for Jewish worship. 1884. 9 Compiled and translated fr. the Hebrew, w. a coll. of the Psalms appended for responsive reading.

Nietzsche, F. Menschliches, Allzumenschliches, ein Buch für freie Geister. 2 v. 2

Consists of carefully polished aphorisms and detached paragraphs, each complete in itself, but arranged in groups for the printer, according as they are more or less closely related in subject. They read consequently more like the common-place-book of an erratic genius than a connected treatise.

The style has the advantage of transparent clearness and assured ease,

heightened from time to time by a piquant phrase and by epigramatic sallies that recall Heine by their wit and malice.—Adam Seth in Blackwood's.

Olmstead, D. H. Protestant faith; or, Salvation by belief; 3d ed., w. an introd. on the limitations of thought. 1897. 11c

An attack on what the author styles, "the peculiar but pernicious tenet of justification by faith." Nothing new or important is contributed to the long-standing debate in this volume.—Independent.

Trine, R. W. In tune with the infinite; or, Fullness of peace, power and plenty.

[c1897.] 6f

To point out the great facts in connection with, and the great laws underlying the workings of the interior, spiritual, thought forces, to point them out so clearly that even a child can understand, is the author's aim.

—Pref.

ETHICS.

Class 5.

International journal of ethics. v. 8. 1898.

Nietzsche, F. Jenseits von Gut und Böse, Vorspieleiner Philosophie der Zukunft. 1896.

Although the expression "Beyond good and evil" is intended to mean beyond the current Christian or altruistic morality, it becomes, after all, equivalent to a denial of the moral point of view altogether.

He seemingly falls back upon instinct pure and simple: "Everything good is instinct—and consequently easy, necessary, free."—A. S. Pattison in the Contemporary Review.

Universal Peace Congress. Lond. Proceedings, 1890. Ref.

A record of the work of men of various nations who met for the purpose of conferring together on the best means of obtaining peace for mankind.

ORGANIC AND STATUTE LAW.

Missouri. 39th General Assem., 1897. Laws of Mo. Ref. 23b

U. S. Congress. The military laws of the U. S., prepared by G. B. Davis. 3d ed. 1898.

Ref. 23a

Decisions in cases rel. to the public lands; ed. by S. V. Proudfit. v. 20-21. 1895.

Judge-Advocate-General's Office. Military reservations, national military parks and national cemeteries; prepared by J. B. McCrellis. Ref. 23a

POLITICS.

Commons, J. R. City government. (Univ. of N. Y. Extension Dept. Syllabus 73.) 26
An admirable syllabus of lectures on City Governments. Not only does it summarize Professor Common's interesting lectures, but refers the student to the best books on the topics treated.—Outlook.

Ford, H. J. Rise and growth of Amer. politics; a sketch of constitutional development. 1898.

A systematic explanation of the characteristics of American politics, tracing them from their colonial origins and English antecedents, through the various phases of their development, down to the present day. The adoption of the constitution is treated as an incident of the process, and an im-

portant feature of the work is the account given of the stresses and reactions upon practical politics, caused by the condensation of the political ideas of the fathers into a rigid frame of government. The result was that constitutional development was forced to take its course outside of the written constitution and provide its own agencies. Hence, party organization is classed among the organs of government and is discussed from that point of view. In conclusion, the work attempts to forecast the ultimate type to which American politics are tending, and reaches conclusions more gratifying to national pride than are usually set forth in political treatises.

Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in polit. and hist. science. v. 18-19. 2v. 26a

v. 18. State aid to higher education. v. 19. Brough, C. H. Irrigation in Utah.

Stanwood, E. History of the presidency. 1898.

Though based upon his well-known 'History of Presidential Elections,' is practically a new book. . . . Has the same qualities of accuracy and impartiality which distinguished its predecessor; while the fuller treatment gives to the narrative a continuity and effectiveness which the earlier work did not always possess. The new book will supersede the old one, and, like it, will be indispensable.—Nation.

Narrates the circumstances of the inception of all national political parties in America, and records all their authoritative platforms.

U.S. Com. on Foreign Relations. Report relative to affairs in Cuba. 1898. Ref. 28
Wisconsin, Legislature. Rive book 1889 91

Wisconsin. Legislature. Blue book. 1889, 91. 2v. Ref. 26c

Woolsey, T. S. America's foreign policy; essays and addresses. 1898. 28

Taken together, they give a good idea of the foreign policy of the United States from a thoroughly practical point of view. On several subjects of great importance, such as the Monroe Doctrine, the Nicaragua Canal, and the Philippines, they deal with questions of policy.—Nation.

LEGISLATIVE ANNALS.

Berlin. Magistrat. Bericht über die Gemeinde-Verwaltung der Stadt. 1889-95. v. 1. Ref. 27c

Canada. Archivist. Report on Canadian archives. 1895-97. Ref. 27c Charleston, S. C. Year book. 1896-97. 2v.

U. S. CONGRESS. ANNALS.

Ref. 27b

Ref. 27a.

U. S. 54th Congress, 1st sess., 1895-96. House. Reports of committees. v. 9.

Nicaragua canal, etc.

- Senate. Reports. v. 4-5.

- v. 4. Pacific railroads, etc.
- v. 5. Miscellaneous.

U.S. Congress. Congressional record. v. 31. pts. 5-8 and Index. 55th c., 2d s., 1897-8.

Containing the proceedings and debates of cong.

President (McKinley.) 54th Cong., 2d sess., 1896-97. Message and documents: rept. of the Sec. of Agric., 1896.

Inspection of animals intended for food, Cattle and meat trade of Gt. Brit., Gratuitous seed distribution, etc.

SOCIOLOGY.

American journal of sociology. v. 3. July, 1897-May, 1898.

Croly, Mrs. J. C. History of the woman's club movement in America. [c1898.] 29m

The need and value of this history are to be found in the natural character of the woman's club development, as the outgrowth of national conditions, and the cumulative evidence of the woman's ideals and strongest tendencies.-Pref.

Fletcher, H. That last waif; or, Social quarantine. [c 1898.]

General Federation of Women's Clubs. Biennial [conference.] 3. 1896. Ref. 29m

Wyckoff, W. A. Workers; an experiment in reality; the west. 1898.

This supplements the first volume on "The east," and completes the work. Mr. Wyckoff here tells of his experiences in the terrible slums of Chicago, of the anarchists and the labor unions and the starving unemployed, of the wheat farms, deep mines and cattle plains of the far west.—Pub. Weekly.

It is doubtful if a more interesting contri-

bution to social science has ever been written.-The Interior.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Berlin. Magistrat. Verwaltungs Bericht. Ref. 30a Apr., 1895-März, 1897. Citizen. v. 3-4. Mar., 1897-Aug., 98.

Ref, 30 We regret exceedingly the demise, or at least the suspension, of that admirable paper "The Citizen". . . . Its aims were high and it pursued them with unfailing dignity and sobriety during the term of its existence. It was a civilizing agent in the best sense.—Dial.

Rhode Island. Insurance Commr's Office. Ann. rept. 1898, pt. 2. Ref. 30a

Life and casualty insurance.

Society for Polit. Sci. Economic tracts. 11-20, 22-31. 1883-90.

Sound currency; a compendium of information on currency questions. 1896. Ref. 30 Published by the Reform Club Sound Currency Committee, N. Y.

U.S. State Dept. Commercial relations of the U.S. with foreign countries. 1896-7, Ref. 30b pt. 1.

Review of the world's commerce, reports of consular officers, etc.

Statistics Bur. Treas. Dept. Monthly summary of finance and commerce of the Ref. 30b U.S. 1897-98. 2 v.

DIRECTORIES.

Class Ref. 30c.

Crocker-Langley. San Francisco directory. 1897-98.

Directory of Portland, (Me.) 1896. Gould's blue book for St. Louis. 1899. Holbrook's Newark city directory. 1897-98. Providence directory. 1895-96.

FINANCE.

Class Ref. 30d.

American Bankers' Assoc. Reports of proceedings at conventions. 1875-89, 97. 3 v. Boston. Auditor. Report. 1897-98.

Ministro del Tesoro. Rendiconto Italy. generale consuntivo per l'esercizio finanziario, 1896-97.

U.S. Treasury Dept. Annual rept. of the Sec. on the state of the finances. 1897.

Salmon fisheries in Alaska, Chinese exclusion, State bonds owned by the U.S., Union Pacific railroad, tables, etc.

EDUCATION.

American college and public school directory. v. 21. 1898. Ref. 31c

A necessity in any well regulated office.-Kansas City Times.

Hogan, L. E. Study of a child. 1898.

A seven-years' diary of a child's natural growth, showing how he learned to talk, read, write, add. etc., without direct teaching; and how, incidentally, the cultivation of obedience, trust, and other necessary attributes of healthy growth in childhood were influenced. . . . There is quite an element of fun throughout the book.—Pub. Weekly.

Kindergarten magazine. v. 10. Sept., 1897-June, 98. 31c

New York (State.) Regents of the Univ. Extension Dept. Ann. rept. 4. 1896. Ref. 31a2

Contains a list of 500 books and 35 periodicals sel, by the State Commission in Lunscy for use in the hospitals in addition to reports on study clubs, public libraries, etc.

Oberlin College. Catalogue of the officers and students. 1884-98. 3v. Ref. 31a2 Princeton University. Catalogue. 1898-Ref. 31a2

ENGINEERING.

Class Ref. 40.

Engineer. v. 85. Jan.-June, 1898.

Engineering. v. 65. Jan.-June, 1898. 1 v.

Engineering magazine. v. 15. Apr.-Sept., 1898.

Engineering news and Amer. railway journal. v. 39. Jan.-June, 1898.

ELECTRICITY.

American Electrical Engineering Assoc. Patented telephony; a review of the patents pertaining to telephones. 1897.

Electrical engineer. v. 25. Jan.-June, 1898. Ref. 43

Electrical review. v. 32. Jan.-June., 1898. Ref. 43

Electrical world. v. 31. Jan.-June, 1898. Ref. 43

Hyndman, H. H. F. Radiation; an elementary treatise on electromagnetic radiation and on Röntgen and cathode rays. 1898.

490

A book which modestly presents a summary of knowledge in this domain.—Silvanus P. Thompson.

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL

Allen, G. Flashlights on nature. 1898. 46
A series of studies in natural history, chiefly of plants and insects, sufficiently vivacious in style and lucid in description to please youthful readers, and profitable for readers of any age, as the work of an enthusiastic naturalist.—Outlook.

American Laryngological Assoc. Transactions. 1, 4-11. 1879, 82-89. 9v.

Ref. 53c

Apgar, A. C. Birds of the U. S. east of the Rocky mountains; a manual for the identification of species. [c1898.] 50a

Its primary aim is to give students and observers a general knowledge of bird-life and more particularly a closer acquaintance with our commoner birds.

Bidgood, J. Course of practical elementary biology. 1893. 46

The types described . . . have been selected as fairly representing, in so far as they can be represented in a book of this size, the vegetable and animal worlds.—*Pref.*

Brannt, W. T., ed. Metal workers' handybook of receipts and processes. 1896. 63a

A collection of chemical formulas and practical manipulation for the working of all the metals and alloys; including the decoration and beautifying of articles manufactured therefrom, as well as their preservation.

Canada. Geological and Nat. Hist. Survey.

Annual rept. v. 9. 1896. Ref. 48a

Accompanied by 5 maps.

Coal and metal miners' pocket-book of rules and tables; rev. 1893. 63a

Prepared for mine officials, mining engineers and students.

Eddy, Mrs. M. M. (B.) G. Miscellaneous writings. 28th ed. 58

Jordan, D. S. Foot-notes to evolution; popular addresses; w. sup. essays by E. G. Conklin, F. M. McFarland [and] J. P. Smith. 1898.

Originally given as oral lectures before University Extension societies in California. . . . Three . . . have already appeared in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, and three in the Arena.—Pref. note.

Mills, W. Dog in health and in disease; incl. his origin, hist., etc. 2d ed. 1895. 57f

The author has aimed to fill the demand for a text-book much needed by veterinary surgeons. At the same time he has made an exhaustive study of all varieties of dogs and their normal conditions which cannot fail to be of value to all owners of dogs.—Pub. Weekly.

Missouri. Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Ann. rept. 21-22. 1895-97. 2v. Ref. 62c

Mott, Mrs. H., ed. Home games and parties; w. a chapter on light refreshments for evening company by Mrs. S. T. Rorer. [c1898.] (Ladies' home journal girls' lib.) 57e 100 of the best of those described in the Ladies' home journal.

Naval annual. 1898. Ref. 60e Ed. by T. A. Brassey.

Neison, A. Practical boat building for amateurs; ed. by D. Kemp. New ed. n. d.

Instructions for designing and building punts, skiffs, canoes, sailing boats, etc. Illustrated with working diagrams.

New York. Commrs. of Fisheries, Game and Forests. Ann. rept. 2. 1896. Ref. 63

Beautifully illustrated in colors.

Russell, I. C. Rivers of North America. 1898.

Prof. Russell has certainly brought well within the scope of the general reader a subject regarded as a province of the learned. He shows the rivers at their time-long work of land sculpture.—Outlook.

Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian misc. coll. v. 37-38, 40. Ref. 35a

To the comparatively few persons who use them the Smithsonian reports and publications . . . are inexhaustible treasures of knowledge.—Independent.

U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Inst.
Proceedings. v. 20. 1897. Ref. 35a
— Patent Office. Official gazette. v. 82.
Jan.-Mar., 1898. Ref. 59

University of Kansas. University geol. survey. v. 2, 4. 1897-98. 2v. Ref. 48a University of Wisconsin. Washburn Observatory. Publications. v.1-2. 1881-83. 2v. Ref. 45

MECHANIC ARTS AND TRADES.

Abbott, H. G. Abbott's Amer. watchmaker and jeweler; an encyclopædia for the horologist, [etc.] 1894. 61c

Private receipts and formulas, directions for using all the tools, attachments and devices.

Building news and engineering journal. v. 74. Jan.-June, 1898. Ref. 61b

California architect and building news. v. 18. 1897. Ref. 61b

Field, K. Drama of glass. n. d. 61c
A dainty little book, well worth reading notwithstanding the advertisement at the end. The illustrations are exquisite and greatly enhance the interest of the text.

Macey, F. W. Specifications in detail. 1898. 8. 8. 61b

This work is intended to comprise, as far as possible, a "Model Specification" divided into "model clauses", which may be applied generally to the various details of recognized work, without referring specially to any one class of building; but ecclesiastical work in its special requirements is not intended to come within its scope.—Notes.

National Assoc. of Builders. Bulletin. v. 1-3. July, 1894-July, 97. Ref. 61b

MILITARY ARTS.

Class 60.

Greenleaf, C. R. Epitome of Tripler's Manual and other publications on the examination of recruits. 1893.

Prepared by the Chief Surgeon of the Army in the Field. It is for the purpose of furnishing "to line officers who may be assigned to the Recruiting Service instructions regarding physical examination of the candidates for enlistment."

U. S. Military Information Div. War Dept.

Notes and tables on organization and establishment of the Spanish army in the peninsula and colonies.

Ref.

A revised ed. to wh. have been added extracts fr. the Anuario Militar de España, 1898.

— War Dept. Property and general regulations of the Signal Corps, U. S. army, 1898.

U. S. army and navy journal. v. 35. Sept., 1897-Aug., 98. Ref.

AGRICULTURE.

Class 63b.

Iowa. Agricultural College Experiment Station. Bulletin. 1-24. 1888-94. 2v. Ref.
 Taft, L. R. Greenhouse management; a manual for florists. 1898.

On the forcing of flowers, vegetables and fruits in greenhouses and the propagation and care of house plants.

U. S. Animal Industry Bur. Special rept. on diseases of cattle and cattle feeding. 1896.

— Dept. of Agriculture. Index to the ann. repts.; 1837-93. Ref.

Can not fail to prove useful to all who have occasion to consult these valuable reports.

— Office of Experiment Stations. Dept. of Agric. Bulletins 11-16. 1892-93. Ref. Wisconsin. Agricultural Soc. Transactions. 1. 1851. Ref.

— Dairy and Food Commr. Report. 1889-92. 2v. Ref.

ART.

Allen, G. B. Water color painting; a book of elementary instruction for beginners and amateurs.

65c

The utility of such books may be doubted, but . . . [this is a] favorable enough specimen.—Nation.

Maclean, H. Popular photographic printing processes. 1898. 65d

Guide to printing with gelatino chloride, artique, platinotype, carbon, bromide, collodio-chloride, bichromated gum, and other sensitized paper.

Nietzsche, F. Der Fall Wagner.—Nietzsche contra Wagner. 1895. 65f

Eng. translation, The case of Wagner.—Nietzsche contra Wagner.

A savage lampoon.—Adam Seth in Blackwood's.

Werner's magazine. v. 21. Mar.-Aug., 1898. Ref. 64

Whelpley, G. F. Practical instruction in the art of letter engraving. 2d ed. 1894.

By an authority on engraving.

Woodbury, W. E. Encyclopædic dictionary of photography. 1898. Ref. 65d
Containing over 2000 references and 600 illus.

FINE ARTS. Class Ref. 65.

Kaemmerer, L. Hubert und Jan Van Eyck. (Knackfuss, H., ed. Künstler-Monographien. 35.)

Meyer, A. G. Canova. (Knackfuss, H., ed. Künstler-Monographien. 36.)

Rosenberg, A. Lenbach. (Knackfuss. H., ed. Künstler-Monographien. 34.)

Leonardo da Vinci. (Knackfuss, H.,
 ed. Künstler-Monographien. 33.)

POETRY AND DRAMA.

Castelli, I. F. Gedichte. 1844. 4 v. in 2. 68g

Herder, J. G. v. Poesien. 1815. 68g

Hobbes, J. O., pseud. Ambassador; a comedy in 4 acts. [c1898.] 67d2

A story of love and intrigue told in brilliant dialogue, with a setting in London. The play was first produced at the St. James's Theatre, London, on June 2, 1898.

—Pub. Weekly.

Van Dyke, H. Builders; and other poems. 1897. 67a

Full of devoutness, reverence, and the spirit of sacrifice... Princeton made a happy choice when she asked Dr. Van Dyke to interpret her century and a half of history in a song. "The Builders" is a true academic ode in its dignity, its impressive tone, its largeness of movement.—H. W. Mabie in the Bookman.

ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANSLATIONS. Class 69b.

Altsheler, J. A. Herald of the west; an

Amer. story of 1811-1815.

Extremely well written, condensed, vivid, picturesque, and there is continual action. . . . A rattling good story, and unrivalled in fiction for its presentation of the American feeling toward England during our second conflict.—Bost. Herald.

Becke, L., and Jeffery, W. The mutineer.

The sympathy is enlisted on the side of law and order, and the book furnishes excellent reading for all lovers of pure romance and adventure.—Lit. World.

Bell, L. Instinct of step-fatherhood. 1898.

Her pictures of Mississippi life in all the "decay and carelessness of the South" are delicious morsels of appreciation. So are some of her sketches of feminine character. Locomotives and strikes she has less happily treated, and she is everwhere more successful in episode than in plot.—Nation.

Bellamy, E. Looking backward, 2000-1887; w. an introd. by S. Baxter. New ed.

Prefaced by an interesting and thoroughly sympathetic sketch of Mr. Bellamy.

Besant, W. Changeling.[c1898.]

The interest really centres in the study of heredity.

— Fountain sealed. [c1897.]

Founded on incidents of English history and episodes in the early life of George III. The prince's supposed courtship of Hannah Lightfoot, an English Quakeress, forms a charming background for a story which introduces the action of Edward Duke of York. The scene is in St. James' Palace, later in the rural retreat of the heroine.—
Pub. Weekly.

Bourchier, M. H. Adventures of a goldsmith. n. d.

But, with drawbacks, it is work of outstanding merit, not merely in virtue of the fine literary quality of the writing, but of the subtlety of observation and keen dramatic instinct with which the author has turned to account his historical studies of the period.—Spectator.

Brailsford, H. N. Broom of the war god.

Mr. Brailsford has taken the last Greco-Turkish war for his subject, and he has treated his matter as Zola treated the downfall of the French army at Sedan.—Literature.

Burton, J. B. Scourge of God; a romance of religious persecution. 1898.

In the story King Louis XIV. is called by Buscarlet, the Huguenot pastor, "The scourge of God," and Baville is referred to as "The scourge of the scourge." Many real and some fictitious characters re-enact the tragic scenes of the 17th century, which are so graphically described, notably Madame Maintenon, whose baleful influence over the Catholic king is the direct cause of the incidents of Huguenot persecution, on which the novel is founded.—Pub. Weekly.

Caskoden, E., pseud. When Knighthood was in flower; or, The love story of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor, happening in the reign of King Henry VIII. 1898.

Worthy of Anthony Hope.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Clark, F. B. Schwester Anna; a tale of German home life. | c1898.]

There are few types of life presented by the world today which surpass in gentle beauty that which figures in this story, and the author has made a lovely narrative out of it, pure, warm, radiant with light and heat, suggestive, stimulating, and in every way pleasing and helpful.—Lit. World.

Crane, S. Open boat; and other stories of adventure. 1898.

They show evidence of that extraordinary ability, amounting to genius which distinguishes all the prose of Mr. Stephen Crane.

—Athenaeum.

Crowninshield, Mrs. M. B. Latitude 19°; a romance of the West Indies in 1820. 1898.

Includes an account of the pirates and voodoo worshippers of the early part of the century in Haiti.—Pub. Weekly.

Deland, Mrs. M. W. (C.) Old Chestertales. 1899.

Have produced a distinct impression of fidelity to local conditions, careful character-drawing, and good character-selection.—
Outlook.

Dickens, C., and Collins, W. W. John Jasper's secret; sequel to Charles Dickens' Mystery of Edwin Drood. 1898.

Dromgoole, W. A. Valley path. 1898.

A novel of Tennessee lite, with its scene in the beautiful Pelham Valley, dealing chiefly with the humbler classes.—Pub. Weekly.

Frederic, H. Deserter; and other stories; a book of two wars. [c1898.]

It did not need the death of Mr. Frederic to lend interest to these stories, but it adds to the regret for his loss, to think how few story-tellers have his beautifully unaffected, impersonal style.—Nation.

Frederic, H. Gloria mundi.

As distinctively European as 'In the valley' is American—"Colonial" or "Revolutionary" American. As regards delicacy of charm 'In the Valley' and 'Gloria Mundi' are on a level; but as the latter deals with themes which are familiar to our British minds it ought to win here a wider popularity which will be extended by the fact that it discusses . . . the English peerage of to-day .- Athenaeum.

Gould, S. B. Bladys Stewponey.
An English historical romance laid at the close of the last century .- Pub. Weekly.

Gray, D. Gallops. 1898. In this spirited little volume a new writer exploits a new idea. He makes the horse the hero, the men and women figuring in the sketches being subordinate as mere incidentals.—Bookman.

Harte, F. B. Tales of trail and town

Contains some of the best work that has come from his pen in recent years. The opening story, "The anceators of Peter Atherly," may fitly be described as a masterpiece. - Critic.

Hinkson, H. A. Up for the green; a romance of the Irish rebellion of 1798.

Simple and straightforward, and has an engaging air of truthfulness. It relates the adventures of a merchant of Cork who started in the year 1798 to go to Dublin with this daughter, and was taken prisoner by the rebels.—Literature.

Hobhouse, V. Unknown quantity. 1898.

In spite of a good deal of stereotyped portraiture, society small-talk and conventional love-making, there is in the conception and presentation of the central figure . . . enough originality to redeem the shortcomings of what is always a readable and graceful story.—Spectator.

Johnson, W. H. King's henchman; a chronicle of the 16th century

A distinct success. As a picture of the Court of Navarre, and of the soldierings and gallantries of the nowise impeccable champion of French Protestantism, nothing better has recently been published . . . [Mr. Johnson] is a deft artist, his work is delicately finished, and his portraits, both of Henry and Catherine, are excellent.— Spectator.

James, H. The two magics.

"A dramatist and an artist, as well as a prince among writers of romance," is the characterization of this author by The Inter-Ocean, Chicago, in a review of the last of his novels, published by the Macmillan Company. The same book was by The Company. The same book was by *The Nation* "recommended with entreaty to the average readers of sensational fiction, because in hot pursuit of the catastrophe, they must be compelled to take in some of the beauty and skill of the approach.'

The one point at which Mr. Henry James is clearly unsurpassed among living masters of English Fiction is in the portraiture of character.—The Springfield Republican.

Jokai, M. Golden age in Transylvania; tr. by S. L. and A. V. Waite. 1898.

Same as Midst the wild Carpathians.

Le Gallienne, R. Romance of Zion Chapel.

In charm, in dignity, in power, the book is a marked advance upon anything its author has done. - Literature.

Loughead, Mrs. F. H. Black curtain.

A story of outdoor life in California. artist who has lost the power of painting through sudden color blindness, and a singer who has lost her voice, go each to live in the wild woods, and attempt to secure simultaneously the same government claim. Amusing situations result, and the dialogue is often lively and entertaining. - Outlook.

Mackie, P. B. Mademoiselle de Berny; a story of Valley Forge.

A romance of Valley Forge and Philadelphia in revolutionary days. . . . The story has an interest of its own, regardless of setting, the conception is unhackneved and the treatment artistic.—Pub. Opin.

Maclaren, I., pseud. Afterwards; and other stories.

Some of them give further welcome Drumtochty sketches, with Jamie Soutar, Domsie, Dr. Davidson, and other old friends again sturdily claiming interest; the rest are quiet studies of character in which devotion, unselfishness and moral stimulus are presented in a sincere, straightforward way with not a trace of pietism and with distinct literary art.—Outlook.

McCook, H. C. Latimers; a tale of the Western insurrection of 1794. 1898.

Another hist. novel of much interest as a careful study of the Scotch-Irish, the Whiskey Rebellion and the part their perverted conscience played in it.-Independent.

Margueritte, P. and V. Disaster; tr. w.

memoir by F. Lees.

The daily narrative of the first part of the Franco-Prussian War. . . . Considerable space is devoted to the suspicious conduct of that remarkable man, Marshal Bazaine. "The Disaster" is indeed in many respects a character study of the man whose ambi-tion led to his trial for treason, his sentence to death, and, after his escape from Fort Sainte-Marguerite on August 10, 1874, his death in Spain in obscurity.-Introd.

Mitchell, J. A. Gloria victis.

Moore, F. F. Fatal gift.

The famous Gunning sisters, two young Irish girls of marvellous beauty, who stormed London society of a hundred years ago, are the subjects of Mr. Moore's novel. With a framework of fiction he relates their lives and their love affairs. The famous actress, "Miss Bellamy," is a factor in the story, and glimpres are caught of the elder Sheridan, of Walpole, of Whitefield, and of other prominent characters of the period.-Pub. Weekly.

Munro, N. John Splendid; the tale of a poor gentleman and the little wars of Lorn. 1898.

A study of Highland character and history by a writer of Highland blood. It is poorly constructed as to plot, but there is great promise in the author's thoroughness and avoidance of sensationalism.—Outlook.

Page, T. N. Red Rock; a chronicle of re-

An unusually excellent novel, admirable in spirit and skilfully told.—Phil. City and State.

One of the most satisfactory works of fiction that the South has ever produced.— Dial.

Payne, W. Jerry the dreamer. 1896.

Has told one of the eleverest stories of the season, which for strength, style and artistic finish, will stand a flattering comparison with recent efforts of the best English and American authors.—Times-Herald.

Pemberton, M. Phantom army; being the story of a man and a mystery. 1898.

A romantic novel characterized by continued and increasing interest and stirring adventures. His hero, an English soldier of fortune, is enrolled, thro' a strange series of incidents, in the "Phantom Army," which has its stronghold in the mountains of Spain, like certain of the Carlist bands of a few years since.—Lit. World.

Rayner, O. P. Type-writer girl. 1897.

This is a clever, it is not too much to say a brilliant, story. The heroine finds herself compelled to earn her own living and sees no way so ready as type-writing.—Spectator.

Reed, H. L. Miss Theodora; a West End story. 1898.

There is quaintness and charm in "Miss Theodora," for the dear old lady is an epitome of the Boston of the past, but hardly of the present. That good old type that prided itself on fine blood and education exists, it is true, but only as an isolated specimen.—N. Y. Times.

Rhoscomyl, O. Lady of Castell March.

A story of wild adventure in Wales, dating back several centuries. It has to do with the pirates of the Spanish main coming from Wales and the deeds of the lawless bands of robbers.—Pub. Weekly.

Sudermann, H. Regina; or, The sins of the fathers. 1898.

This latest translation of his most artistic work, a strong and beautiful creation, half romance and half tragedy. It is dramatic, full of stirring incident, very passionate, very human, and holds the interest from beginning to end.—M. L. Van Vorst in The Bookman.

Thanet, O., pseud. Heart of toil.

The half dozen stories grouped under the above title all turn to some extent on the relation of employers and employed.—Pub. Weekly.

Thompson, J. M. Stories of the Cherokee Hills. 1898.

There are 7 stories in the vol. and they are full of Southern humor, sentiment, and character study.—Outlook.

Walton, E. G. She who will not when she may. 1898.

Is an immensely clever little tale—told simply, pointedly, but with striking effect, by means of a series of letters.—Lit. World.

Waterloo, S. Armageddon; a tale of love, war and invention.

A tale of the Anglo-Saxon union.

Weyman, S. J. Castle Inn.

A happy combination of the qualities of his earlier and later works,—alert narrative and wealth of incident, coupled with careful portraiture and development of character.—Spectator (Lond.)

Wilkins, M. E. People of our neighborhood. [c1898.]

An intimate glimpse into the New England life which Miss Wilkins knows so well and tells of with so great a charm.

GERMAN NOVELS AND TRANSLATIONS. Class 69c.

Flaubert. G. Madame Bovary; oder, Eine französin in der Provinz; aus dem Fr. von Dr. Legné. 3v. in 1. 1858.

"Madame Bovary" was a revelation of what could be done with French prose. The style is as it were cut in marble; the sentences are sonorous and made to be declaimed, and the story of the provincial doctor's wife is told with unsurpassable power of technique and detail.—Literature.

Nares, E. Denk ich bey mir selbst; eine ernsthaft-scherz-hafte, tragi-komische Geschichte, aus dem eng. übers. 1828.

A translation of Thinks I to myself.

Nietzsche, F. Also sprach Zarathustra. 1899.

Eng translation, Thus spake Zarathustra. Consists of a series of chapters, composed in a figurative and fantastic prose, which caricatures rather than imitates the style of an Oriental sacred book, and is laden with a varied store of epigrammatic reflections on life and criticisms of morals and religion. . . . Often wild and flery in tone, with many traces of the struggles with self and with old associations, but often also gracious with quaint charms and touches of tenderness.—
International Journal of Ethics.

JUVENILES. Class 70.

Æsop, Child's version of Æsop's fables; w. a sup. containing fables fr. La Fontaine and Krilof; [ed. by] J. H. Stickney. 1895.

The desire to give the Fables to children at the time in their lives when their teaching will have greatest influence, and to present them in such a style as to make them available to teachers and attractive to children. has led to the preparation of the present child's version. . . . The aim has been to choose such words as children of eight and nine ought to know.—*Pref.*

Alden, Mrs. I. (M.) As in a mirror.

Written in Mrs. Alden's well-known vein of serious sympathy and with the influence of a strong moral purpose running through it.—Independent.

Anstey, F., pseud. Paleface and Redskin; and other stories.

There is plenty of fun in all the stories, whether of Indian adventure (in the paddock and back garden), of good little girls and slightly blasé fairies, of dear little naughtly dogs, of dolls, or of sugarplums.—

Nation.

Arabian nights. Arabian nights entertainments; sel. and ed. by A. Lang. 1898.

In this book "The Arabian Nights" are translated from the French version of Monsieur Galland. . . . I can remember reading The Arabian nights when I was six years old, in dirty old volumes of small type with no pictures, and I hope children who read them with Mr. Ford's pictures will be as happy as I was then in the company of Aladdin and Sinbad the Sailor.—Pref.

Avery, H. Soldiers of the queen; or, Jack Fenleigh's luck; a story of the dash to Khartoum. 1898.

Barnes, J. Hero of Erie, Oliver Hazard Perry. 1898.

More exciting than any novel and better worth reading. Mr. Barnes describes the battle of Lake Erie in a way to make it impossible to forget. The pictures are capital, some of them being taken from old engravings.—Dial.

Blanchard, A. E. Girl of '76. [c1898.]

This story has a historical purpose. It centers about Boston and depicts the early days of the Revolution. The little girl heroine will win the sympathies of all the readers of her brave obedience, her moral courage, and her loyalty.—Outlook.

Brooks, E. S. Son of the Revolution; the story of young Tom Edwards in the days of Burr's conspiracy. [c1898.]

The young hero is a fine character strongly presented, and from first page to last the interest is lively. We heartily recommend the book to our young readers as one sure to please and instruct them.—Independent.

— True story of Benjamin Franklin, the Amer. statesman. [c1898.]

A popular presentation for young people of the life of this remarkable statesman. The book is capitally illustrated, and its narrative style is always fresh, simple, and interesting. Mr. Brooks is doing a distinctly good work in this series of volumes.— Nation.

— True story of Christopher Columbus, called the great admiral. [c1892.]

Mr. Brooks tells the story of Columbus' life in a most interesting manner, emphasiz-

ing those picturesque details which appeal forcibly to a childish imagination.—Pub. Weekly.

Burton, A. H. Historical reader; a story of the Indians of New England. 1896. (Historical ser.)

For middle grades.

It is a fascinating contribution to New England literature, upon a subject which is admirably adapted for school work.—A. S. Draper, Pres. Univ. of IU.

Butterworth, H. Lost in Nicaragua; or, Among coffee farms and banana lands in the countries of the great canal. [c1898.]

Sequel to Over the Andes.

Many of the picturesque old legends are introduced, and some of the history and peculiarities of a country which promises to have a special interest for Americans.— Dial.

— South America; a popular illus, hist, of the struggle for liberty in the Andean republics and Cuba.

Tells not only of the present, but points out the great future of these countries.

Carroll, L., pseud. Alice in Wonderland; a play, comp. by E. P. Delafield. 1898.

Originally presented for the benefit of the Soc. of Decorative Art, at the Waldorf, N. Y., March 13, 1897.

Carroll, S. W. Around the world, geographical reader, primary. 1897. (Geographical ser.)

Excellent.

Champney, Mrs. E. J. (W.) Witch Winnie in Spain.

In this volume Mrs. Champney brings her favorite Winnie and her associates from Italy to Spain. There they have many adventures and misadventures, but through all they see what is best worth seeing, visit the storied cities, listen to legends, admire famous pictures, learn more or less about the good qualities of the Spaniards, and at last find themselves in the company of men engaged in the Cuban cause.—Literary World.

Chase, J. A. Three freshmen, Ruth, Fran and Nathalie.

As different as can well be imagined from stories of young men at college. The story is recommended for light and joyous reading, and also for its able literary style.—Chic. Times-Herald.

Crofton, Mrs. H. (M.) Little Ivan's hero.

A sweet little story of child-life is a book not to be overlooked by those who care for only the choicest and the best.—Lit. World.

Deland, E. D. Katrina. [c1898.]

The book has few characters and these are the kind of people with whom a girl may associate in a book. There is nothing thrilling or exciting or new in the story.—
Outlook.

Dodge, Mrs. M. E. (M.) Irvington stories. New ed. [c1898.]

A new edition . . . will be welcomed by all those children, now grown gray and dignified, who loved these stories of old . . . Other stories have been added, but Captain George, "Old Pop", and Po-no-kah are still here, and Mrs. Dodge knows how to make them delightful.—Dial.

Fletcher, J. S. Making of Matthias. 1898. Is one of those presently fashionable studies in the evolution of a child's mind under the influence of an environment of nature. - Sat. Rev.

Fortescue, J. W. Story of a red-deer. 1898. A fanciful story of a deer, with excellent descriptions of his haunts and his ways. For readers between nine and fourteen.

Goss, W. L. In the navy; or, Father against son; a story of the great civil war, '61-'65.

A capital naval story.—Outlook.

Green, E. E. Tom Tufton's travels. 1898. The tale is told with plenty of spirit, and is well written.—Journal of Education.

Greene, H. Blind brother; a story of the Penn. coal mines. [c1887.]

The story of the Pennsylvania coal mines, which won the first prize of \$1500 in a Youth's Companion contest. It is a stirring tale of heroism and adventure.—Lit. World.

Griffis, W. E. Pilgrims in their three homes, Eng., Holland, Amer. 1898.

It is an admirable book for young people, as it sets forth the purposes, hopes and fears of the pilgrims in a continuous, large minded way.-Lit. World.

Hazard, B. E., and Dutton, S. T. Indians and pioneers; an historical reader for the young. 1898. (Historical ser.)
Holder, C. F. Treasure divers; a boy's ad-

ventures in the depths of the sea.

A vivid picture of life under the sea.—Pub. Weekly.

His picture of life in this larger world is interesting, and he asserts that with the ex-ception of the inevitable sea-serpent, the weird and terrible animals that he shows us are scientifically accurate.—Dial.

Inman, H. Ranche on the Oxhide; a story of boys' and girls' life on the frontier. 1898.

In this book Colonel Henry Inman has told the story of the life of a family of two boys and two girls on a ranch in the far West before the railway stretched into Kansas. Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and General Custer are characters in the story.

Kellogg, E. M. C. Australia and the islands of the sea. 1898. (World and its people. 8.)

The descriptions are well composed, and the pictures accompanying, if of uneven quality are numerous, and with the maps effectively lighten up the book.—Lit. World.

From school to battle-field; a King, C. story of the war days.

A book about war by a Brigadier-General in the last war must surely be welcome to boys. Captain Charles King, U. S. A. (now Brigadier-General of Volunteers), has written much and well for older story-readers. A tale of the Civil War, and with abundent incident and adventage. - Outlook.

Mabel Clarke; or, Looking unto Jesus. [c1868.]

McMurry, Mrs. L. B. Classic stories for the little ones.

Adapted fr. Andersen, Grimm brothers and others.

Magruder, J. Labor of love; a story for boys. [c1898.]

Munroe, K. Copper princess; a story of Lake Superior mines. 1898.

A new and exciting subject . . . His hero leaves college to find that his fortune has disappeared with the exception of an interest in a Lake Superior mine. Though the mine is said to be worthless, he determines to find out the facts for himself, and he has an active time of it in learning the business and retrieving his fortune.—Dial.

Rands, W. B. Lilliput lectures. 1897.

[The author] was clearly a man of great charm who had great insight into the minds of children, and he tells us in the introduc-tion to the "Lilliput Lectures" that their main use is to serve as notes or models for parents in their talks with their children.
... Attempts to make clear to the mind of the child some of the great facts and prob-lems of life, such as the greatness of the universe, the meaning of trade and industry, of science and philosophy, etc.—Sat. Review.

Richards, Mrs. L. E. (H.) Isla Heron. [c1896.]

A sweet and tender idyl which follows the fortunes of a little orphaned island girl and her deaf and dumb brother.—Lit. World.

Sage, A. C. Little colonial dame; a story of old Manhattan Island. [c1898.]

Is a charming story of the children of New Amsterdam written for the children of the nineteenth-century New York. The illustrations by Mabel Humphrey are historically true and artistic.—Outlook.

Shattuck, W. Secret of the Black Butte; or, The mysterious mine; a tale of the Big Horn. 1897.

This is a healthy story of ranch and camp life in the country of the Big Horn Mountains. and is effectively illustrated.—Lit. World.

Sidney, M., pseud. Little maid of Concord town; a romance of the Revolution. [c1898.]

The little heroine is a true patriot, and the incidents of the story are very stimulating. -Independent.

Stoddard, W. O. With the black propert of the best books of the years of the romantic story of the Black Mr. Stoddard has put himself into the thing, and he makes ever minded boy long to follow that Redbanner into the heart of the battle of

Tomlinson, E. T. Washington aids; a story of the New Jersey ca 1776-1777. [c1897.]

The events described are true, to versations might easily have occurrenterest is well sustained through volume.—Lit. World.

Traice, E. C. Wee doggie.

A pleasant story of the life and tures of a dog, interestingly told, w lessons of kindness to animals. F dren under ten.

Trowbridge, J. Philip's experor, Physical science at home.

An interesting book for boys. The of the book is to show how boys may into most interesting investigations sies, mathematics, drawing or lastudy during their spare hours, beginners are simple and suggest they call for almost no outlay of nargonaut.

Vaile, C. M. Orcutt girls; or, One term at the academy. [c1896.]

For sequel see Sue Orcutt.

— Sue Orcutt; a sequel to "The Orcutt girls." [c1897.]

A more than commonly well written story for girls; sensible, dignified, interesting, wholesome, and holding to the end the attention which it captures at the beginning.— Literary World.

Verne, J. Antarctic mystery; tr. by Mrs-C. Hoey.

Whatever comes from this well-practised pen is sure to be good, but it has done better work than this.—Spectator.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Book news, v. 16. Sept. 1897-Aug., 1898.

Ref. 78m

Bookman. v. 7. Mar.-Aug., 1898.

Ref. 78m

The Bookman is the nearest approach to the ideal journal of its class that has yet been made in this country. It is always interesting, and always valuable to the book reader, book writer, book publisher, and bookseller.—James Lane Allen.

Byron, G. G. N., *Lord.* Works; ed. by R. E. Prothero. v. 2. 1898. **76b**

August, 1811, to April, 1814. Between these dates were published Childe Harold (Cantos I., II.), The waltz, The giaour, The bride of Abydos, The ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Prof. Peck's little volume is intended for the general reader. The main part of it contains an English version of the famous story of the dinner party given by Trimalchio, that type of the nouveau riche in the early Empire. This is preceded by an introduction on prose fiction in Greece and Rome, on the novel of Petronius, and on the "Banquet' itself. Finally, there is a good bibliography.—Nation.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best lit. v. 43-45. 1897. 3v. Ref. 77

v. 43. Dictionary of authors, K-Z. v. 44-45. Synopsis of noted books.— Index.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Class Ref. 72c.

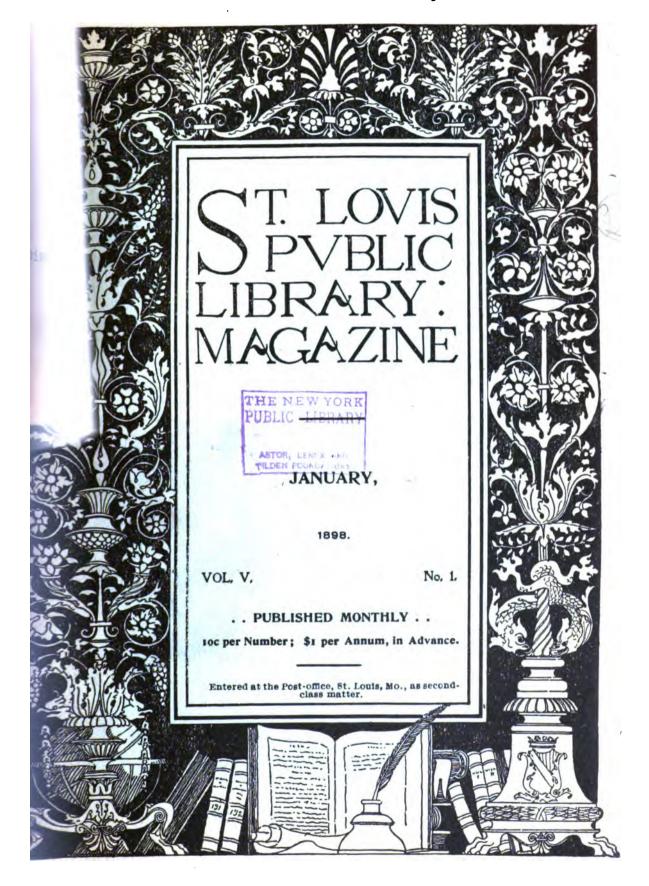
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Class Ref. 78b.

Authors Club. [Manual.]

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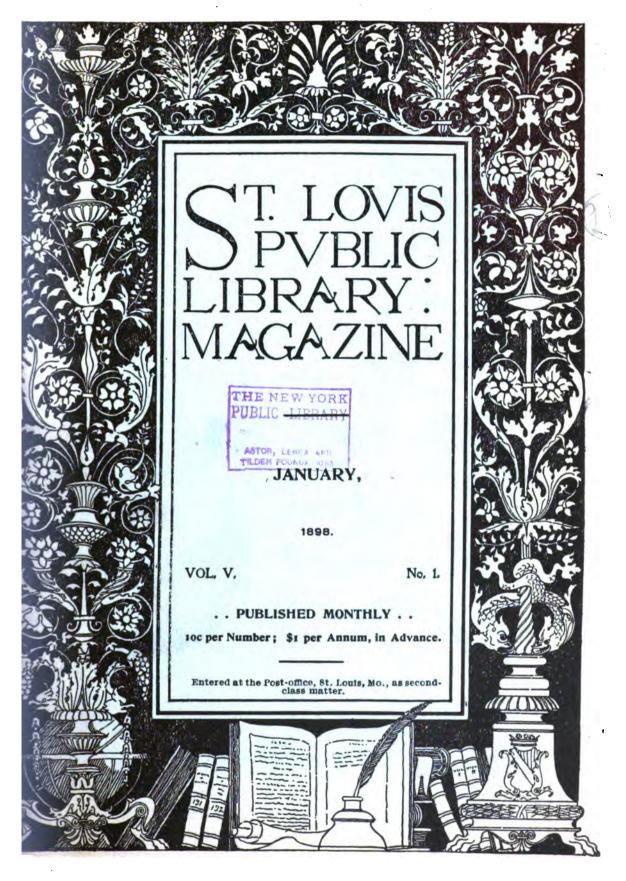
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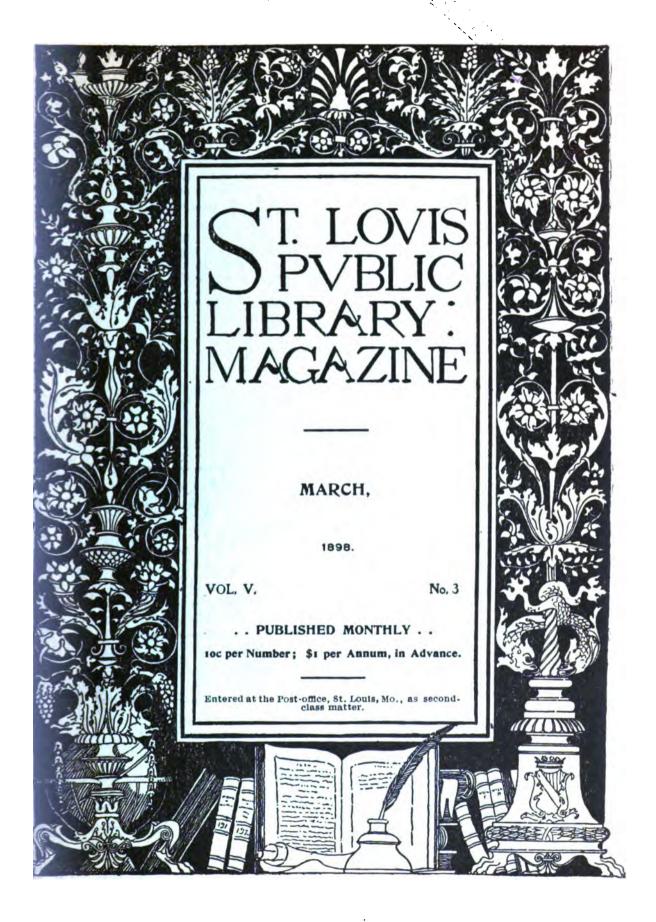
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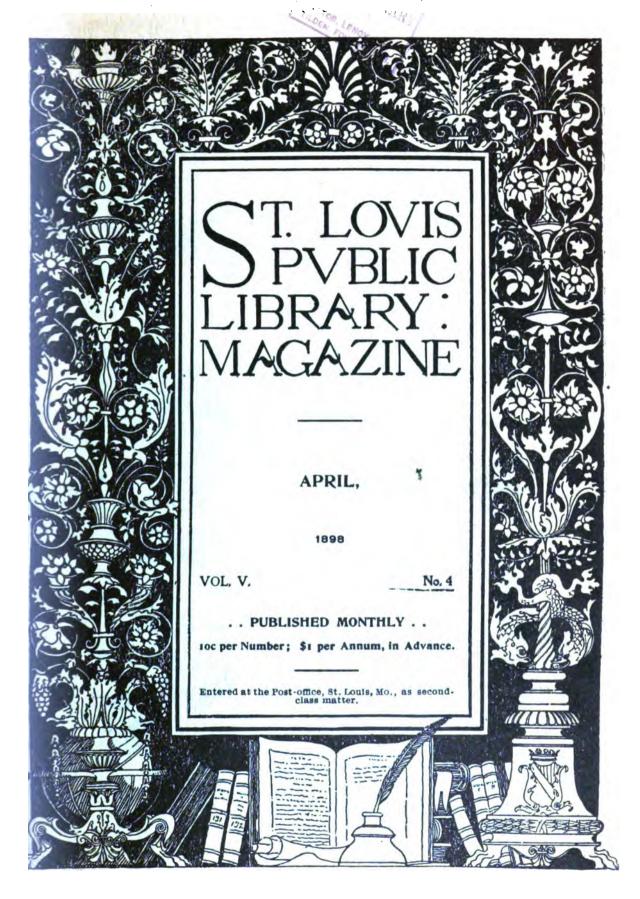
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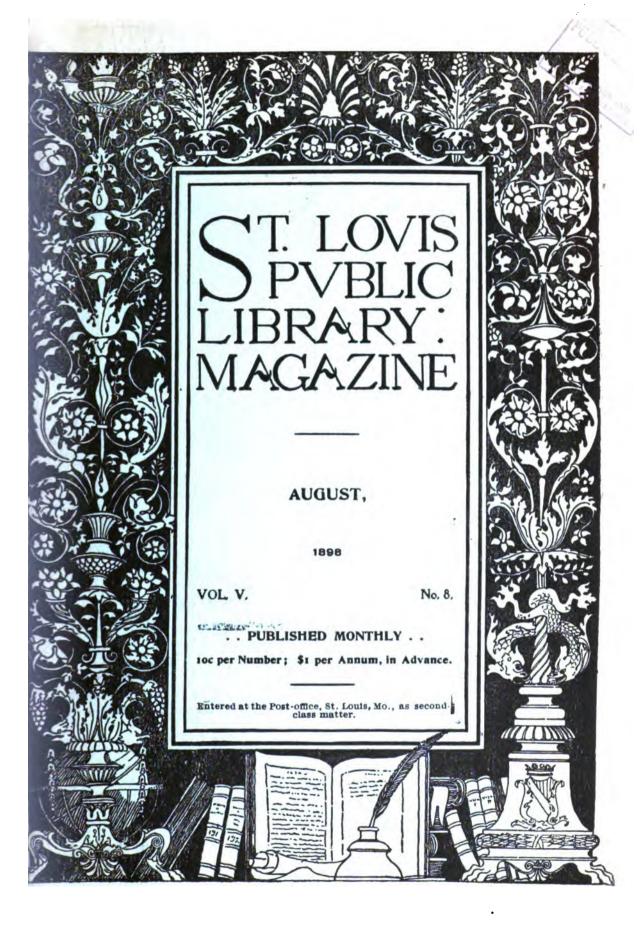
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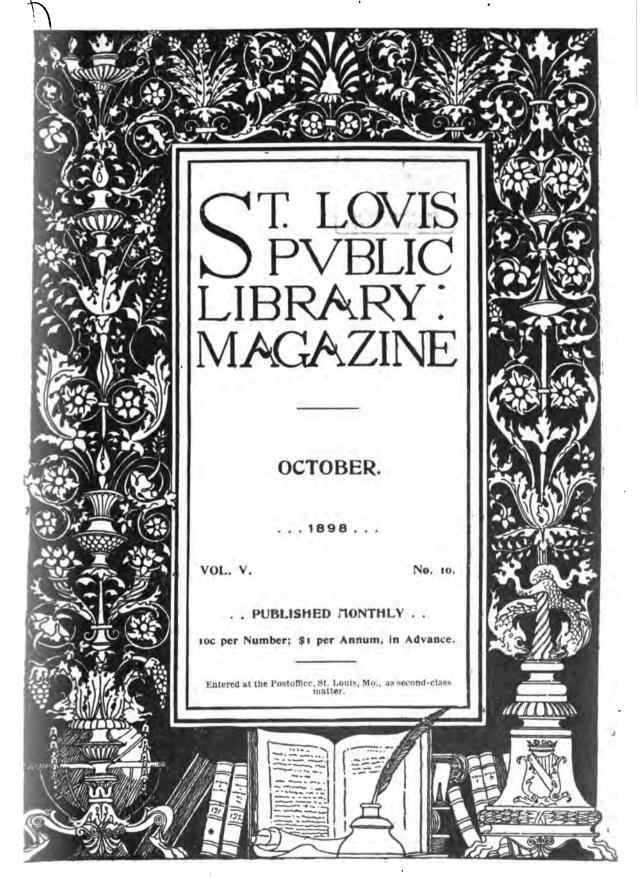
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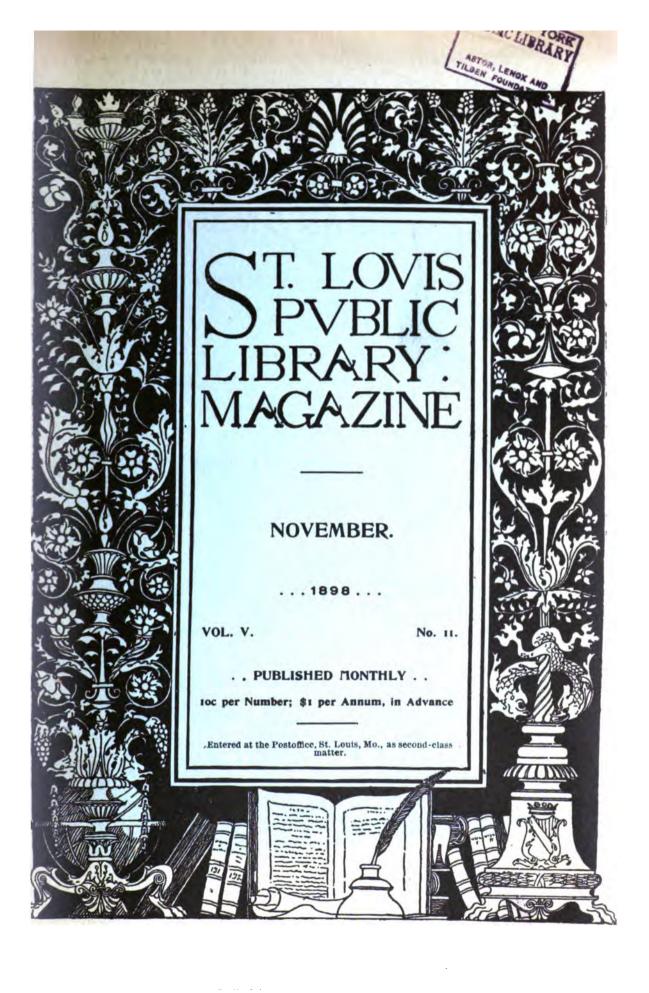
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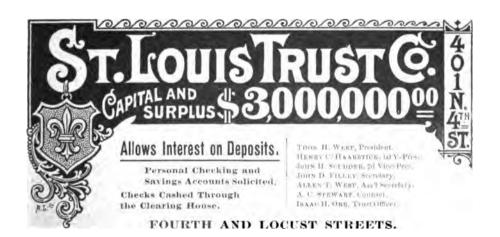


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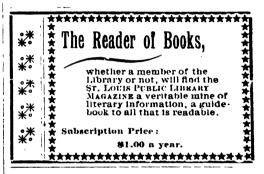
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